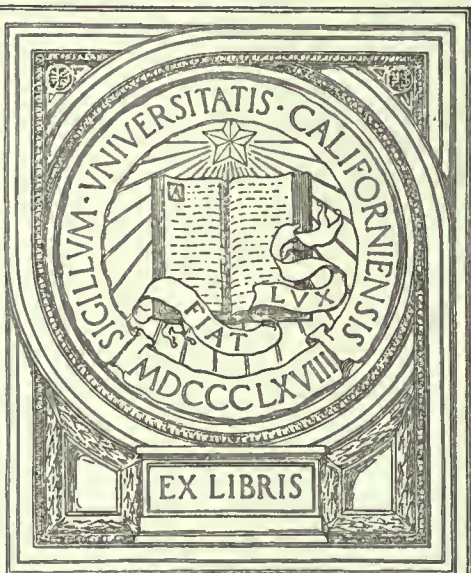


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Prof. C.A. Hofoed.



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Centennial of the Seventh Regiment, 1906

Gift of Prof. C. A. Kofoid

1A 36
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24

The New York Trust Company

26 Broad Street

Capital \$3,000,000

Surplus and Profits, \$10,330,000

OTTO T. BANNARD, President.

WILLARD V. KING, }
ALEX. S. WEBB, JR. } Vice-Presidents
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HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
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Joseph P. Grace,	Chauncey Keep,	George W. Perkins,	Ernst Thalmann,
Myles Tierney,		P. A. Valentine.	

STATEMENT OF APRIL 3d, 1906

RESOURCES.

Cash in bank and office.....	\$2,558,539.86
Loans on collateral.....	33,979,183.02
Bills purchased	2,217,816.56
Stocks and bonds, market value....	13,383,415.38
Bonds and mortgages.....	2,487,680.00
Real estate	63,000.00
Interest receivable	344,635.91

\$55,034,270.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$3,000,000.00
*Surplus and undivided profits.....	10,330,002.60
Deposits	41,473,618.13
Interest payable.....	230,650.00

\$55,034,270.73

*After deducting accrued taxes, expenses and dividend

*October 1, 1905, \$9,892,086.

TIFFANY & Co.

Comparison of Prices

Tiffany & Co. always welcome a comparison of prices and an examination of their merchandise. This applies to their entire stock of rich, as well as inexpensive jewelry, silverware, watches, clocks, bronzes, fine pottery, glassware and other artistic objects, on all of which their prices are as reasonable as is consistent with the standard of quality and workmanship strictly maintained by the house

Upon advice as to requirements and limit of price, Tiffany & Co. will send photographs or careful descriptions of what their stock affords, free of all obligation to purchase

To persons known to the house, or to those who will make themselves known by reference from any national bank or responsible business house, Tiffany & Co. will send a selection from their stock

Fifth Avenue New York

and 37th Street

Formerly at Union Square

Tiffany & Co. 1906 Blue Book

will be sent to intending purchasers without charge. This catalogue contains

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It is a compact little volume of 530 pages and over 6,000 suggestions of jewelry, silverware and choice artistic objects suitable for wedding or other gifts, with the minimum and maximum prices at which they may be purchased

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Tiffany & Co.'s removal to their new building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, has enabled them to materially increase the scope and facilities of their Mail Order Department. Patrons unable to visit the establishment are assured expeditious service and the same careful attention as is given to purchases made in person.

Tiffany & Co. are strictly retailers. They do not employ agents or sell their wares through other dealers.



The New STEINWAY VERTEGRAND

is an inspiration of genius. Its introduction has revolutionized the whole piano trade and its triumphs are overwhelming. In the first place, it presents an attainment for which all other manufacturers have vainly striven—a piano upright in form with a grand-like tone. Besides, its price, of \$500, has established a standard that has forced makes of uncertain merit in the class where they belong, thus eliminating the unreasonable prices asked for them. This happy combination of merit and price has made the Vertegrand the shrine of worship for the legion of music-lovers of refinement, culture and judgment whose limited means have heretofore prevented the gratification of their desires. The musical value of this marvelous little instrument is the more emphasized when compared with the multitude of so-called small grand pianos wherein tone is sacrificed for size. Hear it and be convinced.

Illustrated Catalogue and the Little Booklet entitled, "The Triumph of the Vertegrand," sent upon request

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THE ORIENTAL BANK

182-184 BROADWAY

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Grand Street

CAPITAL

AND

SURPLUS

\$1,850,000

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Asst. Cashier

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

Citizens' Savings Bank

OF THE

City of New York

56-58 Bowery, Corner Canal Street

January 1st, 1906

Amount due 29,563 Depositors	\$14,594,136.77
Surplus	1,802,625.61
Total assets	16,396,762.38

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ESTABLISHED 1826



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The summer girl is never more resplendent than when wearing this celebrated creation. Made in the finest qualities of silk lisle and cotton. Many new and exclusive designs in embroidered and lace effects. Adds a touch of distinctiveness to one's dress on any occasion. : : : : :

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California Summer weather is delightful along the Pacific and up in the Sierras. You can also visit Colorado resorts, the Grand Canyon of Arizona and Yosemite. Go Santa Fe, the cool, picturesque and dustless way.

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Not room here to tell all you may wish to know. Won't you write to us and ask for full information? "To California Over the Santa Fe Trail" and "California Summer Outings" are two Santa Fe publications you will wish to read.

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Natural Sparkling Table Water

Special Offer to Customers

Upon receipt of remittance for \$1.00, a sample case of "ROSBACH" containing Six Quarts, will be delivered to any address, together with a handsome Fan. This Fan is a very artistic creation, produced in fourteen colors and gold, in seven sections representing the Muses, etc., and has been made specially for our New York House.

Publicity Department,
Rosbach Offices,
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Seventh Regiment passing *BALL, BLACK & CO'S Store*, April 19, 1861

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Diamonds, Emeralds and other Precious Stones

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Special Designs for Trophies and Wedding Gifts



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It is with great pride that we refer to our Record of having established and continuously maintained our Dry Goods Stores at the same location, Broadway, 8th and 9th Streets, for the past FIFTY YEARS, during which period we have been patronized by the oldest families of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and New Jersey, and still enjoy their patronage, together with the ever increasing purchasing public of this growing section.

Our liberal policy of dealing with the public has been recognized by them, and our efforts have been crowned with success. The tide of travel, trade and finance to this central location, with its close proximity to the Astor Place Subway and all surface lines of railroads by which our patrons from all parts of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and New Jersey are brought direct to our doors.

All indications point to making this the great shopping and financial centre for the next FIFTY YEARS, a fact that has been conceded and recognized by the wisest merchants of to-day and whose judgment has been verified by the actual existing conditions, and we have made every preparation to have our Reputation and Prestige keep pace with the demands of our patrons, having served them faithfully for the PAST FIFTY YEARS, we solicit their further favors for the NEXT FIFTY YEARS at the old ESTABLISHED STORES.

John Daniell, Sons & Sons

Broadway, 8th and 9th Streets

One Minute from Astor Place Subway Station



A Chest of Reed & Barton Sterling Silver Tableware

NO GIFT to the bride, save the wedding ring itself, can supersede the chest of silverware. It is the one essential gift, the foundation of the "family silver"—the heirloom of the future.

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Diamond and Gold Jewelry. The best makes Swiss and American Watches. Hall Clocks. Cut Glass. Leather Goods. Canes and Umbrellas. Articles for the Rider and Driver. Bronze Electric Portable Lamps.

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NOTE: Also a store at 6 Maiden Lane [Silverware Only]

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renovates everything for you or your home. No water, no soap, no scrubbing, no rubbing; just our simple harmless process which has revolutionized cleaning.

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like the wall-paper or carpet gives everything in the whole room the appearance of being brand new. It will pay you to ask our representative to call and explain details.

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If the average dressed man would have his clothing occasionally dry cleaned he would cut his tailor's bills in two.

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and on Installments*

Tuning and Repairing Promptly Attended to

ESTABLISHED 1818

Twelve years after the organization of the 7th Regiment

BROOKS BROTHERS

Clothiers



Army
Light Ar-
tillery
Officer
1818



Captain of
Navy 1818

Suits and overcoats ready-made and to measure, ranging in price from the medium to the more expensive.

Rainproof long coats made from specially prepared tweeds and coverts.

Beaufort, Braemar and Kempton overcoats.

Everything usual in Furnishings--Much Unusual.

Boots and shoes of one quality only--
The Best

Agents for Herbert Johnson's (New Bond Street, London) derby and silk hats.

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Army Line
Officer
1906



Lt. Com-
mander of
Navy
1906

BROADWAY, Corner Twenty-Second Street, NEW YORK

Intelligent Pipe Smokers Smoke FLOWER OF THE SOUTH

Long-cut Mixture

And Enjoy Health and Luxury—WHY?

Because it is made from the highest grade, thoroughly ripe, sun-cured domestic and choicest foreign leaf and is the only tobacco on the market guaranteed absolutely pure, without artificial flavoring, potash, or "doctoring" of any kind. In blend rich, mellow, mild and fragrant.

Because of its quality and purity, "Flower of the South" does not hurt the heart; does not affect the nerves; does not dry the throat; and does not bite the tongue.

Sold direct to consumers (it cannot be bought in the shops). The saving of middle profits and a special rate from the

Express companies enable us to supply at a moderate price the finest and purest tobacco obtainable, and affords you the luxury of always getting it in perfect condition.

Full weight; Half-pound tins, \$1.00; Pounds (in polished wood boxes), \$2.00, delivered. By arrangement with our Bank, the American National, they accept small checks from our customers without charge for collection.

We are constantly receiving assurances that "Flower of the South" is the best and most delicious tobacco ever smoked—here are three representative ones from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

Spokane, Wash.,
February 14, 1906.

Gentlemen:—

Your favor of recent date received, and in reply to same wish to express my hearty thanks. Flower of the South is certainly the best "dope" (excuse western slang) I have ever had the pleasure of drawing thru a pipe.

I take great pleasure in recommending it to my friends.

Kindly ship me another pound box on the 25th. instant. If customary, wish you would send it C. O. D., if not ship as other order.

Enclosed money order for \$2 in payment of recent order. Trusting my other pound will be here by the 1st, I am

Yours truly (smoking up),

Frank P. Hicks.

An Officer of the U. S. Army stationed at Fort Strong, Mass., writes, when sending order for the third pound box, under date of February 20, 1906:

Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith my check for two dollars, for which please send me, express prepaid, one pound of your superb pipe tobacco "Flower of the South."

I have used many kinds and varieties of tobacco during the past ten years, and some smoking mixtures that were decidedly not to-

bacco, too; but yours is the only kind that always pleases.

All that you have said in its praise, and more I have found to be true; it burns nicely and uniformly, it does not bite the tongue, its flavor is soul satisfying, and as for its aroma, I am certain that the divine ones at Olympus would forever forswear incense, if once its delicious bouquet blessed their immortal nostrils.

Very respectfully, _____

Mr. Francis X. Barr, Editor "The Pittsburg Post" writes us under date of April 11, 1906.

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed please find \$2.00, for which send me to the above address, two half-pound tin boxes of your "Flower of the South" smoking tobacco.

I have smoked many brands of tobacco in my day but "Flower of the South" is the finest that ever curled from a pipe.

Very truly yours, _____

The *Army and Navy Journal*, Jan. 13, 1906, says: "Many pipe smokers know that much of the tobacco offered for sale is artificially flavored or "doctored" in some way to make it appear what it is not, and is therefore injurious to health. Those in search of an absolutely pure smoking mixture of superb quality should order a box of "Flower of the South."

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Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.



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BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.



Insignia Makers and — Medalists —

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A large stock embodying the latest ideas in Silver, Silver Plate, Brass, Copper and Pewter on display in the Company's show rooms.

Photographs or Illustrated Catalogue of Prize Cups sent on request.

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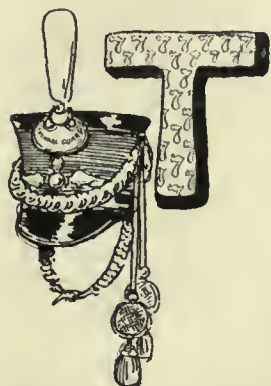
5th Avenue and 39th Street

NEW HOME OF THE KNABE PIANO

The Seventh Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

A Brief History 1806-1906

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



THE history of the Seventh Regiment in a sense, is a history of the modern militia of the State of New York, for, from its inception in 1806, the development of this body is a record of the evolution of our citizen soldiery from the period when all the male inhabitants of an age and ability to bear arms assembled on "general

training days" and acquired their crude military education in homeopathic doses too seldom administered to be very efficacious. That a condensed history of the Regiment will prove of interest to others than its members or veterans at this time is credible because such an occasion as the celebration of a centennial anniversary of the beginning of any important public organization inspires a sufficient interest to learn the causes of its viability and long endurance and in this case the subject is a military organization that now and for many years, by the strictest of official comparative tests is rated as the first and the model National Guard Regiment of its State and of our Nation, besides being a creditable and recognized institution of the American metropolis, most remarkable for its strong individuality.

While this brief life history of this Regiment is extracted and compiled from several published and unpublished sources, its principal foundation, of course, is the History of the Seventh Regiment of New York, 1806-1889, by the late General Emmons Clark, who for twenty-five years was its commanding officer. The history was published in 1890 by the Regiment. A perusal of this valuable work excites speculation in the mind of the thoughtful reader, in view of the extraordinary fitness of several of the regimental commanders and line officers and also of the rare devotion and fidelity to the high ideals of the Seventh and to their onerous military duties by the men in the ranks, as to which of these two principal factors in the success of the organization the greater credit is due. As to the excellence of the centenarian Seventh Regiment as a National Guard organization, its establishment does not rest upon a vainglorious self-appreciation of its members; the facts are in immutable figures resting in the records of the office of the Adjutant General of the State of New York at Albany; these figures detailing matters of attendance, of marksman-

ship and other phases of soldierly duty conscientiously and constantly performed do not lie.

It was characteristic of Gen. Emmons Clark that in initiating his history of the Regt.—the development and improvement of which was the greater part of his life's work—he should begin at the beginning of things military in New York by citing the firing upon Captain Hendrik Hudson in his yacht, the Half-Moon, by Indians armed with their aboriginal weapons, the bow and arrows, from the ground now known as



DANIEL APPLETON, COLONEL 1889—

Washington Height, in Sept., 1609, as a warning to traders and colonists who came after Hudson that to secure peace they must always be prepared for war. Our historian then proceeds to write a most interesting general history of the birth and growth of the local militia from the beginning of the occupation of Manhattan Island by the Dutch, recounting their small, but to them important, frontier troubles with the natives and covering the whole colonial subject quite thoroughly up to and through the Revolution and the first six years of the Nineteenth Century, until the military organization now known as the 7th Regt. commenced its existence in the year

1806 by the organization of its first four companies and carefully noting and bringing out into strong relief that its origin is directly due and traceable to circumstances of the greatest historical interest to every American; the right claimed by Great Britain to search American vessels and take from them British subjects serving as seamen or officers; the denial of this preposterous claim by our too long patient Government and the clashes that had occurred through the high-handed action of the officers of the British Navy in repeatedly boarding and searching American merchantmen upon the high seas and upon our coasts.

The exact incident, to be precise, which, through arousing to the highest pitch the indignation of our citizens, led to the organizing of the Second Company on May 6, 1806, at St. John's Hall, in Frankfort Street. This, the event that is commemorated by the present Centennial Celebration, was the action on April 25th, 1806, of the commander of a British squadron—its flagship was the *Leander*—in firing one hundred shots at a score of American merchant vessels, one shot killing John Pierce, a respectable and well-known citizen of New York, who was helmsman of the sloop *Richard*. Indignation meetings of citizens followed and the Government was called on to defend the city and maintain the honor and dignity of the Nation. Patriotic feeling immediately impelled citizens, especially the younger men, to military organization. To quote here from General Clark's excellent history of these stirring times when the infant nation was verging on its second war with its first foe and sometime oppressor:

"Prominent among the new organizations were four companies of artillery, which are now known as the First, Second, Third and Fourth Companies of the 7th Regt. At the time of their organization and for many years thereafter they were not designated numerically as above, but according to the custom of the period were known and recognized by the name of the commanding officer, as 'Captain Morgan's Company,' 'Captain Hewitt's Company,' etc. But to avoid any confusion in the identity of these four companies they will be uniformly designated in the following pages by the numbers by which they are now known."

"The Second Company's original parchment roll is among the Company's archives to-day. Unfortunately the original rolls and records of the First and Third Companies, if in existence, are not in their possession, and the precise dates of their organization cannot be ascertained. The roll of the Fourth Company, on parchment, is complete from 1812 as a company in the Eleventh Regiment, and contains also the names of members at that time in the company who had enlisted from 1806 to 1812. The want of care as to military records and to the preservation of the same at this period, and the very limited notice by the few public journals of the local news of the day, must account for the paucity of particulars in respect to the origin of the original companies of the 7th Regt. That they were organized in the months of May and June, 1806; that their founders were active merchants and tradesmen; and that patriotism and a desire to serve in the defense of the city were the immediate causes of their organiza-

tion are important and unquestionable facts connected with their origin.

"When the number of men had been duly enrolled as required by law, the companies proceeded to elect their officers, and they selected for the more important positions those who had been most active and influential in organizing the companies and whose ability, energy and social standing would be likely to secure their continued prosperity. It was a prevailing practice at this period to confer the offices of military organizations upon those who could contribute most liberally in time and money to their support. But this custom did not prevent the four original companies of the 7th Regt. from bestowing their honors upon men of merit, and in some cases upon officers of considerable experience in the militia of the city."

The First Co. was organized by the election of Henry Morgan as Captain; Ezra Robins, First Lieutenant; and Aaron Forman, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Morgan had already served as an ensign and a Captain in the Fifth Regt. of Infantry.

When the Second Company was organized on May 6, 1806, eleven subscribed themselves as members; the original members were Free and Accepted Masons, and they christened their new military organization the "Masonic New York Artillerie." The Second Company's first Captain was James Hewitt, who had served in the militia 15 years and since 1793 had been a commissioned officer. Barnet Anderaise, the Lieutenant, was a high Masonic official. The organization of the Third Co. was completed by the election of John Fleming as Captain; Theophilus W. Smith, First Lieutenant; and Alpheus Sherman, Second Lieutenant. The first officers of the Fourth Co. were Capt., John W. Forbes; First Lt., Thomas R. Mercein; and Second Lt., John M. Bradhurst. The officers of these new Companies were evidently hustlers, to use a modern term, as in June they applied to the Governor of the State for recognition, which was promptly responded to by General Orders, dated June 25, 1806, providing for the addition of several Companies to the Battalion of Artillery of the First Brigade, and authorizing the officers already elected to act as such until duly confirmed by the Council of Appointment of the State. Under these orders, signed by Maj. Gen. Stevens, the Division Commander, these four Companies were officially attached to the Battalion of Artillery commanded by Major Andrew Sitcher, with the understanding that the Battalion would be raised to a regiment as soon as the requisite legislative authority could be obtained. Although the quartet of new companies were nominally artillery they elected to be armed with muskets and to drill as infantry; thus, armed with the smooth-bore flintlock muskets of the period, they soon began their open air drills, and speedily equalled in this accomplishment the best of their local fellow soldiery. It may be considered that the simple tactics of Baron Steuben were easily mastered.

The first parade of the four companies was on Nov. 25, 1806, the twenty-third anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British. The Brigade of Artillery, Gen. Jacob Morton commanding, of which the four companies were components was the great military attraction of its day. On this occasion the brigade was reviewed at the Battery by Maj.-Gen. Stevens, and at its conclusion the soldiers marched to the City Hall, where DeWitt Clinton, then Mayor of New York, presented the Brigade with two stands of colors in the presence of a great concourse of people to whom at that day such an imposing military turn out and ceremony was a great event.

From the date of this, the first public appearance of the quartet of companies, which unconsciously were the foundation and nucleus of the model and typical body of American citizen soldiers for the next hundred years, their history is briefly but thoroughly covered elsewhere in this issue of the GAZETTE, each Co. separately, until the year 1847, when the Seventh Regiment itself came into existence and has since remained an entity with a solidarity that is unrivalled by any similar organization in this country.

The first four Companies were born of the travail that preceded the War of 1812, and the Seventh Regiment itself was created out of the circumstances evolved from our war with Mexico, for from those far off battle-fields began to arrive in New York in February, 1847, the remains of fallen heroes and all civic and military organizations were uniting to do their memories honor. The Twenty-seventh Regiment, predecessor to the Seventh, paraded on May 7th to celebrate the recent brilliant victories that had crowned our arms in Mexico, while various Companies previously had turned out as funeral escorts to the bodies of several of the distinguished officers who found their fate in the land of the Aztecs. Naturally the War with Mexico created excitement in military circles in New York just as the prospect of war, when war became inevitable in 1806, had then stimulated military ardor, and existing organizations were recruited easily, while new ones were projected. The parade event, locally, of the year 1847, was that on June 25th, when the New York militia paraded at the Battery in honor of the visit to the city of President James K. Polk, and were reviewed by the President. At this time the militia laws of the State were in a condition that satisfied few military men and tinkering by legislators, in which the lawmakers from the country, as they do to-day, favored the wishes of their constituents, only made matters worse, especially for the military organizations of the counties of New York and Richmond. The Twenty-seventh Regt. was an active factor in petitioning for repeal or modification of these unsatisfactory laws and on May 6th



PROSPER M. WETMORE, COLONEL 1826-27.

a new Act was passed providing for the organization of the First Division of the New York State Militia, which made the counties of New York and Richmond "the First Division District." A second section provided for the equalization of the several brigades of artillery and formed a new brigade of infantry; brigades were to be numbered from one to four and it was provided that the regiments should be renumbered. The requirement that the regiments should be renumbered was unacceptable to the officers and men of the Twenty-seventh because they had built up an organization of enviable reputation and many cherished associations were linked with the name; however they yielded and Col. Bremner, the Commanding Officer, intimated to the Adjutant General that the number 7 would be acceptable to the officers and members on account of its similarity to the old number, and also because no other regiment in the city of New York had ever borne that number. Thus by general orders issued by the Commander-in-chief, Governor John Young, on the 27th day of July, 1847, for the reorganization of the First Division, the Twenty-seventh Regiment became the Seventh Regiment.

In compliance with the new law, the city was divided into brigade and regimental districts, and to the Seventh Regiment was assigned the Seventh and Tenth Wards. These were on August 7th divided by the Regiment into eight company districts. The first parade of the Seventh Regiment was on September 6th for drill at Tompkins Square; its first annual inspection also was there on Oct. 19th, when Governor Young reviewed it; the number present and inspected was 352. After the inspection the Regiment, as



LINUS W. STEVENS, COLONEL 1827-28, 1830-35.

part of the Division, participated in the ceremonies incident to laying the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Washington, at Hamilton Square, near Sixty-ninth St. and Third Avenue—the monument is not yet in existence.

The Regiment's first principal location in 1848 was its participation in the funeral ceremonies of the deceased ex-President John Quincy Adams on March 8th, in the vast procession, civic and military; at the City Hall the Regiment fired three volleys; its Eighth Company was detailed as the guard over the coffin at night in the Governor's room at the City Hall and on the following morning escorted the body to the steamer, *en route* to its last resting place at Quincy, Mass.

The hero of the Mexican War, Gen. Winfield Scott, having accepted the invitation of the city of New York to be its honored guest, he left his home in Elizabethtown, N. J., on May 25th and arrived at the Battery at 11 A. M. The First Division paraded and its most conspicuous factor was the Seventh Regiment, which particularly attracted the attention of the veteran General, who remarked that it was the finest regiment of soldiers that he had ever seen. Gen. Scott had for many years been a warm friend and admirer of the Seventh and on many occasions had complimented most liberally its drill and discipline. On July 12th the Regiment, as a part of the Fourth Brigade, again paraded as a participant in the memorable imposing general funeral ceremonies in honor of the dead of the Mexican War. The second annual inspection occurred on Oct. 16 at Tompkins Square; there were present 328. An event of 1848 was the complimentary dinner in February

at the Florence Hotel given by the Regiment to its retired Colonel, Andrew Augustus Bremner, the first commanding officer of the 7th, whose instillation into his command of a higher order of drill and discipline than ever had been locally known laid a foundation for future success that inestimably aided his worthy successors in their task of rearing a superstructure which has attracted the interest and commanded the respect of all expert students of the development of the civilian into a capable soldier. The headquarters of the several Companies during this year were at the Mercer House and at Lafayette Hall. About this time began the rapid decline of the custom of Companies going into the country on target excursions and this heralded the dawn of a day not far in the future when, with a State range at Creedmoor, the marksmanship of the New York militia, and long afterward that of other states, was to rise to a level with that of the regular military establishments of this and the other great nations of the world.

At an election held January 29th, 1849, at the Mercer House, Lt. Col. Abram Duryée was chosen Colonel; Major Brinckerhoff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. Thomas Morton, of the First Co., Major of the Regiment. In that month a contract was made with S. K. Dingle to furnish music for the Regiment. Dingle was a qualified bandmaster who had served in the British Army; "Dingle's Washington Brass Band" was the popular musical organization of its kind of its period; his men were uniformed in red, used only brass instruments and the cost of regimental music for each parade was about eighty dollars. In this year the reports of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, in California, started a gold fever that then and in '49 attracted many enterprising and adventurous men from New York, and among them quite a number of the Seventh's men; few of these ever returned, or, if they did, they did not rejoin the Regiment. In regimental orders dated April 17th, there was a provision for an engineer corps, according to an Act of the Legislature authorizing it in each regiment; no particular interest or importance was attached to this at the time, but by 1861 the Engineer Corps of the Regiment was an important institution and it was the Tenth Co.

The first important duty of the Regiment in the preservation of the public peace, the true, primary function of the National Guard, occurred in 1849 in the historic Astor Place riots, which developed from the bitter rivalry between Edwin Forrest and the English tragedian Macready, who was advertised to begin his farewell engagement on Monday, May 7th, at the Astor Place Opera-House; the performance was prevented by a mob and Macready was preparing to leave the country when a large number of respectable citizens, mortified by the disgraceful

proceedings, prevailed upon the actor to remain and complete his engagement and guaranteed peace and order. He therefore was billed to appear on Thursday evening, May 10. During the day the apprehensions of trouble to come were so grave that a detail of three hundred policemen was posted at Astor Place and the Seventh Regiment was ordered under arms to be in readiness for a requisition for its services. The expected happened and at nine P. M. the Regiment arrived at Astor Place, preceded by its troop and a cavalry Company, to face a mob of twenty-thousand. The horsemen proved such an excellent mark for missiles that they or their horses were stampeded. The Regiment then in column by Company essayed—led by Col. Duryée—to force the passage and although insulted and assailed with every conceivable weapon succeeded in taking up a position opposite the opera-house near Fourth Avenue in Astor Place. The Regiment charged the mob and although its muskets were loaded with ball cartridge the authority to fire was so long delayed by the civil authorities that the endurance of the self-sacrificing soldiers probably has no parallel in history on like occasions; the order finally came and the troops fired, first over the heads of the mob and then—the mob jeering in the belief that they had only blank ammunition—at the disturbers of the peace. This ended the action and cleared the streets. The Astor Place riots are an integral part of the history of the City and State of New York and of the history of the National Guard in the United States and make a familiar page in all such history so that space need not here be devoted to this important event in the early history of the Seventh; it may be stated that the Regiment turned out at short notice 211 officers and members and out of this number few escaped a blow of some kind and 141 were injured. Of the injured 53 were conveyed to their homes disabled. Of the mob 30 were killed or mortally wounded and between 50 and 60 were known to be seriously injured. It was several days before the combined efforts of the civil and military authorities effectually reduced the turbulent elements to order, and for a long time afterward a feeling of bitter hostility existed toward the 7th among the reckless and disorderly elements of the New York populace. Among respectable citizens the fortitude and devotion to duty displayed by the Seventh firmly seated it in public estimation and from that time it has been pre-eminently a favorite in New York and on nearly every public occasion has enjoyed the highest honors. The smouldering resentment of the lawless against the Seventh was expressed on Sept. 10th, 1849, when the Regiment next paraded, in the form of hisses, hoots and volleys of stones, but it steadily pursued its way and no real injuries were sustained by its members.



LEVI HART, COLONEL 1828-30.

At the annual inspection on Oct. 29th, at Tompkins Square, 334 were present.

On Nov. 15th occurred the public funeral of Gen. W. J. Worth, Col. Duncan and Maj. Gates. Companies of the Regiment had served in detail in preceding ceremonies and on the 15th the Regiment escorted the remains of Gen. Worth to Greenwood and fired the funeral volleys. During this year there was instituted the practice of two regimental drills a year at Tompkins Square and Col. Duryée inaugurated at Centre Market, "evening drills" an institution that is not unknown to-day to members of the Seventh.

During 1850 there were evening battalion drills at the Central Drill-Rooms and in May and June regimental drills at Tompkins Square and the Arsenal-yard where is now the menagerie at the old Arsenal in Central Park. The spring parade on May 27th was in Brooklyn, where it was reviewed by Major-General Duryée; the usual division parade was on July 4th, when the troops were reviewed by Governor Fish and the *feu-de-joie* was fired by the Regiment. An event of this year in the social life of the Regiment was a trip to Newport; the Regiment left the city on the evening of July 8th and spent the following three days at Newport with morning drills, evening dress parades, bathing and social pleasures: about noon on July 10th news was received of the death of General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States; in respect to his memory a review by General Wood was postponed and it was decided to go the next day to Boston. The visit to Boston was entirely unexpected but after breakfast at the United States Hotel the Regiment was reviewed by Major-General Edmands of the Massachusetts militia on Boston



MORGAN L. SMITH, COLONEL 1835-37.

Common, before an immense crowd, the New England Guard afterward escorting it on a street parade, and the Regiment enjoying a complimentary banquet in the evening. At 6 P. M. the Regiment paraded before its return to New York and in strong contrast with its quiet unheralded arrival it was escorted by the entire uniformed militia of Boston via Newport where, escorted by the Newport Artillery, it marched through the city and was reviewed by General Wool. The Regiment reached home early on July 13th after an excursion that was eminently satisfactory. A feature of the Regimental life at this time was the acquisition of the most noted drum major in the country, Drum-Major Teller, formerly of the United States Army, a stately man, six feet six inches tall and from the top of his plume to the ground was exactly nine feet; his graceful manipulation of his baton made him the cynosure of all eyes wherever the Regiment went. On July 23rd occurred the funeral ceremonies of Gen. Zachary Taylor, in which the Regiment took a leading part. At annual inspection Oct. 29th, 1850, there were present 428. In November Maj. Thomas Morton, formerly Captain of the First Co., resigned. During 1850 the matter of a regimental armory was earnestly discussed, particularly as the arsenal yard, long used for military drills, now, for pecuniary reasons, was leased by the city for commercial purposes. In Jan. 1850, Capt. William A. Pond resigned his commission and was succeeded by Lt. Alexander Shaler, whose service in the Regiment, eventually as its commanding officer, was destined to exert an influence for its good of incalculable value. The year 1850 marked the final disappearance of the *feu-de-joie*, or dis-

charge of musketry at the end of a parade or as a feature in celebrations, especially on our holiday, the Fourth of July, and on this Independence Day, so far as the records show, this blank volley firing was for the last time indulged in. The fiscal affairs of the Regiment involved at this time the receipt and expenditure annually of about \$800, but in 1850 these were unusually large, amounting to \$2,065, including entertainment of the Boston Lancers.

In 1851, when celebrating the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, the great annual event of those years, the Regiment on Feb. 22 for the first time paraded in overcoats, the innovation attracting unusual attention; it received some unfavorable comment from citizens, but proved so comfortable that this common sense practice became thereafter a fixture in inclement weather. Events of this year were the parade of the Regiment on May 12 at City Hall Park to receive a stand of colors from the Boston Lancers and its participation on May 13 in the public reception tendered to President Millard Fillmore, on which occasion the Regiment was the President's special consort. The suicide on Oct. 17 of Maj. Joseph A. Divver, Adjutant of the Regiment, while temporarily insane as a result of domestic and pecuniary difficulties, was the termination of the career of an officer whose services had been valuable to the organization; his daughter Mary, aged nine years, was left a homeless and unprotected orphan. A subscription was raised and each officer and member thereafter annually for years contributed one dollar to the "Divver Fund" and by adoption Mary Divver became the Daughter of the Regiment; thereafter the Seventh carefully looked to her maintenance and education. The Regiment was inspected on Oct. 21 with a total of 470 present. On Dec. 6, the Regiment paraded again in overcoats as a part of the magnificently enthusiastic and ceremonial reception tendered to Louis Kossuth the Hungarian patriot who passed great complimentary remarks upon the appearance and tactics of the Seventh. The Regiment likewise participated in the great Kossuth meeting on Dec. 16, at Castle Garden and in his address of impassioned oratory Kossuth appealed particularly to the citizen-soldiery of the American Republic and passed encomiums publicly upon the Seventh as a model.

The year 1852 was uneventful in the history of the Regiment there being little but perfunctory duties performed with the usual parades of the year on occasions of national importance. In May Lt.-Col. Brinckerhoff resigned his command and in June Maj. Marshall Lefferts succeeded him. The place of major remained vacant until 1856. Ex-Capt. William A. Pond was appointed Adjutant vice Divver deceased and Aaron Kemp was promoted to Quartermaster vice John T.

Allen resigned. This year the matter of satisfactory martial music was solved by the organization of the Seventh Regiment Band of forty-two musicians properly uniformed and equipped by the Regiment at considerable cost which led to the raising of the question of taxation of the members by the Board of Officers—a question that had become momentous before and did again—but which also established as an institution the Seventh Regiment Band which has retained a wide reputation from then until now. On Monday July 5, Independence Day was celebrated and the Regiment went for a week of camp duty to New Haven; owing to dissensions on the subject of this trip there was but a small turn-out but the week was in every way a great success and heartily enjoyed by those who went. The Regiment took part in the funeral processions of Henry Clay on July 20, and of Daniel Webster on Nov. 16. At the annual inspection on Oct. 12, there were present 501. This was the first time in its history that the Seventh had paraded five hundred men; the Fifth Co., was the largest.

In March 1853 the Regiment drilled for the first time at the new City Arsenal at Elm and White Sts. The drill-room on the second floor was sufficient to accommodate the entire command and for a time "wing drills" were dispensed with. The City Arsenal continued to be the Regiment's favorite rendezvous until the completion in 1859 of the New State Arsenal at Seventh Avenue and 35th St., and was the scene of many interesting events in its history. There at the regimental drill of March 24, Col. Duryée introduced the "Daughter of the Regiment" Miss Mary Divver, this being her first appearance since her adoption. She was dressed in a modified uniform of the Regiment, and her grace, intelligence and attractiveness took the Regiment by storm. After appropriate remarks by Col. Duryée the young girl passed along the line taking the hand of each officer and member. There were the usual parades on holiday occasions in 1853 and on July 14, the Regiment paraded with the First Division for the reception of President Franklin Pierce and at the same time the inauguration of the Crystal Palace, which was the first symptom of the popular exhibitions that in 1876 became realized in a World's Fair at Philadelphia and that has since broken out in every large city in the country. At inspection, Nov. 2, the Regiment turned out 519 men; it was reviewed by Governor Seymour and its own band of sixty musicians was the largest that had ever appeared in this country. An innovation adopted at this time was the awarding of medals to officers and privates who enlisted the largest number of men. In January of this year a committee of officers of the Seventh attended a military convention at Syracuse and there was organized



JOHN M. CATLIN, COLONEL 1837-39.

a State Military Association, which has continued from that day to this.

The year year 1854 was merely one of dull routine; a matter that occupied the Regiment's attention was the problem of how to acquire its own armory, and although many expedients were tried the object was not yet to be attained. At annual inspection on Nov. 15 there were present 497. On July 10, the Eighth Co. voted to employ and equip a drummer and this enterprise and liberality was shortly followed by the other companies. In this year the old flintlock musket was at last relegated to the past by the Seventh; the arm substituted was the United States musket, altered from flint to percussion lock, and was much inferior to the new and improved weapon soon afterwards manufactured at Springfield.

The announcement early in 1855 that Tompkins Market, erected in 1830, old and dilapidated, would be torn down presented their opportunity to the alert officers of the Seventh and they quickly got into action with a petition to the Common Council that in its rebuilding the new structure should be three stories in height, the lower story for market purposes and the two upper floors for the use of the Regiment. In March the Council passed a resolution to accept the plan proposed by the Regiment, which was approved in April by the mayor. After the usual municipal red tape the City's Committee on Repairs and Supplies in November opened bids for its construction. This was the period of the "Know Nothing" or Native American agitation and so intense was the feeling that the authorities feared trouble on St. Patrick's Day. Therefore on March 17, the Regiment was ordered under arms but fortunately there was no disturbance. Appro-



WILLIAM JONES, COLONEL 1839-44.

pos of this subject General Clark remarks in his history that from its organization the Seventh Regiment has possessed a great element of strength in its absolute freedom from religious and political prejudice. In 1855 the Regiment enjoyed a tour of camp duty at Kingston, N. Y., where its Camp Worth was long remembered as the scene of pleasure and profitable experience. During this year a new corps of drummers, numbering sixteen, was engaged. At the annual inspection Oct. 18, held at Hamilton Square, 594 were present. The expense of the Regiment this year amounted to \$2,300, nearly double the expenditure of 1853 and 1854.

In 1856 the Common Council resolved to request the Legislature to authorize the issuing of city bonds to an amount sufficient for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market. A committee of officers of the Regiment went to Albany to advocate the passage of the necessary act and their efforts were successful. Jubilantly the several Companies set about raising money with which to properly fit up and furnish their rooms. In May Edgar M. Crawford, a distinguished ex-lieutenant of the Third Co., was elected Major, which place had been vacant for four years. There were the usual parades this year and a notable occasion was the participation of the Regiment on July 4, in the ceremonious inauguration of the Washington equestrian statue in Union Square. On Oct. 16, the Seventh received and entertained the Kingston Grays; on this day also was the annual inspection held this year at Washington Parade Ground with 659 present. This was a record-breaker and the Eighth Company paraded over one hundred men. However, several ex-members were included in this fine turn-out as there were

no muster-rolls and the men were simply counted and no questions asked. An innovation in 1856 was the appointment by the colonel of a lance or color corporal in each company, to constitute a permanent color guard at regimental drills and parades.

In 1857, according to a general order from regimental headquarters, dated in April, all companies were designated by letter instead of number, according to law, and were instructed to thereafter report that way, the traditional numbers have however, survived and because of their historical values and sentiment undoubtedly always will. This year was more eventful than the two or three which preceded it, there being a condition of turbulence caused by a disorganization of the city police authorities that several times caused the services of the Regiment to be called for, although serious consequences were averted. The police had become inefficient it was claimed, partisan and corrupt, and the Legislature enacted "The Metropolitan Police Act" which transferred the control from the Mayor to a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Fernando Wood, then Mayor of New York, pronounced this Act unconstitutional and announced that he would resist it. While a majority of the members of the old police adhered to the Mayor, the commissioners proceeded to organize a new force; meanwhile collisions were carefully avoided while the question of the constitutionality of the new Act was being tested in the Court of Appeals. The crisis was precipitated by the refusal of Mayor Wood on June 16, to admit an officer of the new force who had instructions to serve him with a warrant issued by the Recorder. A fierce conflict resulted between the "Municipal" force on duty at City Hall, and the "Metropolitans," in which, after a bloody contest, the latter were defeated. Maj. Gen. Sandford was called upon to aid with his military power in asserting the majesty of the law and the preservation of the peace. The "Municipals" were rallied at the City Hall where the Mayor was in state of siege and the situation attracted the disorderly elements of the city. The regiment was ordered out and was soon at City Hall where it cleared a space and awaited orders. The soldiers were abused but perhaps the lesson taught the mob at Astor Place was effectively remembered; finally Gen. Sandford appeared accompanied by the Sheriff and the Coroner for a final remonstrance with Mayor Wood, who yielded eventually to an appeal to spare bloodshed that soon must inevitably result. That evening the Regiment, relieved from duty, proceeded on a trip already planned to Boston to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of the Warren Monument on Bunker Hill; the trip was delightful but interrupted by a dispatch telling of trouble again threatened

in New York and asking the Regiment to return, which it did on the evening of June 18. On July 4, there took place a fierce combat between two desperate Bowery factions termed "Dead Rabbits" and, "Bowery Boys," in the absence of the usual police restraint. On Sunday July 5, the combat was renewed desperately at the "Five Points." The riot exceeded the powers of the police, and again the Regiment was called out, but its moral effect ended the riot without the firing of a shot. On July 13,—in this year of riots—the Seventh was again required to suppress a riot at "Mackerelville" in the Seventeenth Ward, and again on the following day. These disturbances grew out of the police imbroglio but the Court of Appeals having soon after decided in favor of the Metropolitan Police Act, quiet gradually was restored, and from 1857 to 1863 military assistance was not required in preserving the peace in New York. At inspection on Oct. 19, there were present 850. On Nov. 24, the Regiment took part in the procession which followed the remains of Maj. Gen. Worth, taken from Governor's Island to their final resting place at the Worth Monument at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth St. The weather was bitterly cold and none who marched forgot the suffering due to their long exposure.

From 1858 to 1860 inclusive the Regiment's history is chiefly that of self-development and unconscious preparation for usefulness not only in aiding, as ordered, as an organization in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union but in furnishing many brave individual soldiers and so large a number of officers, some of whom attained high rank and great distinction. No better evidence could be adduced to show that the Seventh is a military academy unequalled by any but that of the Government's own institution at West Point, with which, both its superintendents, officers and cadets, the Seventh always has been on peculiarly friendly terms. In 1858 the Regiment first began to drill under "Hardee's Tactics." In March Lt.-Gen. Hardee, then Commandant of Cadets at West Point, visited New York to witness a battalion drill of the Seventh and was delighted with its performance in the new tactics. In this year occurred an event that did more than anything up to that date to popularize the Seventh away from its home city and to nationalize its reputation—the trip to Richmond. In the year 1831 the Regiment (then the Twenty-seventh) had escorted the remains of President Monroe from the City Hall to the Second St., cemetery, where they were undisturbed until July 2, 1858. In April 1858, the General Assembly of Virginia resolved to remove the remains to Richmond, and a committee was appointed to co-operate with the authorities of New York for that purpose.

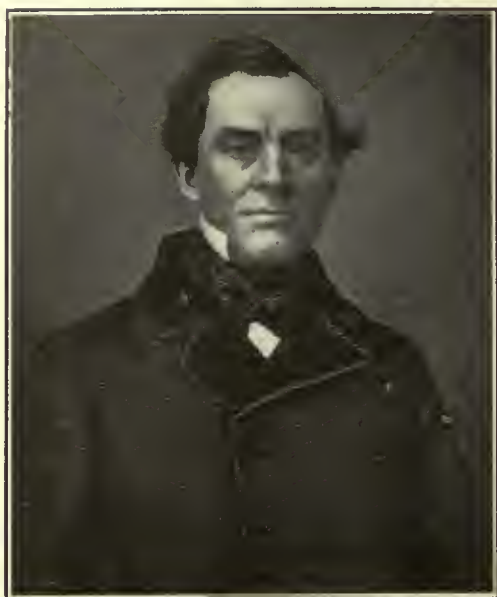


WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, COLONEL 1844-45.

On June 26, the Common Council selected the Regiment as the escort "provided it bear its own expenses." The steamer Ericsson was chartered for the purpose and on July 3 the Regiment departed for Richmond. This memorable trip which ended at 2 a. m., on Sunday, July 11, when the Regiment returned to the city, was a continuous ovation; it included a visit to Mount Vernon and Washington, and its details occupy, though concisely related, nine pages of Gen. Clark's history of the Regiment. At inspection on Oct. 18, 1858, there were 856 present. In November the Regiment received a new stand of arms; Springfield rifle-muskets, 58 calibre.

The event of 1859 was the resignation, in spite of the insistent pleading of officers and members of the Regiment, of Col. Abram Duryée who had served as a Guardsman since his enlistment in 1833 as a private in the 142nd Regiment, and who had a glorious military record. His career did not end here however, for he was one of the first volunteers in 1861 and on May 9, of that year was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Regt. New York Volunteers, which as "Duryée's Zouaves" became famous and historic for both picturesqueness and courage under every trial. On August 9, 1859 Lt.-Col. Marshall Lefferts was elected Colonel of the Regiment. Maj. Edgar M. Crawford was elected Lt.-Col., and Adj. William A. Pond was elected Major. During August of this year the Regiment entertained the Richmond Grays and the Baltimore City Guard. At the annual inspection, Oct. 20, there were 910 present. The Regiment's expenses for 1859 attained the unprecedented sum of \$5,000.

The year 1860 was ushered in by a concert in February at the City Arsenal by the reorganized



ANDREW A. BREMNER, COLONEL 1845-49.

Seventh Regiment Band under the leadership of Bandmaster C. S. Grafulla with 38 musicians. On February 21, the Regiment went to Washington to parade in the procession incident to the inauguration of the Washington monument; the Washington Committee enticed them with a promise of "princely quarters" which in the fact proved to be a sorry joke; the trip was cold, rainy, muddy and one of the most unsatisfactory in the history of the Regiment, but the members got all out of it that humor and philosophy could enable them to do. Events of 1860 were the reception to the Japanese Embassy and the visit to New York of the Chicago Zouaves organized and drilled by Col. Ellsworth, subsequently Colonel of the famous New York Fire Zouaves or "Ellsworth Zouaves" and the encampment at Camp Scott at New Dorp, Staten Island, a camp which proved both a success and a failure. On Sept. 5, the Regiment was presented by the City of Washington with a standard of colors, the most beautiful it ever possessed: the American flag was afterwards carried by the Regiment in the Civil War. On the same day the Regiment marched to its new armory, the Tompkins Market Armory at Third Avenue, Sixth and Seventh Sts., where formal possession of the building was given by Mayor Wood, in behalf of the City. In the reception on Oct. 11, to the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. of England, the Regiment was particularly fortunate in its appearance. At inspection this year there were present 901.

In Nov. 1860, Lt.-Col. Crawford resigned, and in December Maj. Pond was elected to succeed him and Capt. Alexander Shaler of the Second Co., was elected Major, his successor in com-

mand of the Second Co., was 1st Lt. Emmons Clark. The new armory was formally opened on December 28, with appropriate exercises.

In the year 1861 all purely regimental matters were overshadowed by the war cloud that had been darkening over the land since the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States in Nov. 1860. As early as Jan. 1861, General Scott at Washington was notified by the Regiment that the Regiment desired to perform any duty that the Governor of the State might prescribe. On April 12, the fall of Fort Sumter inaugurated the Civil War, and on April 15, when the proclamation of President Lincoln was published calling for seventy-five thousand troops to retake and hold the forts in South Carolina, and to protect the property of the Government, Col. Lefferts immediately communicated to Gov. Morgan the patriotic action of the Regiment's Board of Officers, tendering its services. It was on the 19th of April 1861, anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, that the memorable departure of the Seventh Regiment for Washington occurred, the details of the event being a familiar part of the history of New York and the Nation. The Regiment formed in Lafayette Place at 4 p. m., and the ovation on its march down Broadway was an exhibition of patriotic fervor and popular favor that has never been beheld in New York before or since. The Regiment numbered at its departure, including recruits, 991 men. At Philadelphia on April 20, after a long conference of all the authorities and transportation officials with the condition of affairs at Baltimore and the attack there upon the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts militia fully considered, as also the fact that the railway bridges between Havre de Grace and Baltimore had been burned by a mob, it was finally decided to be the wisest policy to transport the Regiment from Philadelphia by steamer to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Washington, either by the Potomac River or Annapolis as might be most expedient. The steamer Boston was therefore chartered for the voyage. Because of uncertainty as to whether friend or foe held Fortress Monroe, the Annapolis route was decided upon and the Boston reached Annapolis early on Monday April 22.

At Annapolis the Seventh encountered the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment of militia under the command of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler which had reached Havre de Grace and there secured the railroad ferryboat Maryland. Previously at Philadelphia, the Regiment had met Gen. Butler and the Massachusetts men and Gen. Butler had endeavored to induce the Seventh's officers to join the Bay State soldiers in routing both commands via Havre de Grace. Gen. Butler at Annapolis essayed to take command of the Seventh and issued an abundant effusion of orders

which were of course unnoticed by the officers of the Seventh; however, the two militia regiments, representing New York and Massachusetts, harmoniously and in co-operation made their perilous march to Washington, where the President and Gen. Scott anxiously awaited their coming. The details given of this march in Gen. Clark's history and in many other accounts by participants prove that this adventure into the arena of the Civil War was no picnic and that the service rendered by the Regiment was both arduous and valuable. Every member and friend of the Seventh who has not done so should read at least that part of Gen. Clark's history which describes this important chapter in the life of the Regiment in which it so promptly and devotedly rendered service to the nation—as it always has to its city and state. At noon on April 25th the Regiment, wearied and worn with toil and hardships and after a constant expectation of attack, reached the city of Washington.

For nearly a week Washington had been beleaguered by an enemy whose territory extended almost to the gates of the capitol. It was known that the Seventh Regiment was hastening to its relief and President Lincoln, his cabinet, the statesmen and the few soldiers already there anxiously awaited our Regiment's arrival. So great was the danger and so small the military force at the disposal of Gen. Scott that men of the highest civil positions and many of advanced age were patrolling the streets and guarding the Executive Mansion, the National departments and the navy yard. Upon the arrival of the Seventh President Lincoln immediately sent for Col. Lefferts and highly complimented him upon his successful march to the rescue of the nation's capital; this was reinforced with thanks and compliments from the Secretary of War, the Hon. Simon Cameron, Gen. Scott and Adj. Gen. Thomas. The Regiment marched up Pennsylvania Avenue and was received at all points with great enthusiasm. After being reviewed by the President at the Executive Mansion, the Companies marched to temporary headquarters assigned them at Willard's and other hotels; later the new Hall of Representatives was assigned as quarters to the Regiment and this it that evening occupied. On April 26 the Regiment was mustered into the United States service for thirty days and the oath administered to each officer and man. On April 27th the Regiment was reinforced by a detachment under Capt. Egbert Viele, consisting of members who through sickness and other causes had not marched with the Regiment, and also recruits for the several Companies. This reinforcement arrived on the steamer Daylight, which was then chartered as a supply boat for the Regiment. On May 1 the Regiment shifted to Camp Cameron, Meridian Hill, two miles north of the capitol, which site



ABRAM DURYÉE, COLONEL 1849-59.

commanded a sweeping view of Virginia beyond the Potomac River. It is an interesting fact that the Regiment was the first Northern Regiment to pitch its tents in front of the enemy and in sight of their pickets. That night a cold northeast rain storm set in, and continuing until Sunday, May 5th, caused much suffering to the soldiers from the exposure. Then the weather cleared and from that time life at Camp Cameron was a season of pleasures and honors, these including reviews by President Lincoln and military officers of high rank. The Regiment's officers and men however were chafing at the inaction after their arduous duty so well performed in reaching Washington from Annapolis and keenly desired to be doing more strenuous duty than the important one of a reserve guarding the capital city. Orders to march at 2 A. M. on May 24 to and across the Long Bridge over the Potomac and on to the enemy's soil were more than welcome and with the enemy's pickets watching their movements, the Seventh crossed and, as ordered, bivouacked half a mile beyond the river. Soon after the sleeping soldiers were aroused by a horseman dashing by who shouted, "Alexandria is taken and Ellsworth is killed." Col. Ellsworth was well-known to the Seventh and the shock that was soon to pervade the North was first experienced by our men in the field. Other Northern troops also had crossed the Potomac on two other bridges; under further orders the Regiment, detailed as a reserve force, bivouacked the night of May 24 at Columbia Spring on the beautiful Arlington estate. On May 25 Capt. Viele, with a detail of axemen, laid out a plan for a fortification which afterward was developed into Fort Runyon. On Sunday

orders from Washington recalled the Seventh to the inner defense of the city and accordingly it returned to Camp Cameron. The Regiment's term of service had expired on May 26 and on May 30 orders from Gen. Scott relieved it from further duty. On May 31 the Seventh left Washington and on June 1 arrived in New York. The Regiment encountered another ovation on its return that is a memorable event in the city's annals. On June 3 it was mustered out of the United States service, having served for forty-six days. The total muster-in at Washington was 1,234. No sooner had the Regiment left the service than its officers and men began to go to the front as volunteers in various commands; the expertness conferred upon them by their *alma mater*—the Seventh Regiment—resulting in insuring many of them commissions at the start. Upon the arrival of news of the defeat of the Union Army at Bull Run, Col. Lefferts immediately telegraphed the Secretary of War again offering the Regiment's services in defense of the capital; the thronging to Washington of men enlisted for three years made it unnecessary for the Regiment to go and the offer was gratefully declined. Throughout the War the Regiment's commander and other officers strove to maintain its efficiency at the highest possible mark and to keep it ready at all times to go to the front should any emergency that required it occur; this was no easy task because so many of its officers and members had already gone and because by comparison with the volunteer and regular troops all militia were then less favorably considered than in time of peace. Lt. Col. Wm. A. Pond had been unable to go to Washington with the Regt. because of his ill health and in August he resigned his commission as Lt. Col. Major Alexander Shaler also resigned to accept a commission as Lt.-Col. of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers. These vacancies were filled by the election in September of Capt. James Price, of the Third Co., as Lt.-Col., and in December of Captain Benjamin M. Nevers of the Sixth Co. as Major. The Regiment's expenses during 1861, including the Washington campaign, was \$31,374.41, which showed a deficit of over \$2000. At the annual inspection, Oct. 17, at Washington Parade Ground, 873 were present.

The resignation in March, 1862 of Paymr. Aaron Kemp was a loss to the Regiment; he was an admirable business man and his service as a staff officer was long and brilliant.

In February a great battle seemed imminent on the line of the Potomac and Col. Lefferts tendered to the War Department and to Gen. McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, the services of the Regiment. The response was that the Regiment would probably be needed and everything was prepared, but the abandonment by the Confederates of the Potomac

deferred for a time the expected call upon the Seventh. By May 24th when it became known that a part of the Confederate army had given McClellan the slip, stolen away from his front and overpowered the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley, threatening the North with invasion and the capital with destruction, the loyal people of the North were greatly excited and the War Department alarmed; Secretary of War Stanton telegraphed Governor Morgan at Albany, "Please organize one regiment as speedily as possible. The Seventh, New York, should also be in readiness to move if called for." As a result of this and a hasty call to arms the Regiment on the morning of May 26 was again marching to the seat of war and beginning its second campaign, speeded and inspired by an ovation from the citizens of New York that was scarcely second to that characterizing its first departure on April 19., 1861. The Regiment arrived that evening at Baltimore when, as about to enter the cars for Washington, an order was received from General John A. Dix, commanding the Middle Department at Baltimore, delaying it; the Regiment was disappointed, hoping for immediate action at the front, but controlled itself with the surmise that it was intended for Harper's Ferry. Events proved however that it was doomed to remain at Baltimore, but there it rendered continuously services of great value, including numerous detached duties for the various Companies and including the garrisoning of Fort Federal Hill, where the Seventh's members became proficient in heavy artillery work, until August 28, reaching home on the following day and here meeting with a most cordial reception. On the 5th of September the Regiment was mustered out. There were 765 mustered and present at Fort Federal Hill. So interesting is the reading of the account in Gen. Clark's history of the services, experiences and diversions of the Seventh during its second campaign that it is hard to resist the adventure into details that the limited space here of course precludes.

On Sept. 12 the Regiment was again under arms for a week on duty at East New York for the rather curious purpose of quelling a species of mutiny and preserving order in the Spinola Brigade at East New York. At the annual inspection, Oct. 29, at Washington Square there were present, 907; present and absent, 1,115. The fiscal statement of the Regiment at the close of 1862 exhibited total receipts amounting to \$23,064.33, with a balance in the treasury.

In 1863 was adopted the new code of by-laws which was so good that it exists not materially changed to-day. Under the new by-laws Capt. Emmons Clark, of the Second Co., was elected the first Treasurer of the Regiment. On March 9, Col. Lefferts resigned his commission; it was not accepted and he afterward rendered for a considerable period a continuation of his valuable



New York, April 18th, 1861

General Order, }
No. 5.

In compliance with orders from His Excellency, the Governor, and Division Orders of this date, this Regiment will assemble at Head Quarters on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 3 o'clock. P. M., in full fatigue and overcoat, with knapsack, to embark for Washington City.

The men will each take 1 Blanket, to be rolled on top of knapsack; suitable under clothing, an extra pair of boots, (shoes are better,) knife, fork, spoon, tin cup and plate, body belt, cap pouch will be carried in the knapsack. The men will provide themselves with one day's rations.

There will be allowed three servants to each Company, who must report to the Quarter-master at 12 M., and receive their "pass." Each officer will be allowed one small trunk, which must be distinctly marked and left at the Armory before 12 M., 19th instant.

All uniformed men, whether recruits or not, will report for duty 'Recruits who have just joined,' will also report, and will be assigned a post in column.

Commissary PATTEN will receive instructions from the Colonel, and leave for Washington this P. M.

APPOINTMENTS—

J. C. DALTON, JR., M. D., Surgeon's Mate, vice CAMERON, resigned.

By order of

Colonel MARSHALL LEFFERTS,

J. H. LIEBENAU,

ADJUTANT.

services to the Regiment. The war had now dragged along two years; the Army of the Potomac had met with retreats and defeats but was never disgraced and fought patiently on until Gen. Lee, impelled by Southern impatience, prepared to invade the North and the Confederate movement began that culminated in the titanic Battle of Gettysburg. Pennsylvania had no militia for the organized defense of its capital, Harrisburg, and the President called upon Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio to furnish one hundred thousand militia, forthwith; Secretary Stanton privately appealed on June 15 to Governor Seymour of New York. At 8 o'clock A. M., on June 17 and in a heavy rain the Seventh Regiment, as a result of the appeal of the Secretary of War, left New York for its third campaign. By what seems a strange fate Col. Lefferts was ordered by Gen. Halleck to report to Gen. Schenck at Baltimore, that city being menaced by the Confederates, and its successful defense being more important than that

of Harrisburg. On the afternoon of June 19 the 7th found itself once more at its old familiar quarters at Fort Federal Hill. The feeling of disappointment among the members of the Regiment at again being side-tracked from a destiny of active service in the fore-front in the field amounted to positive disgust—but they obeyed orders. Here again the Regiment performed valuable services, not only as a heavy artillery garrison at Fort Federal Hill but in outpost duty in the environs of Baltimore, in escorting and guarding prisoners of war and in innumerable ways. On the morning of July 6 the Regiment left Baltimore for Fredericks, Md., where the soldiers' experience in rainy weather and encampment on a sodden field led them to name this temporary abiding place "Camp Misery." They had no tents and the shelter of some of the fortunate ones consisted of leaky hovels made of rails and filthy straw. By command of Maj.-Gen. Meade the Regiment subsequently was transferred to the Third Division of the Third

Army Corps, the latter commanded by Maj.-Gen. French, and joined the Army of the Potomac in its march to intercept Gen. Lee. But almost immediately it was detached and assigned to guard Fredericks. While here the Seventh practically reviewed the entire Grand Army of the Potomac hastening by, flushed with the great victory at Gettysburg, to intercept Lee's retreating army and jubilant in believing that they were about to deal a death-blow to the rebellion. Many former officers and members of the Seventh were in this great army and halted to greet their former comrades and ask questions about home while all the general officers seemed to know the Seventh, or about it, and paused to greet and observe it. The noise of the fighting at Hagerstown at this time was more than audible. On July 14 came the news that the enemy had escaped across the Potomac and coupled with it the bad news of the draft riots at home; the same day General Halleck ordered the Seventh to New York, to report there to Maj.-Gen. Wool. There were no regrets at leaving "Camp Misery." The Regiment reached Amboy, N. J., at 1 A. M., July 16 and Col. Lefferts received a telegram from Governor Seymour advising him that it would be best for the Regiment to land at Canal Street or some point further down. The Regiment landed with loaded muskets and full cartridge boxes and as it passed up Broadway there were ample evidences of the reign of terror that had existed, caused by the memorable draft riots of 1863. The Regiment's third campaign terminated when it was mustered out July 21. Its total when mustered in was 651.

The draft riots were at their worst Monday to Wednesday, July 13 to 15, inclusive. The zone of trouble on July 16 was east of Third Avenue between Seventh and Sixty-fifth Sts. and there the Regiment, especially the Second and Third Companies, successfully encountered and defeated the rioters. The Regiment was finally relieved from duty on July 25. On October 1 the Regiment paraded in the reception to Admiral Lesoffsky and the Russian fleet. At inspection, October 12 there were present 908; present and absent 1,082. On October 13 Mary Divver, "Daughter of the Regiment," was married and many of the officers and members attended her wedding; the Regiment's surrender of its guardianship was accompanied by a wedding present of \$2,000 in U. S. Bonds. The matrimonial venture of Miss Divver was fortunate and as Mrs. Cowdrey she proved an exemplary wife and mother and a credit to the 7th. Among the many former members and officers of the Seventh who met death on the battlefield was Col. Robert G. Shaw, of Co. F, killed July 18 while leading at the head of his Regiment, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, (the first colored regiment ever recruited under state authority), the storming column at Fort Wagner.

Roll of the 7th Regt. men holding commissions in other organizations, killed in battle:

Col. Shaw, Co. F, Fort Wagner.
Col. Farnham, Co. B, Bull Run.
Lt.-Col. Hart, Co. C, Cedar Creek.
Maj. Winthrop, Co. I, Great Bethel.
Col. Mallon, Co. D, Bristow Station.
Adjt. Parmelee, Co. H, Antietam.
Col. Chapman, Co. D, Wilderness.
Capt. Russell, Co. A, Fair Oaks.
Col. Prentiss, Co. K, Petersburg.
Col. Stevens, Co. G, Gettysburg.
Col. Kinsland, Co. E, Andersonville.
Sgt. Drayson, Co. I, Cold Harbor.
Lt. Portley, Co. H, Red River.
Capt. Cowdren, Co. F, Five Forks.
Capt. Mulligan, Co. C, Rapidam.
Capt. Alden, Co. B, Ball's Bluff.
Capt. Radcliffe, Co. C, Murfreesboro.
Capt. Plume, Co. K, Manassas.
Capt. Wheeler, Co. I, Culps Farm.
Capt. O'Brien, Co. G, Blooming Gap.
Lt. Van Duser, Co. F, Gaines Mills.
Capt. Biddle, Co. E, Shenandoah Valley.
Capt. Le Fort, Co. A, Wilderness.
Capt. Seabury, Co. K, Spottsylvania.

On August 1 Col. Lefferts again resigned his commission, which again was declined; he was granted leave of absence for two months and again resumed his command. In November a hostile invasion of the Northern frontier of New York was threatened by secession sympathizers from Canada and Col. Lefferts promptly tendered to General Dix the services of the Regiment; this emergency passed without the necessity for a new campaign for the Regiment during 1863.

An important work for civilians in the North was providing for the sanitation of the Federal Army crystallized in the United States Sanitary Commission, and among its popular methods for raising funds were great fairs, in New York by the Great Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, opened April 4th, the opening accompanied by a parade of the First Division. The result of the fair was the swelling of the Sanitary Commission's treasury by a contribution of \$1,184,486.72. The Regiment's own contribution to the fair, besides its other aid, was \$8,583.50. In February, Maj. Benjamin M. Nevers resigned, and in April Capt. Emmons Clark, of the Second Co., was elected to succeed him, but did not accept; Capt. George T. Haws, of the Third Co. was also elected, but declined, and on May 30 Capt. Joseph B. Young, of the Sixth Co. was elected and accepted. He died suddenly of heart disease July 3d, 1876, surrounded by his comrades, while the Regiment was on the train going to the Centennial at Philadelphia. On June 21st Capt. Emmons Clark was elected Colonel. In July Lt. George T. Haws, of the Third Co., was elected his successor. At the annual inspection, Oct. 24th,

there were present 789; total present and absent, 1,042.

The first three months of 1865 were notable for parades celebrating the success of our arms in the South, and on General Lee's surrender at Appomatox, April 9th, Col. Clark issued orders for an illumination of the Armory and a salute of one hundred guns, but this jubilation was sadly prevented by the assassination, on April 14th, of President Lincoln, and instead of a celebration, the Armory was ordered draped in mourning. The Lincoln obsequies in this city began on April 24th by the reception by the 7th Regiment of the body of President Lincoln at the foot of Desbrosses Street; a detail from the Regiment guarded the catafalque to the City Hall, and on Tuesday, April 25th, the Regiment was a prominent factor to the sad procession. This entire event is covered by the history of the city, the nation, and by Abraham Lincoln's many biographies. At inspection, Oct. 20, 1865, there were present 871; present and absent, 1,077. The Regiment on this occasion first appeared in its new gray and black uniform, French Chasseur style, fully described in Adj. D. W. C. Falls' history of the Regiment's uniform, elsewhere in this issue.

The reception tendered by the Regiment to its members who had served in the war was held January 31st, 1866, at the Academy of Music, and was one of the military and social events of the year in the metropolis. Gen. John A. Dix was the orator, and he referred freely to the Regiment's "Roll of Honor," of the names of those who had served in the Army and Navy during the war, copies of which were circulated through the audience. Lt. William H. Kipp, of the Fourth Co., in 1866 was appointed Adjutant to succeed Adj. J. Henry Liebenau, who resigned to accept a staff position from Governor Fenton. At the inspection, Oct. 2d, 1866, there were present 708; present and absent, 1,131.

A new drum corps of thirty drummers was enlisted in Jan., 1867, with David Graham Drum-Major. Governor Fenton in January commissioned Alexander Shaler as Major-General, First Division of the National Guard, vice Gen. Charles W. Sandford, retired; this was felt to be a compliment to the Seventh, in which Gen. Shaler's model military career was developed. At inspection, Oct. 10th, there were present 682; total present and absent, 1,016.

On May 28, 1868, the Regiment paraded in full dress uniform for the first time since the war; in honor of the occasion the band was increased to one hundred musicians; Mayor Hoffman reviewed the parade at City Hall and afterward the Hon. Anson Burlingame, late U. S. Minister to China, accompanied by the Chinese embassy, reviewed the Regiment at Union Square. On July 8 the Regiment started on an excursion to



MARSHALL LEFFERTS, COLONEL 1859-64.

Norwich, Conn.—its first pleasure trip in eight years. At annual inspection, October 6, there were 678 present; total present and absent, 919. After the inspection Col. Clark compiled and published a roll of members most distinguished for long and faithful service which is now become one of the Regiment's most cherished records and honorary institutions. In October, John M. Smith, who died in 1906, a veteran of the Seminole and Civil wars was warranted Drum-Major to succeed David Graham, retired after ten years' service. On February 1, 1868 was first instituted and installed a rifle shooting range in the armory.

The earliest event of importance in 1869 was the presentation to the Regiment by the City, on April 19, the anniversary of the Seventh's departure for the war in 1861, of a stand of colors; for this memorable function the armory was decorated as if for a floral fete. On July 21 the Regiment left on a trip to Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs; on July 23 it was reviewed at Saratoga by Governor Hoffman. At annual inspection October 25 there were present 718; present and absent, 871.

The year 1869 ended the decade which included the years of the Civil War; with the advent of 1870 began an era of thirty-five years of peace, progress and prosperity for the Seventh during which occurred but a few summonses to duty to curb disturbances chiefly caused by industrial disputes; in this period the Regiment developed into its highest state of efficiency, which is its pride while celebrating the centennial anniversary of its origin, in 1806, and standing on the threshold of the second century of its existence.

Upon the advent of 1870 appeared the "His-

tory of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., During the War of The Rebellion," by William Swinton, M. A., author of "Campaigns of The Army of The Potomac," and illustrated by Thomas Nast; it is accurate and complete; copies were placed by the Regiment in the principal libraries of America and Europe. In January, Captain George Moore Smith of the Seventh Co. succeeded Maj. C. H. Meday, resigned. On July 14 the Regiment visited Philadelphia in acceptance of that city's invitation; the oppressive heat made its parade there one of the most distressing experiences in the Regiment's history; both at Philadelphia and afterward at Cape May the Seventh was highly honored and delightfully entertained; at Cape May it was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade. In a cold rain storm on September 30 the Regiment marched in the funeral procession of Admiral Farragut. At annual inspection, Oct. 20, there were present 685; present and absent, 804. Enlistments in 1870 were larger and the recruits of a better character than at any time since the war.

The event of 1871 was the Orangemen's parade on July 12 and the threatened and resultant rioting; the city's military force was ordered out and the Seventh reported to General Varian at Eighth Ave. and Twenty-sixth St.; the Regiment's left wing headed the Orangemen's small procession in column of Companies, while its right wing, formed on the west side of Eighth Ave., at the command, fired upon rioters who were bombarding the parade with dangerous missiles; on the left of the parade line were the Sixth and Ninth Regiments, while the Orangemen were flanked on the right by the Twenty-second and on the left by the Eighty-fourth Regiments; when the head of the procession, proceeding down Eighth Ave., reached Twenty-third St., the Seventh's right wing, in column of fours, had begun to march down the side-walk on the west side of Eighth Ave. toward Twenty-third St. to take its position at the right of the line; just then all were startled by a terrible volley from the rifles of the Eighty-fourth, fired upon the crowd on the east side of the Avenue; this fusillade was followed by shots from the Sixth and a still more violent volley from the Ninth; the fatal volleys were provoked by shots and missiles from the mob and although delivered without proper orders were condoned by both civil and military authorities and probably effectually quelled the riot; fifty-three persons were killed, some, of course, innocent but curious spectators. The Regiment's discipline and steadiness upon this occasion was never more marked and its good conduct elicited comments of approval on all sides.

On September 12 at a meeting presided over by Major George Moore Smith, The National Rifle Association was organized; it was in great

part a culmination of a long campaign for improvement in marksmanship in the National Guard by the *Army and Navy Journal*. At inspection, Oct. 9, there were present, 755; present and absent, 906. On November 21 the Regiment paraded in the reception to the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia.

On April 1, 1872, Captain Stephen O. Ryder, of the Fifth Company, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel to succeed Lt.-Col. George T. Haws, resigned. On April 3 the Regiment marched in the funeral procession of Gen. Robert Anderson, the "Hero of Fort Sumter," long a personal friend and admirer of the Seventh. Work on laying out and constructing Creedmoor Rifle Range was begun early in 1872 by The National Rifle Association. Nine years had elapsed since the Regiment had been in camp and July 3 the Seventh went to camp at Saratoga, armed, for the first time, with the new issue of Remington Rifles. At inspection, October 14, there were present 780; present and absent, 892. On November 25 the First Regiment of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, visited New York and was escorted and entertained by the Regiment.

The Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point, under command of General Emory Upton, took part in the ceremonies of the second inauguration of President Grant, March 4, 1873, at Washington and on their return visited New York City for the first time in a body; they were escorted and entertained by the Seventh which before then and more especially since has always enjoyed a special friendship with and relation to the West Pointers. Creedmoor Rifle Range was opened June 21. The Regiment visited Creedmoor for the first time September 18; the Seventh Co. made the best average. In October, at the commencement of the drill season, began the Regiment's modern era of thorough rifle practice. At inspection Oct. 28, there were present 763; present and absent, 892. On December 27 Colonel Clark was presented by the Regiment with a handsome silver punch bowl and companion pieces.

In the winter of 1874 there was great suffering among the poor of New York and on Jan. 6 the Regiment gave a charity ball at the Academy of Music for their benefit; as a result \$4,261.96 was realized. The Seventh was the guard of honor on Feb. 26 at the funeral of Henry Smith, President of the Police Department. On April 22 the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the city to lease to the Regiment the site of its present Armory. The Seventh Regiment Memorial Statue in Central Park near Eighth Ave. and Sixty-ninth St. was inaugurated on June 22; the statue was unveiled by its sculptor, J. O. A. Ward; Gen. John A. Dix was the orator. On July 29 the Fifth Maryland Regiment visited

this city and was received and entertained by the Seventh. On Oct. 6 the Regiment celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary of its organization—as the Seventh Regiment in 1824—by a parade and in the evening a dinner at Irving Hall; a feature was addresses by its five ex-Colonels. At inspection, Oct. 26, there were present, 773; present and absent, 896. On Dec. 5 the Regiment marched as part of the escort at the funeral of Mayor William F. Havemeyer.

On June 16, 1875 the Regiment started on a notable trip to Boston. On July 1 the city appropriated \$350,000 for the new Armory and architect Charles W. Clinton, a Seventh Regiment man, was instructed to proceed with plans and specifications. In September at Creedmoor the Regiment won first prizes in the New York State, First Division and Third Brigade matches. At inspection Oct. 13, there were present, 839; present and absent, 971. On Nov. 27 the Regiment served as the guard of honor to the body of Vice-President Henry Wilson, while passing through the city on its way to Massachusetts. At the close of 1875 the Regiment had reached an unparalleled degree of prosperity in all its phases; financially it had a balance in the treasury of over \$20,000, while most of the Companies had handsome surpluses in their treasuries.

Wearied by delays and litigation over their protracted efforts to secure a new Armory, the Regiment's Board of Officers met on Jan. 15, 1876 and, adopting resolutions offered by Col. Clark, determined to make an effort to raise by subscription a fund for the erection of a new Armory. Before May 1 the fund amounted to \$80,000, of this \$42,000 was subscribed by officers and members of the Regiment. On July 1 the Regiment left for an encampment of a week at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. On Sept. 16 the Seventh participated in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Harlem Heights. On Oct. 24 at inspection there were present, 893; present and absent, 981. Adjutant Louis Fitzgerald was elected Lieutenant-Colonel in November to succeed Lt.-Col. Stephen Oscar Ryder, resigned.

On May 15, 1877, by invitation, the Regiment paraded in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the statue of Gen. Fitz-Greene Halleck, in Central Park; it was reviewed by President Hayes, Gen. William T. Sherman and Secretaries Evarts and Schurz; its superb appearance on this occasion was admired by many thousands of spectators. With the Centennial Celebration of American Independence, in 1876, terminated the parade of the military on July 4th and in 1877 began the annual parade of the First Division on May 30th, Decoration Day. The year 1877 was the year of bloody and destructive railway riots which were worst in Pittsburgh and violent chiefly along the great railway lines; the



EMMONS CLARK, COLONEL 1864-1889.

Regiment, in expectation of local trouble from this source was on duty at its Armory under arms and awaiting orders, July 23 to 28. The corner stone of the the new Armory was laid Oct. 13 with fitting ceremonies and with many distinguished speakers and guests present. At inspection, Oct. 23, there were present, 859; present and absent, 979. On December 31 the Armory fund amounted to \$157,300—\$130,000 collected and deposited to the order of the trustees.

A reception and ball at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Armory fund on April 24, 1878, was the most brilliant social event of the season; the net receipts were nearly \$16,000. On May 16 the Regiment paraded for battalion drill for the last time at Tompkins Square. At inspection, Oct. 17, there were present, 872; present and absent, 987. At the end of the year the Armory fund amounted to \$207,339.74.

In April, 1879, an issue of bonds was sold for the building of the new Armory, amounting to \$150,000. About this time Lt. Daniel Appleton was elected to command the Sixth Co., to succeed Capt. Henry B. Turner, resigned. For the first time, in 1879, the annual inspection and review of the Regiment was held in the Spring, May 21, in Lafayette Place; there were present, 852; present and absent, 933. The Regiment had the highest figure of merit at Creedmoor in the Na-

tional Guard of the State. On Monday, Nov. 17, the great fair to furnish the regimental and company rooms of the new Armory was opened by President Hayes; to detail a description of this fair would require a book or a newspaper and indeed it had the latter—*The Knapsack*,—which was perhaps the fore-runner of THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GAZETTE. The financial result of the fair was: receipts, \$158,319.33; expenses, \$17,769.41; net receipts, \$140,549.93.

The new Armory was taken possession of by the Regiment April 26, 1880; the leaving of the old Tompkins Market Armory was not devoid of sentiment derived from long occupancy and many associations. On May 1 Col. Clark was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade and Lt.-Col. Fitzgerald commanded the Regiment until Oct.; the Regiment was also honored by the appointment of Col. Clark as one of the Board of Visitors to West Point. At annual inspection, May 18, there were present, 865; present and absent, 968. In 1880 the Regiment was again highest in order of merit at Creedmoor; the Regiment's Rifle Club was accredited with contributing to the Regiment's success in marksmanship. In December Bandmaster C. S. Grafulla died; he had resigned in September after twenty years of valuable service to the Regiment. The new armory was formally opened to the public on Sept. 30, and visited by thirty-eight thousand people. The total receipts for the armory building and furnishing fund were \$589,438.91; in addition the companies expended over \$12,000 on their rooms and from the regimental treasury was afterwards paid about \$4,000, making the total about \$605,000. The New Armory Inauguration Ball on Dec. 15, was a brilliant affair attended by many distinguished personages and organizations.

Lt.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald resigned in January 1881, and Maj. George Moore Smith was elected his successor in March; in April Capt. Richard Allison of Co. A was elected major and Maj. Edward A. McAlpin of the 71st Regt., formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Seventh was elected his successor. The Music Festival of the Oratorio and Symphony Societies conducted by Dr. Damrosch in May at the Armory, was one of the most brilliant musical and social events of its kind in the history of New York City.

At inspection Oct. 16, there were present 792; present and absent 902. In Nov. C. A. Cappa assumed the position of band-leader, and under his leadership the Seventh Regiment Band, more than ever, became one of the military, musical and social features of the metropolis. In November, Sergt. John LeBoutillier was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice to succeed Capt. Charles F. Robbins, "the father of rifle practice in the Seventh Regiment," resigned.

In February 1882, Gen. Joshua M. Varian—in

service since 1884—resigned, and Col. Clark was placed in command of the Second Brigade. In March Col. Clark was unanimously elected brigadier-general *vice* Varian resigned; Col. Clark, preferring to command the Seventh, declined. After a dead-locked contest over three candidates, Governor Cornell appointed Lt.-Col. Fitzgerald Brigadier General. At inspection, June 19, there were present 747; present and absent 891. In March ex-Lt. Francis Bacon of Co. K was appointed Adjutant. In the Spring the series of semi-annual games in the armory commenced. On Monday, July 3, the Regiment started on a successful trip to Buffalo, where it was invited by the City to participate in the celebration of Fourth of July, and later went to Niagara Falls. In 1882, the State camp-ground at Peekskill was inaugurated and occupied. Again at Creedmoor the Regiment's figure of merit was highest in the State. The first International Rifle Match with military rifles took place at Creedmoor on Sept. 14; the British team, more experienced, won easily; the score was 1,975 to 1,865. On Sept. 16, the Regiment gave a reception at the armory to the British team.

The first annual dinner at Pinard's in April 1883, of the Board of Officers was a pleasant affair and it was planned to repeat it annually. On May 24, the Regiment paraded as guard of honor to President Chester A. Arthur and other distinguished guests at the formal opening of the Brooklyn Bridge. The Regiment started on June 23, for its tour of duty at the State camp, which was a memorable success in every way. At inspection June 28, at the State Camp there were present, 795; present and absent, 965. At the fall meeting at Creedmoor the "Army and Navy Journal Cup" became the Regiment's property, it having won it for the third time. Lt. William H. Palmer, in May was appointed Inspector of Rifle practice *vice* LeBoutillier, resigned. On Oct. 18, the Regiment, by invitation participated in the centennial celebration at Newburg. On Nov. 26, the Regiment was an important part of the centennial celebration of the evacuation of New York by the British.

The twentieth anniversary of the election of Col. Clark, to the command of the Regiment, was celebrated in June, by a visit of the officers to his residence at Pleasant Valley, N. J., and an afternoon and evening entertainment.

The excursion to Hartford and New Haven in June 1884, was the event of this kind of the year. At the June meeting of the Board of Officers, according to a resolution adopted which was offered by Lt.-Col. George Moore Smith, the Cross of Honor was authorized and designed which is now the cherished decoration for long and faithful service. At inspection on Oct. 2, there were present, 826; present and absent, 982. In 1884 was organized, the "Society of War Vet-



COLONEL DANIEL APPLETON, REVIEWING 7TH REGT. IN VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

erans of the Seventh Regiment;" Gen. Alexander Shaler was elected president. "The Seventh Regiment Veterans' League," a purely benevolent organization, also was organized and Capt. Cyrus H. Loutrel was elected president. In 1884 "The Seventh Regiment Glee Club," originated in 1882, was permanently organized with Col. Clark as president, and Charles H. Hoyt, of Co. I as leader. In December the Board of Officers adopted resolutions congratulating Col. Clark on his twenty years of service, and thanking him; the resolutions, handsomely engrossed in album form, were presented to Col. Clark.

Governor Hill reviewed the Regiment on Feb. 12, 1885, at the armory. On Decoration Day in the memorial parade the Regiment, in the First Division, passed in review before President Cleveland at the Worth Monument. This parade was memorable because from a window of his residence in Sixty-sixth St., General Grant, then ill and nearing his death, appeared at a window and for the last time in his life viewed a procession of uniformed and armed soldiery. On March 18, the Cross of Honor was publicly presented to four hundred and twenty-one active and exempt members in the drill room. After a dress parade by the Regiment it was reviewed by Gen. Duryée and Col. Bremner, the only living ex-colonels of the Seventh.

On July 23, Gen. Grant died at Mount McGregor; on August 5, the Regiment, with troops under Gen. Hancock, received the body at the Grand Central Station. The Regiment's officers were the guard of honor on Aug. 7, over the body at City Hall. The grand funeral parade was on August 8, when the body was deposited in the temporary vault in Riverside Park. This national event in history is comparatively recent and space forbids its description in this abbreviated

history of the Regiment. At inspection, Oct. 8, there were present, 921; present and absent, 1,003.

In Jan. 1886, there was a successful complimentary concert to Bandmaster Cappa, at the armory. Cappa's name and the title of the Seventh Regiment Band were now familiar as household words. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the Seventh for the war in 1861, was celebrated by an excursion to Washington, starting on April 19; of all those that marched in 1861, but seven were in the ranks on this anniversary. The Regiment was reviewed before the Executive Mansion by President Cleveland. In May, Capt. William H. Kipp was elected major vice Major Allison, resigned. Maj. Gen. Alexander Shaler resigned the command of the First Division in May, and with him the office of major-general ceased to exist. The first parade of the National Guard of New York City, after its reorganization as the First Brigade, with the Seventh Regiment on its right, was on Oct. 6, Brig-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding. At inspection Oct. 14, there were present, 966; total present and absent, 1,031. This was the largest number ever inspected in the Regiment. On Oct. 28, the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island was inaugurated by President Cleveland, the Regiment participating. On Dec. 4, 1886, appeared the first number of THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GAZETTE.

On Jan. 15, 1887, there was presented to the Regiment by Joseph J. O'Donohue, a distinguished merchant of New York, a magnificent bronze statue of a Tunisian gunsmith, to be a trophy to be annually awarded to the Company showing the highest percentage in attendance and in skirmish and volley firing at Creedmoor. Co. B won it in 1887, and the O'Donohue trophy has always

proved a valuable stimulant to the several companies in these competitions. The thirtieth anniversary of the enlistment in the Seventh Regiment of Col. Clark, was celebrated on Jan. 21, by a banquet at Delmonico's. At inspection, Nov. 22, there were present, 1,018; present and absent, 1,036.

In 1888, there was little in the Regiment's history unusual or that was not perfunctory. At inspection, Nov. 15, there were present 1,033;—the largest number to date; present and absent, 1,051.

The first competition for the elegant and valuable LeBoutillier bronze trophy, presented in December 1888, by ex-Capt. John LeBoutillier, took place in February 1889, and it was won by Co. B with a score of 430. On March 4, the Regiment paraded at the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison, as President of the United States at Washington. Bad weather and miserable accommodations and fare marred the pleasure of this otherwise interesting trip. On April 25, at a dinner at Delmonico's Edward Kemp, an ex-member of Co. F, presented to the Regiment's officers as a trophy for rifle practice the Oldenburg Horn which is one of the most notable possessions, in the trophy line, of the Regiment. On April 29 and 30, the Regiment participated in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of General George Washington as the first president of the United States. Col. Clark resigned his commission on June 21, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of his service as colonel; it was understood that it was not to be effective until after the Regiment's tour of duty at the State camp at Peekskill was completed. On June 25, at camp, Col. Clark was presented with a superb testimonial by the Regiment, a bronze statue of Augustus Cæsar. On the homeward trip of the Regiment the steamboat landed at Fort Lee, where Col. Clark disembarked for his home at Pleasant Valley, N. J.; the scene and the sincere grief of the Regiment at this dramatic movement is one of the most solemn and important episodes in the life of the Seventh. On July 18, Capt. Daniel Appleton, of Co. F was unanimously chosen to command the Regiment. Adjutant George W. Rand was elected Captain of Co. F, and Lt. Willard C. Fisk of Co. A, was appointed Adjutant.

At inspection, Nov. 15, 1889, there were present, 1,034; present and absent, 1,040; and in this year ended Col. Clark's History of the Seventh Regiment, leaving, as its historian remarks, "the Regiment in full tide of prosperity."

On Jan. 24, 1890, was concluded the first competition for the Oldenburg Horn; known as the Kemp Trophy. Co. B proved the victor, with a score of 1053 out of a possible 1250; ten teams and two hundred and fifty men competed. On Feb. 14, there was a dress parade

and review for the officers of the United States Army stationed at New York. This was acknowledged in a graceful and complimentary letter by Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Atlantic. On Feb. 1, THE GAZETTE Association gave a dinner to the Regiment's officers and Company representatives. On May 31, the Regiment, as a part of the First Brigade, took part in the larger tactics of a "field day" at Van Cortlandt Park, planned by Gen. Fitzgerald. In June 1890, the State took over Creedmoor from the National Rifle Association.

In February 1891, the Regiment participated in the memorable funeral procession of Gen. William T. Sherman. At the annual inspection of 1891, the Regiment led all of the National Guard organizations of the State, with 98.9 per cent. The Regiment encamped at Peekskill, leaving June 20, and returning June 28. The Veterans, on Oct. 6, celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of the organization of the Regiment with a banquet at the Manhattan Athletic Club. On Oct. 8, the Regiment took part in another field day, by the First Brigade at Van Cortlandt Park. In General Orders No. 26, issued Oct. 26, the announcement of the organization of a Regimental Ambulance Corps was made. Effective work was accredited to the Gatling Gun Squad, commanded by Lt. Addison McDougall. The organization of a Regimental Howitzer Corps, commanded by Adj. Francis G. Landon was approved. In Inspector-General, Thomas H. Barber's annual report to the Adjutant-General on Oct. 19, the Seventh was at the top with "ten companies up to standard." The twentieth games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Ass'n held Dec. 5, at the armory, were the most successful of any in the Association's history, and were witnessed by six thousand spectators.

On April 16, 1892, the Regiment's Battery of ambitious artillerists enjoyed an arduous field day at Van Cortlandt Park. The Regiment had a field day and was inspected on May 7, at Van Cortlandt Park; it stood at the head of the eleven regiments of the First Brigade, with present, 1026; absent, 25; total, 1051; percentage, 97.7. On Oct. 10, 11 and 12, the Regiment took a prominent part in the Columbus Celebration parades. In the Naval parade the Veterans and their guests, a party of 900, had their place on the iron steamboat "Sirius." In 1892 the Seventh led the State National Guard in rifle practice with 920 marksmen, and 157 sharpshooters; total 1,097.

On Monday, Jan. 9, 1893, occurred the funeral of Chevalier Carlo Alberta Cappa, the famous leader of the Seventh Regiment Band. He received appropriate military honors and almost the entire Regiment attended the funeral at the



OFFICERS OF THE 7TH REGIMENT AT PEEKSKILL, 1905.

Fourth Presbyterian Church in West 34th St. On March 4, the Regiment marched in the procession attending the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President in Washington. During March, Walter B. Rogers was appointed bandmaster, as the late C. A. Cappa's successor. The Regiment's tour of camp duty at Peekskill in June, was very successful, and its muster exceeded the representation that any regiment had ever sent to camp; the attendance was 79.1, or about ten per cent. better than in 1891. On Aug. 31, the U. S. Cruiser "New York" went into commission at Philadelphia, on the signal of "eight bells," struck upon a magnificent ornamental bell presented by the Seventh Regiment. At Creedmoor, in Sept., the Regiment won both the State Trophy Match and the First Brigade Match; in Nov. 1893, the Regiment had 1,078 marksmen, and 174 sharpshooters. On Oct. 21, the Regiment, as a part of the First Brigade, benefitted by another field day at Van Cortlandt Park.

In Jan. 1894, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, now Bishop, assumed the duties of Chaplain of the Regiment, having been appointed to succeed the Rev. John R. Paxton, resigned. In February, Co. F won the Kemp Trophy, the Oldenburg Horn; the clean score of Cpl. O. M. Beach, Jr., of "ten bulls" was the first of its kind in any inter-company armory match; new records were established at the distances, 200 yards and 500 yards, and for the totals of 533, 565 and 1,098. On March 31, the Regiment escorted the 71st Regt. to its new Armory—this was the sixth joint parade of these two friendly regiments, the first being in 1858. At inspection, May 7, there were

present, 1,033; absent 9; total 1,042; percentage 99.130. Co. F, for the eighth consecutive year, reported 103, or 100 per cent., present. On April 21, the Regiment's Baseball team went to West Point and defeated the Cadets' nine by a score of 8 to 6; the first game and victory for the Regiment's team against another military organization. On Sept. 13, at Creedmoor, the Seventh's team after winning the First Brigade Match, with the record-breaking score of 999, surprised its friends by losing the State Match. The Regiment's gain of sharpshooters in 1894 was 103. On Monday, Jan. 14, 1895, the crews of all the cars on the Brooklyn Electric Street Railway lines struck, and as violence soon followed, on Jan. 19, Mayor Charles A. Schieren, of Brooklyn, called upon the Second Brigade containing the Brooklyn organizations, and on Sunday, Jan. 20, the Governor ordered out the First Brigade, and the Seventh started to do "strike duty" in Brooklyn, on Jan. 20, where for a week the Regiment obeyed all orders to the letter, met all opposition courageously, and were accredited by all with model discipline. This, the most important industrial disturbance within the limits of Greater New York, is a matter of recent history of Brooklyn and Manhattan, and cannot be described in detail. On May 15, at annual inspection the innovation was the appearance of the Regiment in full dress uniform. But ten men were absent. On Saturday, May 4, the Regiment paraded in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington Arch. On May 25, the Regiment's Baseball team again invaded West Point, and won the game against the Cadets by a score of 11 to 9. On June 22, to June 29, the

Regiment experienced its seventh tour of camp duty at Peekskill. The promotion and election of Lt.-Col. George Moore Smith, to the Colonelcy of the 69th Regt., in September, resulted in the promotion of Maj. William H. Kipp, to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel; he had served the Regiment faithfully for thirty-eight years. On Oct. 4, Capt. Augustus W. Conover, of Co. A was elected Major to succeed Maj. Kipp. During 1895, Color Sergeant Peter D. Braisted passed his fiftieth anniversary of "serving with the colors" in the Regiment. Late in 1895, a new rifle range in the armory was practically completed.

In January, 1897, the Regiment had a new bandmaster, Ernest Neyer, (vice Walter B. Rogers), whose services began the following month. On Jan. 23, the Regiment's officers complimented Col. Appleton with a banquet at Delmonico's to signalize his completion of twenty-five years of service in the Regiment. The review of the Regiment on Feb. 15, at the armory, was marked by the presentation to Col. Appleton of the Cross of Honor, for his "long and faithful service." The trip of the Regiment to Boston to parade in the ceremonies attending the unveiling, on May 31, of the monument to Col. Robert Gould Shaw, a graduate of the 7th, Co. F, and the hero of Fort Wagner, was the greatest event of 1897. At inspection, April 16, there were present 1,044; absent 6; total 1,050, or 99.43 per cent., the Regt's. best showing. The Grant Memorial parade on April 27, of which the Regiment was a feature, was one of the finest military pageants ever witnessed in New York. On May 22, the Regiment was reviewed by Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East; the review was in Lenox Avenue, from 110th to 116th Sts. On May 29, for the first time in four years, the Regiment's Baseball team was beaten by the Cadets at West Point; score 2 to 0. June 19 to 26, the Regiment was engaged in its tour of duty at the State camp at Peekskill. The practical experience derived from "field days" again on Oct. 9, benefitted the Regiment. In the fall of 1897, 1st Lt. Walter S. Wilson, of Co. E, retired, after thirty years of continuous active service in the Regiment, where he had been an important factor in athletic and other regimental interests. Lt. Wilson was No. 7 on the Roll of Honor for long and faithful service. Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald resigned command of the First Brigade, Dec. 30, 1897.

Early in 1898, as a sequence of Cuba's rebellion against Spain and the destruction of our naval vessel, the U. S. Ship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, war between Spain and the United States became imminent, and eventually a reality. The Seventh Regiment was at all times anxious and ready to serve, and its services, without any restrictions, were offered to President

McKinley two days before war was declared; being as promptly and as freely offered as they were in 1861; but it was neither called upon nor given an opportunity to serve, although efforts were made by three corps or division commanders of United States forces to have it attached to their commands. About 250 of the Seventh's officers and members served with distinction in various volunteer or regular army regiments, and also subsequently in Porto Rico and in the far East. By request of the Adjutant General of the State, Col. Appleton named as Major for the new 201st New York Volunteers, the late Maj. George W. Rand, then Captain of Co. F, and also eleven others of the Seventh's officers and members for staff or line officers.

The Spanish-American War ended on August 12, by proclamation of President McKinley; the first call for volunteers was issued April 23; war was declared by Congress to exist on April 21, and lasted 113 days. On Dec. 7, 1898, the Regiment was reviewed at the armory by Brig.-Gen. William S. Worth; it was one of the most interesting occasions of its kind in the Regiment's history.

An unusual local event in the annals of martial music was a concert, March 25, 1899, in the armory by Lt. Dan Godfrey's British Guards Band and the 7th Regt. Band, led by Sgt. Ernest Neyer. On April 10, the Regiment was inspected at the armory; 1,009 present; absent, 10. The Regiment participated in the Memorial Day parade, May 30, for the first time in several years. On June 3, the Cadets at West Point rejoiced over the victory achieved by their ball players in defeating the Regiment's Baseball team by the score of 9 to 5. The Regiment's tour of camp duty, June 17-24, at Peekskill, was characterized by march-outs of the two battalions and other innovations. On Tuesday, June 6, at Mendelssohn Hall the revived Seventh Regiment Glee Club, under the leadership of Charles B. Hawley, gave a successful concert. On June 10, Capt. George B. Rhoads of Co. E died as a result of a trolley car accident on the previous day. In July 1889, Adjt. D. W. C. Falls and Capt. Francis G. Landon, representing the Seventh, were entertained by and through Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, in London, England. Sgt. Ernest Neyer, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, died on August 30. The Regiment was a part of the memorable parade in honor of Admiral George Dewey, on Sept. 30, having the right line of the Fifth Brigade. At Creedmoor, Sept. 14 and 15, the Regiment won both the State and Brigade Trophies and Co. F's team won the Adjutant-General's match. Oct. 27, 1899, Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., one of the best and staunchest of friends of the Regiment, died at his home in this City—the



The Seventh Regiment Armory on Park Avenue.

Regiment marched in his funeral procession.

The first regimental parade and review of 1900 was held on Feb. 6, at the Armory in honor of Col. Albert Mills, Superintendent at West Point; it also was the first appearance of George L. Humphrey as leader of the Seventh Regiment Band. The year 1900 was memorable in the local history of the National Guard for the labor riots at the Croton Dam, and the Regiment's tour of "strike duty" there from April 16 to 24, inclusive. At the Memorial Day parade, May 30, the new blouses, issued early in the year by the State, were worn publicly for the first time. On June 9, the ball team of the Cadets at West Point defeated the Regiment's nine by a score of 5 to 4. On Sept. 14, at Creedmoor, the Adjutant-General's Cup, and Governor's Trophy were won by the Regiment's team. At annual inspection Nov. 13, 1900, but eleven men were absent of the 1,000 enrolled in the Regiment.

The Regiment was reviewed Jan. 31, 1901, at the armory by Governor Odell. In a speech the Governor warmly praised the Seventh and endorsed and defended its method of volunteering for the Spanish-American War. On March 10, Maj. James Clark Abrams died as a result of a cold contracted during the strike duty at Croton Dam; he had served with distinction in the Regiment over forty years. In April Capt. Charles E. Lydecker, of Co. H was elected to succeed him. The Regiment was reviewed on April 24, at the armory by Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooks, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East. On May 11, at Annapolis, the Base-

ball team of the U. S. Naval Academy defeated the Seventh's team by a score of 4 to 1.

The Regiment's tour of Camp duty at Peekskill, with march-outs for the battalions, was June 15 to 22, inclusive. The Regiment's Baseball team defeated the West Point Cadets on June 8, by a score of 7 to 2. On July 1, by a reorganization of the N. G. N. Y., the First and Fifth Brigades were disbanded, and the Seventh came into a new First Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith. In September the Regiment sustained a loss through the death of Maj. Augustus W. Conover; a highly valued officer. Oct. 25, Capt. Willard C. Fisk of Co. D was elected to succeed him. At inspection, Nov. 18, there were present 968, and absent 14. The fortieth games of the Regimental Athletic Ass'n on Dec. 7, were very successful. On Dec. 24, Edward Kemp, ex-Co. F, the donor of the Oldenburg Horn, and one of the most distinguished and generous members of the Regiment, died at his residence in this City. On December 26, Gen. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, was retired on a pension.

In the figures of the Adjutant-General's office for the season of 1900-01 the Seventh led all other N. G., N. Y., organizations in record of attendance with a percentage of 91.68. The first review of 1902 was on January 31st, before Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, a graduate of the Seventh who joined Co. K in 1862 and served with the Seventh's colors in its second and third campaigns of the Civil War. For the Regiment, Col. Appleton presented

Gen. Kobbe with a sword. Early in 1902 a Seventh Regt. Rough Riders' Class of fifty members was organized, exercising in Durland's Riding Academy. Maj. Gen. Roe on March 5th reviewed the Regiment. Veterans and members of the Regiment on the roll of the New York Athletic Club on February 1st enjoyed their first annual dinner at the Club. Col. William L. Watson, ex-Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., and an ex-member of the Seventh, died April 5th. Other distinguished ex-members of the Regiment who died in 1902 were Gen. Livingstone Satterlee, died April 2d, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele, April 22d, who in 1861 and 1862 commanded the Seventh's Tenth Company. On April 25th the Regiment was reviewed by Mayor Seth Low. The Regiment's Baseball team, on May 7th, at Annapolis, defeated the nine of the Naval Cadets by a score of 10 to 7. The Regiment paraded on Decoration Day and on May 27th in the Division parade which received the delegates from France to the unveiling at Washington of the monument to Count Rochambeau. At Creedmoor, May 14th and 15th, the Regiment qualified as marksmen 900 out of 901 men who were present. On Decoration Day the Cadets at West Point defeated the Seventh's Baseball nine by a score of 7 to 2. The event of 1902 with the Seventh was its trip to Gettysburg; there on Sept. 19th, in a parade of the Grand Army of the Republic and National Guard organizations, the Seventh was the guard of honor to Governor Odell of New York, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, and Governor Murphy of New Jersey. On December 16th at inspection there were present 997; absent 7; total 1004.

The first review of 1903 was on Jan. 30th by Adj. Gen. Henry. By signing, on Jan. 21st, a new militia bill, introduced in the House of Representatives by Gen. Charles Dick of Ohio, and in the U. S. Senate by Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, President Roosevelt concluded an effort prolonged for years to reduce the nation's militia—then of 115,000 men—to a standard, and, to an extent, a homogeneous institution with a recognized co-relation to the regular military establishment. The high plane already attained by the N. Y., N. G., caused it to be less affected by the new law's provisions than the militia of other states. The total strength of the N. Y., N. G., September 3th, 1902, was 14,431. General Ferdinand P. Earle, an ex-member of the Seventh, died Jan. 3rd. Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, on March 3d reviewed the Regiment at the armory. A review on April 15th by Senator Chauncey M. Depew was an unusually interesting occasion. The "middies" at Annapolis,

on April 10th, in a baseball game defeated the Regiment's nine by a score of 8 to 1. The Regiment's tour of camp duty, June 20th to 27th inclusive, was memorable for its almost unchanging conditions of cold, rain, mud and misery. On Decoration Day the Regiment's ball team at West Point defeated the cadets' nine by a score of 2 to 0. The Memorial Day parade of 1903 was marked by the unveiling of Augustus St. Gaudens' statue of Gen. William T. Sherman in the Plaza, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth St. The forty-fourth games of the Regiment's Athletic Association, December 5th, were unusually successful; six regimental records were broken. At Creedmoor, 1903, the Regiment qualified 1007 marksmen, 279 sharpshooters, 70 experts and 35 distinguished experts.

Maj. George W. Rand, 201st N. Y. V. in the Spanish-American War, and for nearly ten years commander of Co. F, died suddenly on Jan. 19th, 1904; his death was the cause of great grief to all in the Regiment. At inspection, Jan. 18th, there were present 967; absent 11; total 978. The Regiment was reviewed on Jan. 29th by Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East. On Feb. 10th Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., reviewed the Regiment; a feature was Gen. Sickles' speech in presenting for the family of the late Col. John W. French, 22nd U. S. Inf., and a graduate of Co. F, a portrait of Col. French to the Regiment. On March 24th the Regiment was reviewed by Mayor George B. McClellan. The celebration by the Regiment's Veterans on April 19th, 1904, of the anniversary of the Seventh's departure for war in 1861 was participated in by the Regiment's active members; a feature was the appearance of and an address from ex-Lieut.-Todd, "the oldest living member," who joined the Regiment—then the 27th—in 1841. Cadet ball players at Annapolis, on May 8th, defeated the Regiment's team by a score of 10 to 2. On May 11th a tie game of baseball—score 4 to 4—was played with the cadets at West Point. At Creedmoor in August the Regiment's riflemen won the First Brigade match and the Major General's skirmish match with the best score on record; the Regiment was second in both the State and Adjutant General's matches.

The event of 1904 was the review of the Regiment, Oct. 6th, by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, for twenty years colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. Sir Howard announced the offer by the Q. W. V. of a silver shield for an annual international competition in rifle shooting between the Seventh and the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. On Oct. 19th the Regiment formed part of the escort in the military funeral of Brig.-Gen. William

Scott Worth, U. S. A. (retired) who died Oct. 16th, in accordance with General Worth's wish. The friendship between Gen. Worth and the Seventh had been warm and long.

The fifteenth year of Col. Appleton's service as Commander of the Seventh was celebrated happily on Jan. 24th, 1905, at the Armory, in the presence, it was estimated, of about ten thousand people. Upon this occasion the equestrian portrait of Colonel Appleton, painted by Richard Creifelds, for the first time was exhibited. Lt.-Col. Kipp, for the Regiment, presented Col. Appleton with a unique and artistic memorial autograph album containing the signatures of all the active members of the Regiment. At its annual inspection the Regiment reported present 989; absent 9; total 998; percentage 99.09. Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th U. S. Inf., stationed at Governor's Island, on Feb. 17th reviewed the Seventh. On March 2d ex-Captain William C. Casey, of Co. I, died. Capt. Casey was one of the best line officers of the Seventh's many. On April 24th ex-Adj. George J. Weaver died. The departure of the Regiment for the front in 1861 was celebrated on April 26th, 1905, by a memorable reunion of Veterans, Actives and guests at the Hotel Astor. Brevet Maj.-Gen. George Moore Smith, on April 10th, reviewed the Regiment. The Regiment's appearance on May 9th and 11th at Creedmoor was signalized by Co. C breaking Creedmoor records in the skirmish firing—an average of 40.02 made by 90 men; 75 per cent. of all shots fired hitting the target. On May 13th the cadets at West Point defeated the Seventh's baseball team by a score of 9 to 1. The Regiment's tour of camp duty at Peekskill, June 10-17 inclusive, was remembered as both beneficial and pleasant. July 1905 was the month of the Regimental Rifle team's memorable visit to the Queen's Westminster Volunteers and the international match which was won by our English hosts by a score of 1490 to 1480. The hospitality and social pleasures heaped upon the Regiment's representatives exceeded anything in the history of the Regiment. On August 9th died General Emmons Clark, for twenty-five years, 1859-84, the commander and also the able and faithful historian of the Regiment. General Clark was buried with full military honors by the Regiment on Aug. 12th in Trinity Cemetery. At Creedmoor, Aug. 3, 4 and 5, the Regiment's riflemen won the State, the Brigade and the Major-General's matches. In Oct. the SEVENTH REGIMENT GAZETTE started its twentieth volume; Vol. I, No. 1, was published Dec. 4th, 1886. The Regiment's Athletic games, December 16th, were successful and on Dec. 16th there was an interesting dual athletic meeting between the Seventh and 23d regiments



THE LATE COLOR-SGT. PETER BRAISTED, WHO
"SERVED WITH THE COLORS" FOR OVER
FIFTY YEARS.

at the latter's armory in Brooklyn.

The history of the Regiment in its centennial year—1906—can be briefly written, for at the date of writing, its Centennial celebration and the coming visit and return match of the rifle team of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers are yet to come. Governor Higgins on Jan. 12th, 1906, reviewed the Regiment and it was inspected Jan. 30th by Col. J. Wray Cleveland for the State, and Capt. Bishop, U. S. A., for the War Department; there were present 978; absent 6; total 984. In average attendance at drills in January of its centennial year, the Seventh led the regiments of the N. G., N. Y., its percentage, 94. Brevet Second Lieut. John M. Smith, long a Drum Major of the Regiment and a veteran of the Seminole and Civil wars, died March 4th. Co. E was the escort in the military honors due his rank at his funeral, March 8th. The Regiment during the Spring of 1906 was preoccupied with preparations for its Centennial Celebration.

The History of the Uniform of the 7th Regiment from 1806-1906

By CAPTAIN D. W. C. FALLS.

When the first four companies of what is now the 7th Reg't were organized in 1806 as a battalion of artillery, they were equipped in the uniform for state troops of that branch of the service. With our present-day regulations, in which every item of the uniform and equipment is given with the greatest detail, the bill of dress as published in those days seems a most casual sort of an affair. The state regulations simply prescribed the following, apparently leaving the details to be arranged between the recruit and his tailor: "A blue artillery coat with artillery buttons, red trimmings. A cocked hat with tall white feather, and white vest and trousers."

In 1812, the battalion was attached to the 11th Reg't of Artillery, but no change was made in the uniform until 1814, when the following order was issued on Oct. 12th: "In future on all dress parades, the battalion with field-pieces will appear in blue pantaloons and regulation artillery coat, hat and plume, and the battalion with small arms with white pantaloons. Coat, hat, etc., as above."

On Feb. 13th, 1815, a complete change was made and an entire new uniform adopted for the 11th Reg't. The hat was known as the "Yeoman" style, 7½ inches high, made of leather bound with brass and very heavy. It was elaborately trimmed with yellow cord braided and festooned with tassels on the right side. The artillery blue coat was retained, but modernized in cut and long boots were worn outside the white or blue pantaloons. On May 29th, 1821, the pantaloons were ordered to be worn over the boots instead of inside, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the Regiment. The commanding officer, Colonel Benedict, was much opposed to this innovation, and at the end of the order gives as his reason, "that such a change will not have the same martial and soldier-like appearance as the present."

In 1822, a new and more attractive uniform was talked of, and the discussions and difference of opinion on this subject were the cause of the movement which finally resulted in the withdrawal from the 11th Reg't of the 2nd Battalion and the organization of the Battalion of National Guards. The old uniform was worn on the start, until an accident gave to the organization its gray uniform, the color and general cut of which is still retained. On the morning of a parade for the reception of Lafayette, in August, 1824, Sergeant Philetus H. Holt of the 4th Company left his residence and proceeded through the streets to procure his uniform coat, which had been sent on the previous day for some re-

pairs to his tailor in Franklin Square. He was dressed for parade (with the exception of the coat) in the old full-dress uniform of the 11th Regiment (white trousers, white cross-belts, hat and plume). Sergeant Holt was a flour merchant and the business coat he wore, which he intended to exchange upon arriving at the tailors, was of gray cloth with metal buttons and short skirts, made to fit closely and button high—being in all respects admirably adapted for military purposes. As he passed the store of Major Prosper M. Wetmore, he encountered that gentleman with some other officers, who were at once attracted by the neat and novel appearance of the garment. He was halted, and the coat underwent a rigid and critical inspection. With this business coat as a pattern, a gray military coat was made; and at a meeting of the new battalion at the Shakespeare Tavern, on Aug. 30, 1824, it was received with great favor and without a dissenting voice was adopted as the future uniform of the National Guards.

Further changes were made in a new bell-crowned hat with the cipher N. G. on the front, and the cross-belts were done away with. A body-belt of white webbing was adopted, with the cartridge box and bayonet sheath suspended therefrom. White cotton-duck trousers were always worn, and in a newspaper account of the Evacuation Day celebration in November, 1825, it speaks of the severe cold, and the suffering of the troops who paraded in white trousers and without overcoats. The battalion was raised to a regiment in May, 1826, and given the number 27, and a new bill of dress was published by the Board of Officers.

Little change was made in the general style and color, but for the first time great care was taken to explain every detail, so that in future there might be absolute uniformity of cut and finish. A great innovation was the uniforming of the surgeons the same as the other staff officers of the regiment. Previous to this, the medical officers had always had a distinctive uniform, and there was much criticism over the new departure. In August, 1826, a newspaper account of a detachment of the regiment going to Stuyvesant Creek for target practice, speaks of their appearing for the first time in the new gray undress cap, white pantaloons and vest, and white roundabouts or shell-jackets. The cap was retained, but no mention is made again in any of the bills of dress of the white roundabouts.

At a special meeting held Nov. 14, 1829, a proposition to procure gray trousers was agi-



1806 - 1815



1815 - 1824



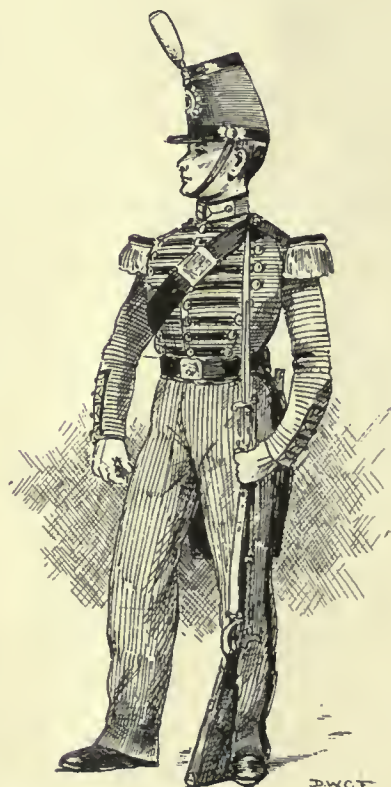
1824 - 1835



TROOP 1834-1860.



STAFF OFFICER 1835-1846



ENGINEER CORPS 1854-1860.

tated. There was much opposition, and a motion to adopt them for the next inspection was lost, but permission was granted to those who desired to wear the gray trousers to do so. What the effect was with this freedom of individual ideas as to the proper trousers to be worn, there is no record. The regulations at this period as to the wearing of uniforms appear to have been very lax. It is a noticeable fact that nearly all the drills ordered during the year 1829 were in citizen's dress or a mixture of the civic and military and the following extract from an order shows that even parades were made in this manner:

"27th Reg't N. Y. State Artillery,
New York, May 16th, 1829.

Regimental Order.

This regiment will assemble, on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 4 P. M., at Washington Parade Ground, in citizen's dress with cap and pompon. Officers and Sergeant-Major will wear side-arms. All non-commissioned officers and privates will appear with musket, bayonet-belt and cartridge-box.

By order of L. Hart, Colonel.

W. P. Millard, Adjutant."

The idea was economy and the saving of the uniforms for gala occasions, but the records show that it was never popular with the officers and men of the Regiment.

In March, 1829, the 8th Co. selected a belt-plate with the initials N. G. EIGHT. This style of plate was subsequently adopted by the other companies and worn by the Regiment until, by the adoption of the name National Guard by the entire militia of the State in 1862, it became necessary to substitute the letter of the company upon the belt-plate. In December, 1829, the 8th Co., dissatisfied with the individual ideas as to the wearing of gray trousers, made it compulsory for all members to procure them, and they were soon followed by the other companies and the gray trousers became a part of the uniform of the Regiment. In June, 1831, the Bill of Dress was revised by a committee and approved as amended. The changes were immaterial, except in the following cases: As the members furnished their own arms, and as the muskets of the Regiment were therefore of divers patterns, the new Bill of Dress ordered that "all muskets other than the U. S. pattern be excluded for any who may hereafter become members." Provision was also made for a knapsack, but there were two patterns allowed. Companies had their choice, but every member of the same company had to conform to the style adopted by that company.

During the year 1834, there was much agitation on the uniform question. Companies were allowed to adopt special articles of dress and equipment, and then would try to have the other companies do the same. In July the 4th

Co. adopted a drooping white plume, to be worn on company parades, and also a gray fatigue cap copied from the French. The 7th Co. had a gray fatigue jacket. There was such a difference now in many of the details of equipment, that the 6th Co. requested a general committee of conference on the subject of changes in the Bill of Dress. The committee used to assemble at Stoneall's Shakespeare Tavern, but its meetings were far from harmonious and it was not until 1835 that the new revised Bill of Dress was published.

The dress uniform as then adopted is the same with some slight additions and alterations as worn by the Regiment to-day. The full-dress hat prescribed of course is different, and all field and staff officers wore cocked hats with white cock-feather plumes 8 inches high. Under arms and accoutrements we find that men must be provided with "priming wire and brush," "a leather stock should be worn under the collar;" that "N. C. officers should have a gilt star on the top of each epaulette to distinguish them," and "all staff officers wear aigulettes of gold on the right shoulder, and the N. C. S. aigulettes of black and white cord on the left shoulder." All these have been abolished as changes have become necessary to conform to the designations of rank as prescribed by the U. S. Regulations.

Active measures were at once instituted in all the companies to secure conformity to the new Bill of Dress, and in less than three months the Regiment was prepared in the uniform as prescribed. In June, 1836, the 8th Co. adopted a gray fatigue cap, similar to the one worn by the 4th Co., and this cap was subsequently approved by the whole Regiment. In April, 1837, the 5th Co. adopted a gray fatigue jacket, it being optional with the members to procure it. In November of the same year, the 8th Co. adopted a different jacket, which subsequently became a part of the regimental uniform and was worn without change until it was abolished by the Board of Officers in 1900. In 1839, the 8th Co. appeared at company parades in a new style of uniform hat. This hat was proposed for the whole Regiment, which led to a fierce and bitter controversy. Four companies favored it and four were against it, and it was not until February, 1842, that it was finally adopted. At this time the cipher N. G. was presented by the 8th Co. to be used for ornamental purposes instead of the bursting bomb, and this at once was received with favor and adopted.

Just before these changes, there had been others agitated. A blue fatigue coat and cap for officers, a camp coat, and the advisability of securing some kind of an overcoat. A special committee was appointed and though samples were made up and submitted, the time had not arrived



D.W.C. TALLS

1835-1861.
PRIVATE, FATIGUE. LINE OFFICERS, FULL UNIFORM, FATIGUE.

PRIVATE, FULL UNIFORM,



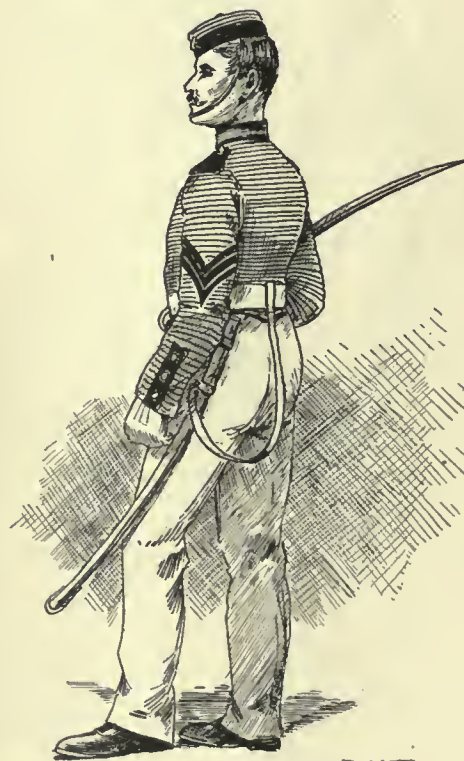
D.W.C.F.

1861
(OVERCOAT)



D.W.C.F.

1865-1866



D.W.C.F.

HOWITZER CORPS 1876-1893.

for their successful introduction into the Regiment.

There had been so many changes in the Bill of Dress, that in 1843 it was again revised and the changes and additions mentioned above embodied in it. Though the object of this revision was to secure uniformity, it does not seem that this was entirely successfully carried out in the new Bill of Dress. Though the greatest care is taken to describe the new fatigue uniform for the officers and men of the line, the Field and Staff are directed to wear "a fatigue uniform as determined on by them," which led to further discord and the exploiting of individual ideas. This continued for over a year, and in 1844 the gray fatigue jacket for line officers was discarded and all officers adopted for fatigue wear the blue frock coat and cap of the United States Army pattern. The dress hat as worn by the line of the Regiment was also at this time adopted by the Field officers and Adjutant, the other members of the Staff still retaining the cocked hat with white plume.

The Bill of Dress was amended in the spring of 1846. As amended, all commissioned staff officers were directed to wear the same hat as the Field and Line, except the surgeons. The old ideas about surgeons wearing a distinctive uniform still had many firm supporters in the Regiment, and the medical officers were compelled to retain the cocked hats. It was not prescribed "for all officers to wear a black body-belt and sash for fatigue," "mounted officers a white body-belt instead of a shoulder belt," and "Field officers and Adjutant to wear sabres." On July 27, 1847, the 27th Reg't became the 7th Reg't but no alterations were made in the uniform except the changing of the number on the dress hat.

Previous to 1849, the belts of the Regiment were of white webbing. In July of that year the present white leather belts were adopted, as well as a new knapsack of the square box pattern surmounted with a false roll to resemble a blanket. Belts and knapsacks of these patterns had previously been adopted by the 8th Co. and worn at company parades in 1848. After many unsuccessful efforts, the votes of the necessary number of companies were obtained in 1850 in favor of the adoption of an overcoat as part of the dress. The 8th Co., which had been a pioneer in the movement, yielded its preference for a loose coat as soon as it was ascertained that the majority favored a tight fitting one. The style of overcoat as adopted then was worn without change until it was discarded to take the State coat in 1905. In 1851, and again in 1852, committees had been appointed to recommend a new dress hat "more in conformity with the State Regulations and the prevailing style." Nothing

however was accomplished until May, 1853, when a new hat which complied to those conditions was adopted.

In December, 1854, there were regulations issued as to the wearing of the uniform, in which there were many peculiarities. While sergeants were required to wear both cross and waist-belts with the overcoat, for some unknown reason privates were directed to wear the cross-belts only. To use the words of one of the officers, "A more complete arrangement to secure a slovenly and unsoldierly appearance could not be imagined." It was also ordered that the full-dress hat should be worn with fatigue uniform at evening drills, though the men were supplied with fatigue caps. These regulations were most unpopular, and as no good reasons could be given by the Board of Officers for making these changes, the order was soon rescinded. In January, 1856, the Regiment adopted a new fatigue cap, blue for the officers, gray for the men, of the French chasseur pattern. In 1859, a trifling change was made in it to make it conform more closely to that worn by the French army, and this cap with a slightly lower crown is still worn by the Regiment. Several companies had been using a black body-belt for company drills, and this was adopted at the same time by the entire Regiment to be worn at drill.

The breaking out of the Civil War, and the campaign of 1861, effected a revolution in respect to uniforms and equipments. The white cross-belts were abolished, a black body-belt with bayonet sheath and cartridge-box was adopted; upon the fatigue cap the figure 7 was substituted for the company number, and upon the knapsack, black straps instead of white. The dress uniform, although not abolished by any formal vote, was laid aside for the time being and the gray fatigue uniform was worn only, on all occasions either of duty or ceremony, throughout the period of the war.

At the close of the war, the members of the Regiment decided to again equip themselves with a dress uniform. The older members were in favor of going back to the old uniform, but the majority, many of whom had joined since the war began, favored the French chasseur style, and this was adopted in August, 1865. The uniform was gray with black trimmings, black body-belt, black dress hat with black plume. The Regiment appeared for the first time in the new uniform Oct. 20, 1865, and it did not secure popular approval. To the exempt and veteran members such radical changes in the uniform were unacceptable and distasteful as destructive to old and honored associations, while the friends of the Regiment pronounced it sombre and unbecoming. The officers and members who had advocated the new style defended it on the



DWCF

SUMMER UNIFORM 1885-1900



DWCF

FIELD SERVICE 1899

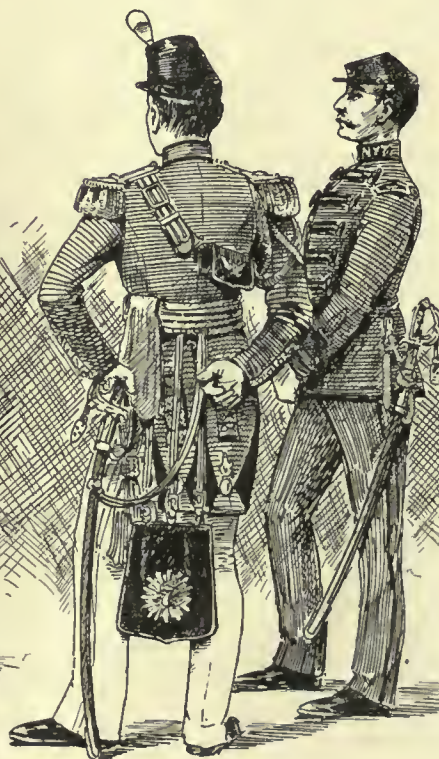


DWCF

FIELD SERVICE - 1906



PRIVATE, DRESS.



ADJUTANT, FULL DRESS, LINE OFFICER, DRESS.



SERGEANT FULL DRESS.

1906

DWCFALLS

ground that it was practical and useful. While the appearance of the Regiment as a military body was not unsoldierly, all were obliged to concede that the new uniform was not becoming to the members as individuals and that it would never be worn with the pleasure and pride necessary for its permanence.

No sooner had the new uniform been completed than an agitation commenced for a revival of the full-dress uniform as worn before the war. It was a constant subject of discussion until the desired result was accomplished in 1867. The old uniform as worn in 1860 was readopted except the hat. The one worn with the old chasseur uniform was retained, and it is still worn by the Regiment. To the Field and Staff dress uniform was added a gold and scarlet sword-belt and baldric. No changes were proposed again until 1875, when a drooping visor for the dress hat was agitated, and the adoption of a plume instead of a pompon. It was also proposed to discard the sash worn by officers, non-commissioned staff and 1st sergeants. These changes, however, were never made and the only thing accomplished by the committee was the adoption of the new U. S. regulation sword and the gold and scarlet body-belts for line officers as worn by the Field and Staff.

In 1880, there were again many changes of uniform proposed; the only innovation was the adoption of a white cork helmet of the style and pattern used in the U. S. Army. At this time it was proposed to discard the blue frock-coat worn by the officers since 1844, and substitute the blue braided blouse as worn by them to-day. This was lost at the time, but two years later, in June, 1882, it was adopted and became the fatigue coat for all regimental officers. The tour of duty at the State Camp at Peekskill in 1883, demonstrated the fact that the fatigue uniform of the Regiment was impracticable for summer camp work, and in April, 1885, a gray unlined blouse was authorized for the enlisted men, the officers at the same time adopting a blue serge blouse without lining or braid, of similar pattern to that worn by the U. S. Army.

In December, 1889, the Field and Staff discarded the straight sword for a sabre of U. S. Army pattern, and previous to going into camp in 1891 adopted riding boots, with gray and white riding breeches. On April 20, 1892, black leather leggings, similar to those worn by the English Army, became part of the uniform for field work, and these leggings are still worn with the gray uniform. About this time sabretaches were authorized for Adjutants and light blue capes lined with scarlet for all officers. These capes were to be worn off duty only, and it was optional with the officers to procure them. Both are still retained as part of the bill of

dress. In 1898, the army felt campaign hat was adopted for field work, and the officers added outside patched-pockets to the summer blouse, to conform to the U. S. Army regulations. The Field and Staff also adopted the English cloth puttie in dark blue for service wear.

In 1899, a radical change was proposed in the discarding of the gray fatigue jacket and the summer blouse and the adoption in their place of a gray coat suitable to be worn at all times for service. After much discussion, this change was carried out on Jan. 6, 1900, and the present fatigue coat adopted. At the same time, the Regiment abolished the white helmet, and made the gray flannel shirt a part of the bill of dress, though several companies had previously been wearing them under their coats and for fatigue work. In 1901, the State issued a blue web cartridge-belt, to be worn on all occasions with the fatigue uniform, and the black leather box belt with bayonet sheath and cartridge-box was abolished.

In 1904, the officers adopted for all service, the new U. S. Army olive mixed field-service uniform, with brown leather leggings, shoes, belt and gloves; also the army campaign hat for officers, with the black and gold cord and acorns. At the same time, the mounted officers' sabres and line officers' straight swords were abolished, and all officers equipped themselves with the new U. S. Regulation sabres with the regulation gold and leather field-service knots. About the same time, the blue web cartridge-belts were called in and a new canvas cartridge-belt issued. These belts were so unsightly when worn with the gray uniform, that the white body-belt was ordered for all drills in the armory. In 1905 a brown leather body-belt with cartridge-box was received, which replaced the white belt for drill work.

During the camp of 1903 the weather had been so inclement and the new conditions of field-service so much harder on the clothes of the men, that the Regiment returned to New York with the gray uniforms in very bad condition. It was then decided that before another camp, requisition should be made on the State for the new olive mixed field uniform. At first this met with much opposition from those who did not favor the plan of taking the State uniform, and from the erroneous idea given by the newspapers that the 7th was to give up its historic gray. When it was understood that no change whatever was to be made in the gray uniform, and that the new outfit was to be received from the State for field-service only, the objections were removed and the new uniform, complete as now worn, was issued to the Regiment previous to its tour of service at the State Camp in June, 1905. At the same time, the new State overcoat was adopted

to replace the old regimental one worn since 1850.

A new State regulation covering spurs and gloves made a change necessary in the equipments of the Field and Staff, and previous to inspection on Jan. 30, 1906, the new nickel spurs and red leather dog-skin gloves were procured. The State also authorized the wearing of an olive mixed cap in camp and at times other than when on actual duty. The procuring of the cap was optional, though many of the officers supplied themselves with it.

This covers as far as possible the different changes of uniforms for the last hundred years as is obtainable from Colonel Clark's History of the Regiment and old records, pictures and orders. There were many other innovations that from time to time were tried, but never became a part of the actual Bill of Dress of the Regiment. For many years line officers were allowed to wear a blue shell fatigue jacket for drill instead of the frock coat. During service, the Civil War men were permitted to cover their caps on hot days with a white canvas cover, known as a haverlock. Special corps have also been organized within the Regiment and innovations in the uniforms appropriate to the work done have been introduced.

Co. I was originally organized in 1834 as a troop of cavalry attached to the Battalion of the National Guards. They wore the gray uniform substituting a black leather helmet with a high white plume for the regular dress hat, and were equipped as prescribed for the cavalry of the period. Co. K. was organized in 1854 as an Engineer Corps, attached to the 7th Reg't. They wore the regimental uniform with black instead

of white, cross and body-belt, and the insignia of the Engineer Corps, "a castle," on their equipments. They were armed with short muskets, called musketoons. On being raised to line companies in 1860 both these organizations discarded their distinctive uniforms for that worn by the rest of the Regiment.

An artillery detachment known as the Howitzer Corps was organized in 1871, and at different periods when it has been at work, the members have worn a round gray cloth, English cap with the special device of the corps on the front. Non-commissioned officers on duty have been armed with the artillery sabre. A bicycle corps, organized in 1894, made a special legging necessary. In 1898, the wearing off duty of a red silk handkerchief knotted around the neck became popular and several companies went so far as to approve the wearing of them with the fatigue and flannel shirt. A strong movement was made to have it authorized, but the Board of Officers decided that it was most unsoldierly and strict orders were issued after the camp of 1899 prohibiting its use in the future.

The policy of the Regiment has always been to be strictly up to date in all matters of uniform where service and hard work are required, and to retain for gala occasions the historic uniform that it has worn for so many years with honor to itself, the City and the State. Any attempt to change this uniform, except in the smallest details, has never been successful, and even the small details should not have been allowed. The writer hopes some day to see the Regiment uniformed for full-dress again exactly as it was in 1840; the old dress hat, officers with a single white cross-belt, and other minor details carefully carried out.



READY FOR BATTALION DRILL AT PEEKSKILL.

The First Company, Seventh Regiment

1806-1883 By Elliot T. Barrows.

1883-1906 By Frederick O'Byrne & Charles R. Neidlinger

In 1856 a committee was appointed to collect the early documents, papers, etc., relative to the history of the Company, but failing to appreciate the priceless value of such data nothing was done in the matter. Again in 1865 another committee was appointed for the same purpose and again the subject was dropped. In 1883 I was appointed Historian of the Company and while the documents and papers collected were very few, it was my good fortune to meet and interview men who had enlisted and taken an active part in the Company from 1824.

To veterans who have passed through the stirring scenes associated with the Company and Regiment this will seem cold and uninteresting; but to regimental history must be left the task of describing its famous camps, its grand excursions and its courtesies to visiting military corps and to distinguished men in whose honor the city authorities have always exhibited the Seventh with so much pride.

The names of those who responded to the call of the National Government during the great Rebellion have passed into history, but to that little band who in the dark days of the Company's adversity saved it from the humiliation of a disbandment should be given al honor and praise.

1806. The First Co. was formed as an independent company, during the excitement caused by the impressment of American seamen in 1806. Its officers were: Henry Morgan, Capt.; Ezra Robbins, 1st Lt.; Andrew Forman, 2d Lt. 1809: Lt. Robbins resigning, Lt. Forman was promoted 1st, and Gilbert Haight, 2d Lt. 1810: Lt. Haight resigning, James Benedict was elected 2d Lt. 1812: Capt. Morgan resigning, Lt. Forman was elected Captain, Lt. Benedict, 1st, and Joseph Coles, 2d Lieutenant. 1815: Capt. Forman resigning, Lt. Benedict was elected Captain, Lt. Coles 1st, and Gilbert Hopkins, 2d Lieutenant. 1818: Capt. Benedict having been promoted Colonel, Lt. Coles was elected Captain, Lt. Hopkins, 1st, and Irad Hawley, 2d Lieutenant. 1819: Capt. Coles resigning, Lt. Hopkins was elected Captain, Lt. Hawley, 1st, and Anthony Chapple, 2d Lieutenant. 1821: Capt. Hopkins having been promoted to Brigade Staff, Lt. Hawley was elected Captain, Lt. Chapple, 1st, and Augustus H. Sands, 2d Lieutenant. Under Capt. Benedict, Cole and Hopkins the Company was in the height of its early success, they all being prominent military men of the day and later acquired the rank of Brigadier Generals.

In 1820 an order from the First Brigade called upon each regiment (four in the brigade) to detail one Field Officer, two commissioned officers, eight non-commissioned officers and forty privates, to illustrate some manoeuvres. From the "Eleventh Regiment" Col. Benedict detailed the "First Company." The rooms used for drills (which were held fortnightly) were hired for the night only. The "First" generally using the loft of a long narrow building which stood on the site of the "Tribune Building" and here by the light of candle dips, the "manual exercises" were gone through with, the marching being executed in the City Hall Park, used by the Regiment for an assembling place up to about 1840.

In the Spring of 1824 the Company participated in a target excursion. The bill for this parade as well as the expense account for the year, may prove interesting in these days of extravagances: Parade Notices, \$17.50; room hire for drills, \$14.00; priming wire and brushes, \$2.50; brandy on parade, \$1.34½c.; band, \$22.50; dinner, \$69.25; Cochran Fife and Drums, \$9.00; total, \$136.00½.

Up to this date the companies had been known as

"Captain Hawley's," etc., but in August it was determined to adopt numbers for permanent distinctive appellations to the respective companies and at a meeting of the captains the numbers were drawn for, Capt. Hawley drawing 1 thus giving us our present designation. Capt. Hawley was elected Major, Lt. Sands, Captain, Lt. James Flinn, Jr., 1st, and Sgt. Levi Hart, 2d Lieutenant. Capt. Hawley was a leading citizen and merchant, and prominently identified with the formation and history of the 27th Regt.

1825: Capt. Sands resigning, Lt. Flinn was elected Captain, Lt. Hart, 1st, and Henry D. Conckling, 2d Lieutenant. 1826: Capt. Flinn resigning, Lt. Hart was elected Captain, and Sgt. Smith Spelman, 2d Lieutenant. 1827: Lt. Conckling resigning, Lt. Spelman was elected 1st, and John Waydell, 2d Lieutenant. 1828: Capt. Hart having been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, Lt. Spelman was elected Captain, and Henry H. Campbell, 1st Lieutenant; Lt. Waydell resigning, Oliver Slate, Jr., was elected 2d Lieutenant. 1829: Lt. Campbell resigning, Lt. Slate was elected 1st Lieutenant.

1830: Robert Heckle was elected 2d Lieutenant. 1831: July 2,—The first regimental encampment was held at Poughkeepsie, the "First Co." reporting Captain, one Lieutenant, three non-commissioned officers and eleven privates. 1832: Lt. Heckle elected 1st, and Charles W. Teller 2d Lieutenant. 1833: June 28,—The second regimental encampment was held at New Haven, Conn., the "First Co." reporting Captain, two lieutenants, three non-commissioned officers and eight privates. Sept.—Lt. Heckle resigning, Lt. Teller was elected 1st, and James D. Morrison, 2d Lieutenant. Oct.—Capt. Spelman resigning, Lt. Teller was elected Captain, Lt. Morrison, 1st, and Wright Pearsall, 2d Lieutenant. Capt. Spelman was one of the most popular officers the Company ever had and they tried in vain to keep him with them. On his retirement he was presented with a service of plate.

1835: Lt. Pearsall resigning, Sgt. George W. Brainerd was elected 2d Lieutenant. 1837: Lt. Morrison resigning Lt. Brainerd was elected 1st, and Richard P. Holmes, 2d Lieutenant. 1838: Capt. Teller resigned. He was a popular officer and kept his interest in the Company and Regiment as a member of the Veteran Association up to his eighty-fifth year. A determined effort was made to induce Lt. Brainerd to accept the post of captain, but he could not be prevailed upon, and for the first time in the Company's history, a period of thirty years, it took an outside man; previous to this it is believed that every captain served through the different grades before reaching that place. Two captains had been promoted majors, and succeeded lieutenant colonels and colonels in the Regiment, while three were made brigadier generals. For about six months the Company was under charge of Lt. Brainerd, until the post was accepted by Capt. John S. Cocks of the "Scott City Guard." 1843: Lt. Holmes resigning, Lemuel R. Bradley was promoted 2d Lieutenant.

1845: Capt. Cocks resigned and the Company again tendered the nomination to Lt. Brainerd, but he persisted in his refusal and accepted the post of Chaplain then vacant in the Regiment, and the Company lost a valuable officer. Lt. Brainerd enlisted in the Company June 13, 1831, promoted Sergeant and Orderly, February 1834, Second Lieutenant June 22, 1833; 1st Lieutenant March 12, 1839; Chaplain Dec. 2, 1845; appointed "Paymaster" on the "Richmond Trip" 1858 and Commissary on the staff of Col. Lefferts 1862-3; making an almost continuous service of thirty-three years in the Regiment. Capt. Cocks, during his term of service, had proved himself a martinet of the most exacting type, and this, with his lack of military knowledge had rendered him unpopular, not only

in the Company, but throughout the Regiment. Under him the Company had steadily run down and was considered the poorest in the Regiment. Great difficulty was experienced in getting a competent person to accept the position of Captain, but it was taken finally by Sgt. Thomas Morton of the "Fourth Co."

1845: Isaac Amerman was elected 1st Lieutenant. 1846: Lt. Bradley resigned. Noah C. Duryée was elected 2d Lieutenant. During the last twenty years the Company had led a migratory existence, drilling at "Eagle Hall," 8 Roosevelt St., "Sackett's Rooms," 71 Division St.; "Fusileers Armory," 360 Broadway; "Coliseum" in Canal St., "Lafayette Hall," 595 Broadway; "Centre Market," "Military Hall," Sixth Ave., and Barrow St.; and "Military Hall" on the Bowery near Broome St. These changes being caused by the growth of the city northward and the selection of a room nearest to the majority of the members.

Capt. Morton found his Company at the lowest point since its formation. Drills and meetings were now held at "Mercer House," at that period the most popular military headquarters in the city, situated on the corner of Broome and Mercer Sts.; the rent paid for the use of the room being \$75.00 per year. Recruiting was almost at a standstill. The "Militia Law" passed by the Legislature in the early part of the year had created considerable excitement and was the source of great dissatisfaction. By its provisions the uniformed militia was virtually disbanded, the City and State being divided into military districts and all persons liable to military duty were attached to the Company or Regiment of their respective districts.

In August 1848, a committee was appointed to get up a target excursion and reported that they had decided on "Bergen Hill" and that no volunteers should be allowed to participate in it. This was brought about by the fact that on similar excursions by other companies, volunteers had won prizes much to the disgust and dissatisfaction of the members. This was the last target excursion indulged in by the Company.

1849: Capt. Morton was elected Major of the Regiment; he was a fine type of a National Guard officer; on April 25, 1st Lt. Isaac Amerman was elected Captain. Mar. 26. W. R. Harrison was elected 2d Lieutenant and on April 25, 1st Lieutenant. May 10. The great "Astor Place Riot" took place, in which the Company had Lt. W. R. Harrison, Orderly Sgt. Noah C. Morton, Pvts. John Mortimer, W. H. Underhill and Isaac Devoe, seriously injured, while others were slightly so. July 16. The Company adopted the knapsack and leather cross belts. Nov. 7. The leather gun sling was adopted to replace the webbed one formerly used and the Company unanimously decided that they did not need overcoats, then being adopted by other companies in the Regiment. Aug. 5. Amasa Brainerd was elected 1st, and C. G. Newcomb 2d Lieutenant. Nov. 29. Capt. Amerman and Lt. Brainerd resigned, the latter accepting the place of Orderly Sergeant.

1851: April 11. The Company, accompanied by Col. Duryée proceeded to "Lafayette Hall" and offered the position of Captain to Augustine E. Pressinger, and then adjourned to see Capt. Shumway drill his Company (Eighth), at that time the model company of the National Guard. April 18. Augustine E. Pressinger was elected Captain. The Company now seemed to take a new lease of life; thirteen members were elected during the Summer and the rooms at the "Mercer House" being too small for the increased attendance at drills and too far down town for the growing centre of the city, it was decided to hire a night at "Lafayette Hall" (then used by the majority of the Regiment). Here rooms were secured at an expense of \$175.00 per annum and drill night changed

to Thursday. Dec. 29. Courtenay Schenck was elected 1st Lieutenant.

1853: Aug. 31. A special meeting was held to receive Ex-1st Lt. William P. Bensel and twenty men who were transferred from the "Fifth Co." Oct. 27. W. P. Bensel was elected 1st, and Frederick L. Grain, 2d Lieutenant. 1856: Capt. Pressinger resigned. Lt. Bensel was appointed Lieutenant commanding by Col. Duryée and his first parade (July 4.) found him at the head of seven and one half files and a membership of twenty-three. After the parade Col. Duryée told the Company, that unless they had forty men on the rolls at the Fall inspection he would apply for their disbandment. The armory was moved to 600 Broadway, the second floor of which being a dancing academy was used for drilling, while the meetings were held in a small room on the third floor. May 15. Sgt. James L. Harway was elected 2d Lieutenant. Oct. 23. Lt. Bensel was elected Captain. Dec. 10. William Gurney was elected 1st Lieutenant. 1858: In April the armory was moved to the rooms owned by the "Second Co.," and known as the "National Drill Rooms," situated on the corner of University Place and Thirteenth St. Here quarters were hired at an expense of \$300.00 per annum and the drill night changed to Friday. The progress of the Company in recruiting during the year was phenomenal, the Fall inspection showing eighty-three men present.

1859: Rooms were leased from the "Fourth Co." (same location as the "Second") at an expense of \$350.00. During the winter the Company had the portrait of Capt. Bensel painted by Mr. Wright, and exhibited in the Spring Exhibition of the "Academy of Design." Nov. 14. Lt. Gurney resigned. Nov. 14. Pvt. James W. Hewitt elected Lieutenant. Sept. 5. The new armory over "Tompkins Market" was formally presented to the Regiment by Maj. Wood on behalf of the city. At that time it was considered the grandest structure of its kind. The room occupied by the "First Co." was in the south-west corner, finished in solid black walnut after designs by Sgt. W. H. Hume. Oct. 29. Pvt. C. H. Meday offered a resolution creating Dr. J. Trenor an honorary member on account of having five sons doing active duty in the Company. In August, Cpl. G. A. Ratz met his death by drowning and the Company paraded as an escort at his funeral.

1861: Jan. 10. 1st Lt. Hewitt resigned. A Southerner by birth and convictions, he subsequently entered the Confederate service as Colonel of a Tennessee regiment and was killed at the Battle of Chickamauga. In the early winter the Company had an oil portrait of Gen. Duryée (former member) painted by Mr. Wright and exhibited in the Spring Exhibition of the "Academy of Design." The war clouds which had been slowly gathering over our peaceful country broke with all their force in the spring of 1861. On the evening of Wednesday, April 17, the members of the "First Co." met by special orders to ascertain their sentiments in relation to proceeding to Washington and on voting there were 57 "aves" 15 doubtful and 6 "noes". Orders were issued the following day and at 4 p. m., on the 19th the Regiment filed out of the armory on the way to Washington. At Annapolis Capt. Bensel was taken sick and obliged to return to New York, the command devolving on Lt. Meday until his return on May 21.

On May 1, the Regiment went into "Camp Cameron". The first morning report showed the "First Co." as follows: 2 officers; 107 rank and file present; 1 private sick; 1 officer and 6 privates absent; total 115 (the third largest company absent or present). Shortly after the return from Washington, Lt. Harway, on account of business resigned. He had been during his term of service one of the most conscientious and faithful members and had probably recruited more men than any other member, excepting

Capt. Bensel. Sept. 25. Orderly Sgt. William H. Hume was elected 1st Lieutenant. Though the drain on the Company (on account of losing many who had acquired volunteer commissions) had been heavy, it was in a flourishing state; inspection showed eighty-six present.

Sunday, May 11, the second notice was received to proceed to Washington. The "First Co." left with 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals and 41 privates; Lt. Meday in command. Col. Lefferts finding that Capt. Bensel could not report for duty appointed Lt. Meday "Acting Captain" and Lt. Hume Acting 1st Lieutenant. Being weak in non-commissioned officers and the details being numerous it was found necessary by Acting Capt. Meday to appoint acting non-commissioned officers for this term of service.

During the time the Company was in service, 26 recruits and substitutes and 3 members reported for duty, bringing the strength up to 77 men; during the same time 18 were discharged (one by promotion in the regular service) making the number who went through the campaign 59. Shortly after the return of the Company Lt. Meday found his business in such a state that he was obliged to resign, but as he renewed his connection with the Company at a later period, his absence was hardly more than a long furlough. Inspection showed 90 men present.

1863: Jan. 12. Lt. Hume immediately resigned, accepting the place of Adjutant under Col. Lefferts, the Regiment gaining over the Company's loss. Lt. William H. Hume had been one of the hardest workers, performing a large share of the civil drudgery that few will undertake and the majority never appreciate. He was a man of great energy, strict methodical habits, absolute integrity and a word that was law. Feb. 23. Sgt. George H. Kitchen was elected 2d Lieutenant.

With the appearance of Gen. Lee in the north, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the authorities at Washington appealed to New York for troops, and as on previous occasions, the "Seventh" was the first to respond. Leaving New York Wednesday, June 17, the Regiment reached Baltimore on the 19th and occupied its old quarters at "Fort Federal Hill" relieving the "Tenth, New York." The First Co. left New York under the command of Lt. Funston (Capt. Bensel reporting on the 22d inst, and Lt. Kitchen on the 27th inst.) and mustered captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals and 50 privates. Tuesday, July 14, news of the "draft riots" reached the Regiment. Their recall having been urged by the Governor of New York, the Regiment left camp, arriving home Thursday, July 16, and assisting in clearing the city of rioters, as well as garrisoning the armory until the 21st of July, when for the last time it was mustered out of the service of the United States. During a skirmish with the rioters Pvt. J. W. Hamilton was wounded in the groin by a spent musket ball.

1864: During the winter a "Grand National Fair" was held in Washington for the aid of the sick, to which the First Co. contributed \$18.00. April 25. Lt. Kitchen resigned. July 25. Lt. Funston resigned. Aug. 31. C. H. Meday was elected 1st Lieutenant. Sept. August Belknap, Jr., was elected 2d Lieutenant. Oct. 31. Capt. Bensel resigned and a service of plate was presented to him.

Capt. William P. Bensel enlisted in the "Fifth Co." Nov. 18, 1849. Aug. 27, 1853 resigned and enlisted in the "First Co." As a company commandant he was ambitious, earnest and indefatigable, combined with the knack of "setting up" men in a short space of time. His personal magnetism gained him many friends and during his service with the Company he personally recruited sixty-five men. Nov. 28. Lt. Meday was elected Captain, Lt. Belknap 1st, and S. C. Barr 2d Lieutenant.

1865: An Historical Committee was appointed and subsequently reported that they deemed it of the utmost importance that the Company's history should be preserved and requested that Capt. Meday undertake the task of "rescuing from oblivion the memory of former events;" but his business would not allow the time and the matter was dropped. Feb. 27. Lt. Belknap resigned, and Sgt. Bogert was elected 1st Lieutenant. Inspection, 108 men on the "roll", 101 present, the Company standing second in the Regiment.

1866: Many volunteer officers returned to the ranks and the Company for the first time headed the Regiment with 112 men on the roll and 104 present at inspection. New by-laws were adopted and the movement started which procured the "Seventh Regiment Statue" dedicated to their fallen brave, to which the Company pledged itself for \$2,500.00.

1867: Early in the spring, Capt. Meday was elected Major, and on his retirement he was presented with a handsome watch and chain. Capt. Meday was purely a civilian soldier. A leading merchant of the city he accepted military service in the National Guard as a part of the duty he owed the State. Personally of a genial disposition, he attracted and made for himself a host of friends. Just, and with a high sense of honor, he was a loyal and true type of the Seventh Regiment Soldier. The committee in search of a new Captain reported the name of Adjutant and Brevet Brig-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and on July 15, he was elected Captain, but declined. 1st Lt. Richard Allison (late Captain of Volunteers) of the "Second Co." was elected Captain. At inspection the Company again stood first in the Regiment. 104 men on the roll, 86 present.

1868: Jan. 9. Lt. Barr was elected 1st, and Sgt. J. W. Bensel 2d Lieutenant. Inspection showed the Company second in the Regiment—96 men on the roll, 78 present. Nov. Lt. Bensel resigned.

1869: Sgt. C. Graham Bacon elected 1st Lieutenant. Inspection, 91 men on the roll, 90 present—the highest percentage in the Regiment. 1870: During the past two years the percentage of attendance at drills had been very low and Capt. Allison discharged, dropped and expelled the deadwood, and as a result the Company attendance at drill during the winter was four and a half per cent., higher than any other company in the Regiment. Lt. Barr resigning, Lt. Bacon was elected 1st, and Sgt. Henry I. Hayden 2d Lieutenant. Inspection, every man present (58) the first time 100 per cent., had been reached. 1872: Breechloaders were issued to the National Guard and in order to familiarize themselves with their workings, the Company obtained the use of the range at Clifton, N. J., owned by the 22d Regt., and Oct. 3d paraded there for rifle practice. This partook more of the old time target excursions and consequently proved of little value as instruction. 1873: The ranges at Creedmoor were opened, and on Sept. 18, the Regiment paraded there for rifle practice. The "First Co." stood ninth in the Regiment with a percentage of 4.48 at 200 yards, 2.43 at 500 yards and a general average of 4.14, qualifying 10 men. Nov. 24. Lt. Hayden was elected 1st, and Sgt. Henry L. Freeland 2d Lieutenant. 1874: Aug. 13, at Creedmoor Cpl. McMillan led the Regiment with 31. 1875: Mar. 24, the Company appropriated \$50.00 towards sending a rifle team to Dublin. This donation made Lt. Hayden an honorary member of the "New York Rifle Club." During November 21 men were transferred from the "Seventh Co." Dec. 9. Lt. Hayden elected Captain, and ex Lt. John J. Behringer (late Seventh Co.) 1st Lieutenant. 1878: Inspection, 84 men present. Capt. Hayden resigned in the fall, much to the regret of the Company; he had served in the Navy during the Rebellion, yet he was the beau ideal of a military officer. Tall and commanding in appearance, he inspired his Company

with enthusiasm for their work. No finer or more popular officer ever wore a National Guard uniform.

1878, Dec. 6th: Ex-Capt. Richard Allison elected (captain, Lt. Van Tine 1st, and 1st Sgt. William E. Hatfield Second Lieutenant. In January, 1879, the Company mourned the loss by death of Comrade Theodore F. W. Taylor, followed by that in February of Corporal Ricardo Del Prado. May 23, "The Class of '81," Columbia College, gave a performance of "H. M. S. Pinafore" followed by dancing for the benefit of the new room fund. The large drill room at the old armory was used and the affair proved one of great success, the Company clearing about six hundred dollars. Commencing Nov. 17th, the great "Seventh Regiment Fair" was held in the new Armory. The 1st Co.'s booth was a representation of a Moorish Bazaar and with its latticed sides, hanging bannerets, antique Japanese and Chinese vases and Persian rugs it was one of the most striking objects in the immense drill hall.

1880. During the winter the Company's room in the new armory was furnished at a cost to the Company of \$7,791.02. 1881. Feb., Lt. Hatfield resigned. March 17, Sgt. Willard C. Fisk elected 2d Lt. May, Capt. Allison was elected Major of the Regiment. Capt. Richard Allison enlisted in the Second Co. April 19, 1861, elected Orderly Sergeant 1862., Aug. 30, 1862 elected Capt. of Co. I, 127th N. Y. V., and served with much distinction throughout the Civil War. Re-enlisted in the Second Co. and served as a private until Oct. 1, 1867, when he was elected Capt. of the First Co. As a drill master, Capt. Allison was noted for his strict adherence to the tactics and minute interpretations of mooted points and under no commandant has the Company had more success on the drill floor. June 15, Maj. Edwin A. McAlpin, of the 71st Regt., elected Captain. 1882, February, Capt. McAlpin resigned. March 31, Adj. Augustus W. Conover elected Capt. April, Lt. Van Tine resigned. May 29, Lt. Fisk was elected 1st and Sgt. Victor W. Voorhees 2d Lieutenant.

Captain Conover found his Company at the lowest point it had been for twenty-five years; an enthusiastic rifle-shot, he turned his first attention to practice at Creedmoor and as a result of the summer's work, the Company rose to sixth in the Regiment, with a percentage of 16.51, qualifying 26 marksmen, Cpl. Green leading the Company and Regiment and winning the "Championship Cup" against all comers on a perfect score of 50. The finish of the summer's work found the Company first in the State with the highest percentage (N. Y. State) on record: Volley and Skirmish, 72.66; Individual, 109.76; Average, 91.21. This won the prize offered by the State for the highest "Figure of Merit" for the year 1883. On the International Rifle Team sent to compete with the Volunteers of England, the Company had the only representative of the Regiment, Private J. H. Brown. The drill season opened with a full quota on the Company roll for the first time in about twenty years. The prestige of the Company's success in rifle practice carried them well into the winter's work with great enthusiasm, and the "Abel Trophy" was won twice during the winter on scores of 588 and 595. The spirit of emulation engendered by rifle practice soon manifested itself in athletics. Pvt. H. B. Rich was appointed on the regimental executive committee and by his efforts the Company came out second in the spring games.

In finishing the early and vivid period it is a great source of regret that space prevents the honoring of all the names that form links in the chain of the Company's history; like the heavens some stars shine out brighter than others; but to many a comrade who never rose from the ranks the Company is indebted for a large share of its prosperity and success.

Our tale of history is now quite through, for the doings of the last twenty years are still memories of

men yet serving with the Company. The dear past is gone and the present, or what by comparison we can call present, will simply be a meagre recording of incidents as well known to most of us as the doings of yesterday.

Captain Conover was commander of the Company from March 31, 1882, to October 8, 1895, when promoted Major. His lieutenants were Willard C. Fisk, May 29, 1882, to Sept. 24, 1889, when promoted to Adjutant; Andrew J. Eccles, Oct. 4, 1889, to Jan. 9, 1895, resigned; Robert McWilliam, Feb. 18, 1895, to October 6, 1897, resigned; 2nd Lieutenants were Victor W. Voorhees, May 29, 1882, to June 1, 1886, resigned; James McKenna, June 28, 1886, to June 4, 1889, resigned, and Charles F. Bement, June 14, 1889, to March 24, 1896, resigned.

At the games April 3, 1886, A. B. Rich made two records in the 1 mile bicycle and 2 mile bicycle which have never been beaten. In Sept., 1894, ex-Captain Meday presented his portrait to the Company.

At the 23d Regt. Fair, Dec., 1894, Co. A's team of Capt. Conover, Sgt. Janssen, Cpl. Conroy and Pvt. Rooney, won a bronze bust of Napoleon, in a shooting contest open to all regiments.

In Jan., 1895, the Brooklyn strike was one of the occasions when Capt. Conover and the old First was first all the time, and stationed at Halsey street car barns, Co. A with H and F, under command of Maj. Kipp took the first car through to Ridgewood despite a hot rain of component parts of Brooklyn life—baby carriages, trolley cars and bricks. During the thirteen years of Captain Conover's command the standard of excellence in numbers, drill, marksmanship, athletics and principally discipline not only was maintained but given an impetus most marked, though not first in everything all the time we were at least first most of the time.

Harry W. Janssen became Captain Nov. 11, 1895, and served till May 26th, 1898. With Capt. Janssen served 1st Lts. Robert McWilliam and William E. Schastey (Oct. 22, 1897, till he was commissioned in the United States service in 1898); the 2nd Lts. were W. E. Schastey, Feb. 3, 1897 to Oct. 22, 1897; Charles F. Bement. Capt. Janssen started with a full Company and with a spirit among the men that was marked for its keen interest in all that pertained to the life of the Company. He was in command during the trying times when war was declared with Spain. His administration of the affairs of the Company was marked for its decision and tact.

Let us recall the names of those men who volunteered in the Spanish War as individuals. Surely these men evinced a spirit of self-sacrifice and loyalty that deserves more than passing notice:

W. W. Bryant, 2d Lt., 69th N. Y. Vol.
W. M. Connell, 2d Lt., 12th Regt., N. Y. V.
(Now in U. S. Service.)
B. V. Curnen, 2d Lt., 201st N. Y. V.
Clarence E. Delafield, 1st Lt., 1st Mo. V. I.
W. G. Messarene, 1st Lt., 69th N. Y. V.
Peter W. Maguire, Capt., 69th N. Y. V.
D. M. Miller, 1st Lt., 9th N. Y. V.
L. J. F. Rooney, 1st Lt., 69th N. Y. V.
W. E. Schastey, Capt., 201st N. Y. V.
H. E. Mann, 1st Lt., 114th N. Y. V.
(Now in U. S. service.)

J. E. Kelley, Capt., 169th N. Y. V.
and two former members of Co. A, Capt. George H. Baker of the Twelfth and Eighth Regiments and 43rd U. S. Inf., and William F. Saportas, who served five years in the Philippine Army and has a record of about forty-five engagements in which he participated.

At the games Dec. 4, 1897, D. Ferguson established the Armory record for one mile roller skate event.

Capt. J. Henry Townsend commanded from July 16, 1898, to Nov. 1, 1900, when promoted to the Fifth

Brigade Staff. His 1st Lts. were John R. Cummings, Jan. 26, 1899, to Nov. 6, 1899; and George A. Schastey, Dec. 14, 1899, to Dec. 20, 1900; and 2nd Lts. George A. Schastey, March 9, 1899, to Dec. 14, 1899, and John L. Jordan, Jan. 2, 1900, to Feb. 16, 1903.

During the strike at the Croton Dam, April, 1900, Companies A, B and C, under command of Major Conover were stationed at the quarry about six miles from Croton Dam.

Our present Captain, George A. Schastey, assumed command on Dec. 20, 1900, and under him have served as 1st Lts., Paul R. Towne, Jan. 25, 1901 to Sept. 29, 1905; Lt. Towne was Cpl. of Co. B, also 2nd Lt. in the 201 N. Y. V., during the Spanish-American War; Lyman O. Fisk, Nov. 14, 1905; his 2d Lts. were John L. Jordan, Lyman O. Fisk, Mar. 27, 1903 to Nov. 14, 1905; and Horace L. Naisawald, Jan. 9, 1903.

To the zeal and unselfish devotion for the welfare of the First Company our Captain stands as a true mark of a man with a purpose. Discouragement, faced him on all sides; for a time wholesale honorable discharges were given faster than recruits were made,

despite the enlistment of many new men. However, our Captain, by his constant attention to all branches of Company life was enabled soon to bring the Company to its present state of efficiency.

In the games of Dec. 5, 1901, George C. Bladworth in the 93 yard race equalled the record. In the spring games of 1901 the much coveted Nesbitt Trophy was won by our athletes and our team during these games won the only "tent-raising" contest ever held in the Armory.

Bright indeed and true its course must be the star that guides the destiny of our Company and Regiment; and if true the saying of the Bard of Avon, "It's not the stars but the man," then truly must those that have gone before us been men of worth and will, for surely they builded well what we now enjoy. Let those who are to make the history of the second hundred years keep before them the examples of the past and live always up to "Pro Patria et Gloria."



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SEVENTH REGIMENT'S 1905 INTERNATIONAL RIFLE TEAM.

Pvt. D. C. Meyer. Cpl. Short. Lt. Uhl. Cpl. Suydam. Lt. Barnard.
Pvt. Robinson.
Capt. McLean. Capt. Underwood. Capt. McAlpin. Lt. Crall. Lt. Beach.

The Second Company, Seventh Regiment

BY HENRY B. HEYLMAN.

Out of the echoing past, we hear again that insolent shot, whose rumblings have now vibrated down through a century. The story of those perilous times, giving birth to accentuated patriotic manifestations and culminating in the organization of a defense for our homes and our firesides, shall oftentimes be retold during our festivities.

Prosperity is born in adversity, as peace in war; and from out those dark days of bitterness and intense anxiety have sprung that love and admiration for a worthy foe, which has been substantially evidenced by our recent inter-regimental relations; and in addition thereto that perfection of organization, of which a part is known as "the Second Company, second to none and second in name only."

THE MASONIC NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

The excitement caused by the persistence of Great Britain in her search of American vessels to take from them any British subjects serving therein, the opening of hostilities in April, 1806, that led to the War of 1812, and the difficulties and dangers likely to result from it, directed the attention of the patriotic young men of New York to military organization. Large accessions to the ranks of those companies already in successful existence immediately followed, and new companies were promptly organized. On Tuesday of the following week, May 6, 1806, the Masonic New York Artillery, now the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, commenced its existence. The following young men assembled at St. John's Hall in Frankfort Street near City Hall Park to organize a new company of artillery:

Philip Becanon, public house, St. John's Hall.

John Fouston, watchmaker, 1 Frankfort St.

William Welch, watchmaker, William St.

Barnet Anderaise, merchant tailor, Pearl St.

John Bolen, turner, 76 Chatham St.

Robert Rhodes, furniture dealer, 61 Beekman Street.

Noel Blanche, chocolate manufacturer, 21 Beekman St.

James Hewitt, music dealer, 59 Maiden Lane.

Edward Rockwell, manufacturing jeweler, 4 Park St.

George Burchill, grocer, 182 Front St.

D. Ferren, public house, 19 Chatham Row.

A roll of parchment, which original roll is now in our possession, had been procured and prepared, and the above-named gentlemen attached their names to the following:

"We the undersigned do voluntarily annex our

names under Captain ———, ——— Company, by the name of the

MASONIC NEW YORK ARTILLERIE

commanded by General Jacob Morton, and severally engaged to comply with the laws of the State of New York for organizing and regulating the Militia of the said State."

The young men who founded the Masonic New York Artillery were of the best class of mechanics and tradesmen—a class to which New York owes much of its wealth and greatness. They were also members of the Masonic Order—Philip Becanon and Barnet Anderaise being prominent officers of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and their connection with that order suggested the name of the new company, and secured its unanimous adoption. They entered upon the no small task of organizing a military company with an enthusiasm and earnestness worthy of their patriotic purpose, and by the 4th of July they had enrolled a sufficient number of members to insure its success, and had made arrangements for its complete equipment. JAMES HEWITT, BARNET ANDERAISE and EDWARD ROCKWELL were the leading spirits in the work of organization, and their remarkable activity, energy and liberality at this period entitle them to be named as the founders of the Second Company.

Just prior to 1806 the uniformed militia of New York consisted of "The regiment of Artillery," the "Second Regiment of Artillery," a regiment of infantry, two or three companies of cavalry, and several companies of infantry, independent and unattached. The Artillery regiments were under command of Brig.-Gen. Jacob Morton, prominent as a politician, a leader in every public movement and of high social position in addition to holding the highest office in the Masonic institution in the State of New York.

JAMES HEWITT, FIRST CAPTAIN. (1807-8.)

Headquarters—St. John's Hall.

Twenty-four names having been enrolled and the company having been inspected and accepted, a meeting was held in July for the election of officers, which resulted in the unanimous choice of James Hewitt as captain, Barnet Anderaise as second lieutenant, and Edward Rockwell as orderly sergeant. The first lieutenantcy for the time remained vacant. The selection of officers was eminently judicious. Although at this period, it was a prevailing practice to confer the offices of military organizations upon those who could contribute most liberally to their support, the Masonic New York Artillery was not thereby prevented

from bestowing its honors upon those who merited them. Hewitt, Anderaise and Rockwell were men of ability, energy, social standing and property.

A new regiment for Morton's Brigade, to be called the Third Regiment, New York Artillery, was being organized at this time, and the Masonic New York Artillery consented to take a place in its ranks, but as its organization was not completed until the spring of 1807, the company remained until that time independent and unattached. But the members of the Masonic New York Artillery procured their uniforms at once and, through the influence of Gen. Morton, were enabled to obtain a supply of arms. The uniform consisted of a three-cornered hat of the Revolutionary style, with a tall, white feather, tipped with red, blue coat with artillery buttons, and trimmed with red, white trousers and high-top boots. The arms were of an old pattern of smooth-bore flint locks, and would at this day be considered less dangerous to an enemy than to those who handled and discharged them. Each regiment of artillery in Morton's Brigade consisted of a battalion with field-pieces, and a battalion with small arms. The Masonic New York Artillery decided, though not unanimously, in favor of small arms, and from that day to this, the Company, though nominally artillery, has drilled as infantry or light infantry.

On Nov. 25, 1806, the Masonic New York Artillery paraded with Gen. Morton's Brigade, and its officers and members spared no efforts to make its first public appearance creditable and successful. With the advantage of new uniforms and new arms, it compared favorably with any company in the Brigade, and Gen. Morton personally complimented its officers upon the fine appearance of the new Company. At the conclusion of the parade, an elegant stand of colors was presented to Gen. Morton's Brigade in the City Hall Park, by De Witt Clinton, Mayor of New York, in behalf of the Corporation.

It was this same De Witt Clinton, who as governor, on the Twentieth anniversary of our enrolling, issued the following order, which gave birth to the Seventh, as a regiment:

STATE OF NEW YORK—GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ALBANY, May 6, 1825.

The Commander-in-Chief hereby directs that the Battalion of National Guards in the City of New York, now under the command of Lt.-Col. Prosper M. Wetmore, and attached to the First Brigade of New York Artillery, be organized into a new regiment to be designated the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

By order of

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

N. T. BECK, Adjutant-General.

At the close of the year, twenty-eight men had been enrolled and the Masonic New York Artillery had commenced its career with flattering prospects. That it might not be inferior to any in

military acquirements, the Company resolved to drill regularly once a month.

ANDREW SITCHER, COLONEL, 3D REGT. N. Y.

ARTILLERY.

The Third Regiment of Artillery, under the authority of a special act of the Legislature, completed its organization in the spring of 1807, and Andrew Sitcher was commissioned as its colonel. Gen. Morton had been untiring in his efforts for its complete organization, and it paraded for the first time on the 4th of July as a part of his Brigade. To this Regiment, the Masonic N. Y. Artillery, the officers of which had been commissioned by the Governor on the 6th of April, was now officially attached. When it became a part of the Third Regiment, the Masonic N. Y. Artillery gradually lost its original name, and was familiarly known in military circles as "Captain Hewitt's Company." Drills became more frequent, and on the anniversary of Evacuation Day, 1807, forty members paraded in its ranks. The Second Company drilled frequently at St. John's Hall, and besides participating in the usual parades, united with the Third Regiment in several field-drills for instruction.

In the spring of 1809, the relations between the United States and Great Britain assumed a more peaceful aspect; and, on the 6th of May, a General Order was issued, directing that the New York quota of volunteers and militia be no longer held in readiness for active service.

Captain Hewitt, an Englishman by birth, was actuated by the purest patriotism, and as soon as the danger which threatened the country seemed to have passed away he retired from his command. As an officer he was distinguished for executive ability, which in the early days of the Company was of incalculable value; and though not remarkable for military accomplishments, he was considered an able and capable soldier.

BARNET ANDERASE, 2ND CAPTAIN. (1809-1813.)

Headquarters—St. John's Hall.

In October, Captain Hewitt resigned his commission. At an election, held at St. John's Hall in November, Lt. Barnet Anderaise was elected captain; Lt. Edward Rockwell, 1st Lt., and Jeremiah Vanderbilt, 2nd-Lt. As was the custom at that period, the election was followed by a collation, at which the newly-elected officers thanked the members of the Company for their support and confidence, and pledged a faithful and energetic performance of their new duties.

In April, 1812, a new regiment was officially recognized as the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. Artillery, and Major Harsen, of the Third N. Y. Artillery, was on the 23rd of May commissioned as its colonel. Col. Harsen was one of the founders of the Third Regiment and had been one of its most influential and popular officers and the flower of its soldiery followed him to his new

command. From the date of its organization, the Eleventh Regiment assumed a leading position in the militia of New York, and maintained its popularity unimpaired until 1824, when its Second Battalion became the National Guards, the nucleus of the famous Seventh Regiment.

By the unanimous consent of its members, the Second Company was transferred from the Third to the Eleventh Regiment.

Immediately after the declaration of war Lt. Vanderbilt was in command of the detachment, (its full quota,) furnished by the Second Company, which after a brief sojourn at the Battery was conveyed by schooner to Staten Island to garrison Fort Richmond, and thereafter with sixty-one men, one of the largest companies, was stationed with its regiment at Bedloe's Island until the muster out.

Capt. Anderaise was a man of fine abilities, and an accomplished soldier. To him the Company is chiefly indebted for its origin; his activity and energy secured its early prosperity and his name must ever rank among the most distinguished in its history for devotion to its interests and earnest efforts for its welfare. As an officer, he was intelligent and capable, and as an instructor, he had no superior in the Brigade of Artillery. He maintained and improved the drill and discipline of the company.

EDWARD ROCKWELL, 3RD CAPTAIN. (1813-15.)

Headquarters—St. John's Hall.

(Cornelius Harsen, Colonel.)

Immediately after the return of the Second Company from Bedlow's Island, it was proposed by Capt. Anderaise that its muskets be exchanged for field-pieces, and that it become in fact, as it had always been in name, an artillery company. Though it was earnestly advocated by Capt. Anderaise, a majority expressed a preference for the musket, and voted against any change. As Col. Harsen was anxious to increase the 11th Regiment to two full battalions of four companies each, and as the Second was comparatively a large company, it was finally decided that it should be divided, and that those who preferred artillery proper should follow Capt. Anderaise and be attached to the First Battalion, while those who preferred the musket should remain with Lieutenants Rockwell and Vanderbilt in the Second Battalion. This arrangement was completed; Capt. Anderaise received a new commission as capt. in the 1st Battalion of the 11th Reg't, and Lt. Rockwell was commissioned as captain in the 2nd Battalion. As the majority of the Second Company remained with Capt. Rockwell and continued in possession of the arms which it had used since organization in 1806, it was amicably conceded that Capt. Rockwell's Company should also retain the original roll, and be regarded the legitimate successor of the old Masonic N. Y. Artillery.

While again mustered in the service of the United States, after the capture of Washington in 1814, the Second Company labored four days upon the fortifications at Brooklyn, performed twelve days' garrison duty at the north Battery (near foot of Hubert Street and North River), and attended punctually the daily drills and parades. Though one of the smallest companies, it performed in the most creditable manner its full share of regimental duty, and by its spirit and activity compensated for whatever it lacked in numbers. Except when on duty at the North Battery, the time devoted to military affairs by the members of the Second Company, averaged about four hours daily, and all were enabled to give proper attention to their domestic affairs and ordinary business pursuits. Trade and commerce were completely prostrated, and for that reason the tour of duty in 1814 was not a heavy tax upon the time and means of the rank and file.

Capt. Rockwell resigned his commission at the close of the war on account of failing health, and the probability that the country would not again require the active services of the militia, which he had served for nine years with remarkable faithfulness and devotion. Though not a brilliant officer, Capt. Rockwell was always prompt, punctual and attentive, and was perfectly familiar with the duties of the soldier and the military tactics of the period. He also possessed fine business talents and rare executive ability.

CHRISTOPHER WOLFE, 4TH CAPTAIN. (1815-19.)

Headquarters—St. John's Hall and Harmony Hall.

Thomas R. Mercein, Colonel, 11th Reg't. N. Y. Artillery.

In common with other military organizations, the Second Company was seriously embarrassed, at the close of the war, by the loss of many of its members; and so weary of military duty were the young men of the city, that it was found impossible to obtain recruits for its ranks. By resignation and desertion, its number was gradually reduced, and, at the close of the year 1815, the Second Company could only muster twenty active members.

Fortunately Capt. Wolfe, vice Rockwell resigned, possessed not only the wealth, but the energy, ability, and ambition necessary to successfully command a company that was weak in numbers and pecuniary resources, and carry it safely through a most critical period in its existence.

The uniform worn by the Artillery of New York since 1806 was modified by adopting a new cap and other alterations: and St. John's Hall was forsaken for Harmony Hall on William St., near Frankfort St., for Second Company headquarters.

GEORGE W. BROWN, COLONEL. (1817.)

Capt. Wolfe, who ranks among its most distinguished officers, served with marked ability as a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and, when peace was restored, accepted the command of the Company and carried it successfully through a most critical period in its history. Almost alone and unaided, he sustained its sinking fortunes, and saved its name and organization from extinction. For many years after his resignation of the Captaincy, his interest in the Company was unabated; he paraded as a private in its ranks, attended its drills and meetings, and aided its finances.

CHARLES HULL, 5TH CAPTAIN. (1819-23.)

Headquarters—Harmony Hall and Dooley's Long Room.

James Benedict, Colonel, 11th Reg't. N. Y. Artillery.

During the year 1820, seventeen new members were added. Although it could boast no progress or improvement in the military art, the Company was becoming popular and attractive for its life and gayety, and its members were rapidly acquiring the reputation of being rare good fellows, if not the best of soldiers.

During the years 1821 and 1822, the Second Company creditably performed its part in all the drills, parades, and excursions of the regiment. Its numbers were not materially increased, and its drills were only respectably attended, but in all projects for pleasure and amusement, its members were notoriously prominent. In fact, the Company had been converted into a club, half social and half military, and during this uneventful period, its history furnishes few incidents of interest to the succeeding generation. In the spring of 1821, its headquarters were removed from Harmony Hall to Dooley's Long Room in Duane and Anthony (now Worth) Streets.

Captain Hull was a well-known and popular citizen, and an accomplished gentleman. He joined the Company and was rapidly promoted, at a period in the history of the militia, when wealth, social position, and personal popularity, rather than military knowledge and soldierly qualities, secured the posts of honor. Unfortunately, he was almost destitute of inclination for the details of drill and the routine of military duty, and during his administration, the company gradually lost its strictly military character, and acquired the habits and characteristics of a social and convivial association.

JOHN TELFAIR, 6TH AND 10TH CAPTAIN.
(1823-27.)

Headquarters—Dooley's Long Room.

Peter W. Spicer, Colonel, 11th Reg't. N. Y. Artillery.

It was in 1824 that the Marquis de Lafayette visited America; and at the review the remark

by some one regarding National Guards was electric—and the name of National Guards was enthusiastically adopted by the New Battalion mentioned hereafter. It was at this time that the gray uniform was adopted, and in the first turnout thereafter, forty-eight men appeared in the ranks of which thirty-one were members of the Second Company; and the whole was under the command of Captain Telfair, who provided the cash for the uniforms and collected it piecemeal.

The great event of this season was the development and consummation of the plans for the formation of a new battalion, formerly the Second Battalion of the 11th Reg't., then detached therefrom and temporarily attached to the Second Reg't of Infantry commanded by Col. Manly. So much ill feeling was created over questions of seniority that they welcomed the order that shortly detached the battalion of National Guards and made it a distinct organization, subsequently known as the Twenty-seventh Regiment. It was after this that for business meetings and elections the Headquarters were changed to Shakespere Tavern at the south-west corner of Fulton and Nassau Sts., a land mark now famous in the history of the Seventh Regiment, as the place of reorganization on August 25, 1824.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, COLONEL 27TH REG'T. N. Y.

In 1826, Baron Steuben's tactics were supplanted by Scott's, and the uniform was again changed. Target excursions and other entertainments were numerous; and on Independence Day and Evacuation Day anniversaries the regular parades were made in this and for many years thereafter. In 1827, by-laws were adopted which make curious reading to-day.

Although the history of the Second Company up to this point has been that of the tributary which flowed into and made up the stream now become a full grown river, from this time on, its history is swallowed up in that of the greater organization. Its Captains, (7) Sidney P. Ingraham in 1826, (8) Ezra F. Raymond in 1827, (9) Richard Ellison in 1828, (6) and (10) John Telfair again in 1833, (11) John Cummings and (12) William Williams in 1836, (11) and (13) John Cummings again in 1839, (14) Abram Dur- yée in 1844, (15) William H. Williams in 1845, (16) William A. Pond in 1849, (17) Alexander Shaler 1850, (18) Emmons Clark 1860, (19) Peter Palmer in 1864, (20) Charles S. Van Norden in 1867, (21) Henry S. Steele in 1878, (22) Daniel A. Nesbitt in 1889 and (23) James E. Schuyler from 1897 to date, furnish a list of which we can be justly proud.

The history of the Company during their several administrations is but a reflection of the captains themselves. The tastes of the Company were represented in these selections and the strength, ability, soldierly qualities and efforts of

the captains were the forces that made the Company what it was.

SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, 7TH CAPTAIN.

Headquarters—Dooley's Long Room.

Capt. Ingraham not having served an apprenticeship in the ranks of the Company had encountered numerous difficulties. When elected to the captaincy he succeeded an officer of long experience and great personal popularity, and to this and to various other circumstances, must be attributed the decline in the prosperity of the Company during his administration. He was not a strict disciplinarian, nor a thorough military instructor.

EZRA F. RAYMOND, 8TH CAPTAIN.

Headquarters—Military Hall.

Capt. Raymond was an accomplished, scientific, and practical soldier. With a large and valuable experience in other military organizations, he entered upon his duties in the Second Company, with energy and intelligence. But the thorough drill and discipline which he introduced, was not to the taste of some who had been accustomed to the free and easy military ways and manners of the last few years, and Capt. Raymond was deeply disappointed at the small attendance (frequently not more than six at a regular drill) and the general lack of military enthusiasm. His military pride would not allow him to remain in a position in which so few members enthusiastically supported his laudable efforts, and the Second Company soon lost its able commandant.

RICHARD ELLISON, 9TH CAPTAIN.

Headquarters—Chatham St., Corner of Mott, Stoneall's Shakespere Tavern and Milne's Tavern.

Capt. Ellison was able and capable, but not as active, energetic, and enthusiastic as his position demanded. Elected its captain from the ranks of the Fourth Company, he cherished his early military attachment, and failed to transfer any great portion of his affection to the organization which had honored him with its highest office. The jealousy of the members of the Second Company was naturally aroused, and the popularity of Capt. Ellison gradually waned until his resignation was accepted with scarcely a regret. The drills held monthly during this period were attended frequently by less than 12 men, including officers. The first encampment—Camp Clinton, Poughkeepsie—was in 1831, penalties being ordered for all who did not attend.

In all 256 attended, of which 22 were servants. The board of officers resolved in 1832, that the 27th Reg't heretofore known as the National Guards, should thereafter be called the National Guard. At inspection the Company paraded 27 of the 435 present.

JOHN TELFAIR, 6TH AND 10TH CAPTAIN.

Headquarters—Enterpian Hall and Chamber's Sixth Ward Hotel.

During both of the administrations of Capt. Telfair, the Second Company maintained a high state of prosperity; for, although he was not a strict disciplinarian, nor fond of the details of drill, he had the happy faculty of attracting young men to his command. He belonged to that old school of officers, who loved the militia service for its sociability, its display, and its parades, rather than its drills or its military tactics; and maintained a high social position. The first riot duty, at the Abolition Riots in 1834, was creditably performed, as also in the riots of 1836.

JOHN CUMMINGS, 11TH AND 13TH CAPTAIN.

Headquarters—Military Hall, Central Drill Rooms, Synn's Hotel, and Fusiliers' Armory.

Capt. Cummings, a thorough practical and theoretical soldier, was active, prompt and intelligent in the discharge of his duties; and his sound judgment and practical common sense, commanded universal respect and attention. Though educated in that old school, in which drill and discipline were secondary to conviviality and sociability; he labored earnestly during his whole career, to elevate the military condition and standing of the Co. His unselfish devotion to its interests was remarkable. In the Croton Strike of 1840 no extensive duty was done.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, 12TH CAPTAIN

Headquarters—Sixth Ward Hotel, Military Hall, and Central Drill Rooms.

Capt. Williams was a good soldier, fond of military duty, familiar with military tactics, always active and laborious and thoroughly devoted to the welfare of his command. Unfortunately the financial troubles of 1837-38 prevented any important accessions to the ranks and caused the loss of many members previously enlisted, twelve men was the average attendance at drills.

ABRAM DURYÉE, 14TH CAPTAIN

Headquarters—Columbian Hall.

The election of Abram Duryée in 1840 to a lieutenantancy marks an era in its history. Previously to that time, it had not been distinguished for superiority in drill or discipline, but, like many other military organizations, was social rather than military in its character, and more fond of military display and its attendant amusements than of the patient labor by which thorough soldierly attainments are acquired. His advent inaugurated a complete revolution, and during the six years of his service as its lieutenant and captain, it was transformed into a thoroughly drilled and disciplined corps. Natural talent, remarkable enthusiasm, constant practice, and

diligent study, made him a superior military instructor, and a line officer of remarkable accomplishments. During his administration, a spirit of military pride and emulation was aroused; drills, which in former days had been considered a nuisance, became interesting as well as instructive; inattention to duty was voted an offense, which merited the severest punishment; in short, Capt. Duryée, by faithful labor, intelligent management, and in the face of many difficulties and discouragements, elevated the Company to a most commanding position, and when promoted to the majority in 1845, he left it in the highest state of prosperity. Encampments and target excursions were annual, one of the most prosperous being Camp Schuyler at Albany, with forty men in the Second's ranks.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, 15TH CAPTAIN.

Headquarters—St. John's Hall and Mercer House.

Capt. Williams, found it no easy task to follow in the footsteps of so able and popular an officer as Duryée, or to preserve the character and reputation of the corps. He was not a thorough instructor, and failed to maintain its high standard of drill and discipline. This lost him the confidence of the veterans who had served under Cummings and Duryée. To secure the harmony and prosperity of the Company, he resigned his commission, but still remained its warm and devoted friend. The name of the Twenty-seventh Regiment was at this time, 1847, changed to the Seventh Regiment.

WILLIAM A. POND, 16TH CAPTAIN.

Headquarters—Mercer House.

Capt. Pond was passionately fond of the military art. He had no superior as a practical and theoretical soldier. His devotion to the 2d Company was a pleasing trait in his character, and while others governed by an iron will, by fear or favor, or by physical or mental power, Capt. Pond commanded respect and obedience, by confidently relying upon the affection of his comrades. In the Astor Place riots of '49, especially hazardous duty was assigned to this Company.

ALEXANDER SHALER, 17TH CAPTAIN.

Headquarters—Broadway House and National Drill Room.

Capt. Shaler of the "Shaler Cut," was one of the most able and distinguished officers that figures in its history. During the early years of his captainship, he encountered difficulties and embarrassments to which a less resolute man would have succumbed. Nearly all the members of the company were much older than himself, and were not disposed to submit quietly to the thorough drill and rigid discipline which he believed necessary to the complete success of a military organization. The result was opposition, faction and controversy; and it was not

until 1856-58, when younger and more enthusiastic men obtained control of the Company, that it began to assume the proud position it has since maintained, or that Capt. Shaler secured the military reputation that his talents merited. As a drill officer, Capt. Shaler had no superior. With an eye that instantly detected the slightest error, with a mind that intuitively seized upon the important, as well as the nice points, which constitute the complete soldier, and with a happy faculty of imparting military knowledge to others, he was a model for a company instructor.

The police riots occurred in '57, and the Dead Rabbit riots in the same year, at both of which the Second assisted. The overcoat was adopted in 1850 none having been worn before then. The Coat of Arms and motto were also adopted.

EMMONS CLARK, 18TH CAPTAIN.

Headquarters—Seventh Regt. Armory

Of Capt. Clark, nothing can be said which a Second Company man does not know by heart. Following a man of Gen. Shaler's force and ability was an undertaking difficult beyond all means of calculation. Nevertheless, his remarkable success as a company leader and drill master, his ability as a tactician and strategist, his devotion to his men and love for the military place him on a pinnacle in our hearts. His command during the War of Rebellion was the cynosure of all eyes. In its prompt response to the government call and when returning from one tour of duty to defend its own city, it was enthusiastically applauded; and its position in the van of the advance guard from Annapolis on to Washington in April '61 has been much commented upon, as due to the calibre of the leader and proficiency of the Second Company. In enthusiasm, devotion and personal hard work, Capt. Clark had no equal. For the perpetuation of the past glories of the pride of his heart, he compiled a History of the Second Company, (from which extracts are taken bodily to form this sketch) and a History of the Seventh Regiment of which he has been one of its most illustrious colonels.

Justice could not be done in the limited space allotted to this sketch, to the work of the Second Company and the part it played in the War of the Rebellion. Any attempt to digest and extract what has been so ably reduced to essence by Gen. Clark would be unsatisfactory in no small degree. Suffice it to say that amidst all their garrison duty, arduous routine, and anxious moments, time and opportunity were found for merry making and amateur theatricals in which the Old Second were leaders. Riot duty and war service found them capable men.

PETER PALMER, 19TH CAPTAIN.

Capt. Palmer, a thorough soldier and an excellent officer, was reliable, faithful and con-

scientious in the discharge of his military duties. During his administration, the Second Company, which under Captains Shaler and Clark, had become distinguished for its drill, discipline and numerical strength, maintained its prestige unimpaired.

CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, 20TH CAPTAIN.

Capt. Van Norden was distinguished for his devotion to the Regiment, and for faithful and intelligent discharge of his military duties. During his long administration, the Second Company maintained its high character for drill and discipline, and continued without interruption its remarkable career of prosperity. He was extremely nervous in temperament, reserved and diffident manner, and withal eccentric.

HENRY S. STEELE, 21ST CAPTAIN.

To the faithfulness, devotion and enthusiasm of Capt. Steele, who twice ran the gamut of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to a great extent is fairly due the remarkable success and prosperity of the Second Company during his long control. In rifle practice, in athletics, and in everything military and semi-military that could add to the fame of his command and of the Seventh Regt., he was at all times an inspiring leader; and magnetic influence secured from his subordinates the same enthusiastic service. Capt. Steele must always hold high rank among the distinguished and successful Captains of the Seventh Regt.; for he secured more harmonious work out of his one hundred and three men, than any other captain of this or possibly any other company in the Regiment. For his whole eleven years the Second Company was at the top in everything, including fun making, the Dude Parade being a sample of the latter.

DANIEL A. NESBITT, 22ND CAPTAIN.

With Captain Nesbitt at the wheel and Lt. Merritt as his right hand, the shooting element,

keen for the butts, continued the remarkable show of ability of his predecessor, and many were the trophies captured; for B continued to be the shooting company, and during the Brooklyn Strike of 1895, its proficiency was made use of.

The good fellowship that existed savored of the days when the social held equal sway with the martial. Although the use of the rifle was the keynote of his plan of conduct, nevertheless the soldierly bearing and full ranks of Capt. Nesbitt's command were marked and prominent.

JAMES E. SCHUYLER, 23RD CAPTAIN.

By brevet a Major, with a record of twenty-seven years without missing a roll call, Capt. Schuyler is responsible for an enthusiastic and dashing administration which will stand comparison with any that has gone before. With full ranks, one hundred and three men on the roll, one of the first three at the dam in the Croton trouble; and which in four out of five competitions has captured a first or second prize of the Brigade Match at Creedmoor, his remarkable personality, versatile accomplishments and thorough methods of discipline, have marked the Second Company with snap and dash, the characteristic predominant in the composition of this man. Cool in confusion and stubborn in encounter, he inspired his command with that confidence so necessary in successful leaders.

To enumerate the gallant acts and heroic conduct of the eighty-one men from this Company on the roll of honor, and the honors and accomplishments that have fallen to the lot of its graduates, and the recognition and acknowledgement, bestowed by the United States Government, would be beyond the limits of this story of origin.

Preparedness is our keynote; and with our motto, *fortitior, fideliter, feliciter*, Minute-men of '76, the Second-men of 1906 salute you.



THE DAYS OF GRAY JACKETS AND WALL TENTS AT PEEKSKILL.

Photo by Pach Bros.

The Third Company, Seventh Regiment

BY COOLEY S. CHAPIN.

Company C was organized in May, 1806, by leading business men of New York, inspired by patriotism and a desire to serve in the defense of the City. Fear of trouble with England, caused by our refusal to consent to the right of search heretofore exercised by British vessels over American craft entering New York Harbor, was the primary cause which led to the formation of the body of citizen soldiers, of which for the last century every Third Company man has been so justly proud.

The organization of the Third Company (of artillery) was completed by the election of John Fleming as Captain, Theophilus W. Smith, First Lieutenant, and Alpheus Sherman, Second Lieutenant.

John Fleming was recognized as one of New York's representative citizens, with a high standing as a merchant, and for a long period was Cashier and President of the Mechanics Bank, as well as City Chamberlain. He also must have possessed quite a speculative tendency, as it is related that he at one time drew a prize of \$3,000 in a lottery. His great executive ability and fine business talents were instrumental in placing the Third Co. upon a firm foundation, and during his administration and for many years thereafter the Company was distinguished for its activity and military efficiency and for the high character of its members.

It was customary at this time to confer the offices of military organizations upon those who could contribute most liberally in time and money to their support.

Apropos of this condition may be mentioned the recent change in the manner of wearing the chevrons, which insignia was inherited from feudal days, and meant a roof. A man who had rank enough to be a non-commissioned officer, was required to be a free holder, a man who owned the roof over his head. The chevron represented a gable roof. The increase in rank for different grades of non-commissioned officers was measured by additional roofs, the sergeant, for instance, having three chevrons, against one for a lance corporal. This condition of affairs does not obtain at the present time. Nothing but loyal, conscientious work, and an intelligent devotion to duty, can gain advancement in the organization of today.

The uniform adopted was the blue artillery coat, red trimmings, three-cornered hat with tall white feather, white vest and trousers. It

was decided to have the Company drill with muskets instead of field pieces and from that day to this, though nominally artillery, C. Co.'s members have drilled as infantry. Drills for purpose of instruction, at this time, were held in the afternoon in the open air. History tells us nothing as to where the men gathered when drill was over.

The first parade was held on Nov. 25, 1806, the twenty-third anniversary of the Evacuation of New York by the British (can it be possible that this occasion has any connection with the use of that very popular number at the present time?). The review was at the Battery, and witnessed by a large and enthusiastic concourse of people.

From the official records of 1808 it will be seen that the Third Co. was not as strong numerically as now, numbering as it did but forty-one men. In 1809, legislation was enacted which required a minimum of twelve drills each year. The term of service was fixed at seven years, and all members were exempted from jury duty and taxes on property to the value of \$500.

In 1813, Capt. Fleming was appointed second major and shortly after resigned. Lieut. Geo. Talcott, Jr., was elected captain of the Third Co., vice Fleming, promoted, and subsequently accepted a commission in the U. S. Army, and was succeeded as captain by Lieut. George H. Stanton.

Capt. George Talcott, Jr., enlisted in the Third Co. soon after its organization. He became a corporal and sergeant in 1809, second lieutenant in 1810, first lieutenant in 1812 and captain in 1813. Later in 1813, he was commissioned in the regular army and afterward became known as one of the greatest ordnance experts in the country.

From the foregoing sketch of the early history of the Company and the general idea that may be gathered of the social and business character of the officers and men, it is readily apparent that the Third Company was built on no unstable foundation, and that the Company has always been blessed with members of whom the entire Regiment might well be proud.

The following officers have been in command of the Company during the period indicated below:

1806 John Fleming,	1818 Peter Bolles,
1813 George Talcott, Jr.	1818 Mathias O'Connor,
1813 George H. Stanton,	1819 John D. Wilson,
1817 Andrew T. Goodrich,	1823 William B. Curtis,

1825 David T. Valentine, 1843 Henry R. Mount,
 1827 James D. Phillips, 1848 James Price,
 1830 William Jones, 1861 George T. Haws,
 1834 Robert B. Kuggles, 1864 John W. Murray,
 1835 William Jones, 1866 Don Alonzo Pollard,
 1837 Albert H. Doughty, 1898 John W. McDougall.
 1838 William W. Lyon,

Don Alonzo Pollard has the record for long service as the commanding officer of the Third Company, but it is the earnest and heartfelt wish of every man on our roster to-day, that Captain McDougall may be with us long enough to exceed ex-Captain Pollard's record—great though it is.

The Third Co. has ever been in the van in Regimental affairs, so that the story of the Regiment's life is practically the story of the life of Co. C.

The following from the Adjt.-Genl.'s report will give a fair idea of the service seen by the men of Co. C from the earlier days up to more recent times.

"Companies A, B, C and D were organized during the excitement created by the firing of British at American vessels off Sandy Hook, in April, 1806, as the first, second, third and fourth companies, and June 25th they were officially recognized by the State as part of the uniformed militia of the State and attached to the battalion of artillery commanded by Major Andrew Sitcher. April 5, 1807, the battalion, in the organization of the 3d Regt. of New York Artillery, became its 2d Battalion. When the war with England became imminent in 1807, these four companies, with other volunteers, were temporarily organized as a regiment, commanded by Col. Peter Curtenius, and remained thus detached until April 20, 1809. In 1812, the 3d became the 11th Regt. of Artillery, the four companies remaining the 2d Battalion. August 25, 1824, the battalion was named 'Battalion of National Guards' (its distinctive name, until, in 1862, the Legislature appropriated it for the uniformed militia), and in December, 1824, the fifth company was organized and Capt. Stevens' company of the 11th New York Artillery transferred to it as the Sixth Co. In January, 1825, the battalion was transferred to the 2d New York Artillery. Oct. 1, 1825, the battalion was detached and organized as a separate and independent battalion, and during the month the seventh company was organized. May 4, 1826, the organization of the eighth company was completed, and May 6th the battalion was organized into a regiment, the 27th Artillery. April 17, 1838, a troop of cavalry was admitted to the regiment, which, in 1861, became the ninth company. In 1843, the State furnished the regiment with arms, it having hitherto provided them itself. July 27th, 1847, the designation of the regiment was changed to the 7th Regt.

In April, 1849, an engineer corps was organized, which, in 1861, became the tenth company. The Regiment was frequently ordered to hold itself ready for service, and did active service for the United States, the State and New York city, as follows: In the United States service from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 1812; from Sept. 2 to Dec. 2, 1814; from April 10 to June 3, 1861; from May 26 to Dec. 5, 1862; from June 17 to July 21, 1863. In support of the State or municipal authority: Execution of James Reynolds, Nov. 19, 1825; at the Election Riots, April 10, 1834; Abolition riot, July 11 to 12, 1834; great conflagration in New York city, Dec. 17, 1835; Stevedore riot, Feb. 24, 1836; Flour riots, Feb. 6 and Mar. 6, 1837; Anti-rent war, Dec. 9 and 10, 1839; Croton water riot, April 22 to 23, 1840; fire in New York city, July 19 to 21, 1845; Astor Place riot, May 10, 12 and 14, 1849; Police riot, June 16, 1857; Dead rabbit riot, July 5, 1857; Quarantine war, Jan. 3, 1859; preserving order at camp of Spinola Brigade, Sept. 12 to 19, 1862; Draft riots, July, 1863; Orange riots, July, 1871; Labor riots, July, 1877; Motorman's strike, Brooklyn, January, 1895; and at strike, Croton Dam, April, 1900."

The Roll of Honor (which follows) contains the names and rank of the Third Co. members who served in the regular and volunteer army and navy of the United States during the war for the Union, 1861—1865.

Capt. George W. Bacon,	Maj. Thomas F. Smith,
Col. William P. Bailey,	Lt. Joseph M. Stamford,
Lt. John H. Baker,	Capt. Waldo Sprague,
Capt. Eugene F. Benedict,	Capt. Theodore Stagg,
Lt. George B. Butler, Jr.,	Sgt. Hugh B. Thomson,
Capt. A. B. Bush,	Gen. Henry E. Tremain,
Lt.-Col. W. H. Cheesebrough,	Lt. Walter R. Tremain,
Col. Clinton G. Colgate,	Capt. William W. Tracy,
Paymr. L. P. Crane,	Lt.-Col. Thos. R. Turnbull,
Lt. Gardner K. Doughty,	Capt. George Tuthill,
Lt.-Col. Thomas Elliot,	Surg. Thomas B. Tuthill,
Capt. Latham A. Fish,	Sgt. Lewis C. Updike,
Adj. Philip D. Gulager,	U. S. N. Jas. B. Van Cleef,
Capt. Moses C. Hagadorn,	Capt. John W. Lewis, Jr.
Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin,	Sgt. David O. Logan,
Lt.-Col. Robert McD. Hart,	Capt. Henry W. T. Mali,
Pvt. B. F. Hillery,	Paymr. F. W. Mangam,
Capt. William Howland,	Lt. Charles M. Marsh,
Capt. Frederick Hurst,	Gen. Gilbert H. McKibben,
Maj. Frank Jeffrey,	Capt. Samuel G. Milligan,
Maj. Edgar Ketchum,	Capt. Henry H. Mott,
Lt. Lewis M. Johnson,	Lt. George H. Packwood,
Lt.-Col. Geo. N. Bomford,	Lt. William A. Ver Planck,
Lt.-Col. John L. Brower,	Adj. William S. Watkins,
Lt. Charles L. Brown,	Capt. George H. Wheaton,
Capt. W. C. Burton,	Surg. James M. Wilson,
Lt. William H. Peck,	Maj. Albert H. Winslow,
Lt. Ambrose H. Purdy,	Pvt. Charles F. Wisewell,
Capt. Herman C. Radcliffe,	Maj. David F. Wright,
Sgt. Louis L. Robbins,	Gen. John G. Wright,
Lt. Alex. M. C. Smith, Jr.,	Col. William E. Van Wyck,

From that critical period up to the present time the company has constantly advanced, until to-day the personnel is higher than ever before. Some few years ago the percentage of men who were entitled to their discharge was very high. Much new blood has been infused within the last six or seven years and the Company is in a much healthier condition. The roster shows ninety-eight active members and when the word "active" is used in speaking of Third Co. men it must be taken with its full meaning.

The roster of Co. C at the present time is as follows:

Captain John W. McDougall.

1st Lt. Nicholas Engel.

2nd Lt. Oswald W. Uhl.

1st Sgt. Francis X. O'Connor.

Q. M. Sgt. Charles F. Berg.

Sgt. Theodor Guerra.

Sgt. Irving P. Sherman.

Sgt. Louis F. Eggers.

Sgt. Charles J. Austin.

Cpl. Robert A. Stewart.

Cpl. Gustavo A. Sacchi.

Cpl. Warren B. Hait, Jr.

Cpl. Louis C. Raecke.

Cpl. Edward H. Klotz.

Cpl. Edwin G. Munson.

Cpl. Henry G. R. Ausbuettel.

Cpl. Edward A. Fitch.

L. Cpl. Harry A. Briggs.

L. Cpl. Cooley S. Chapin.

L. Cpl. Charles J. Quinn.

L. Cpl. Richard Sheldon.

Pvt. Ahern, Philip E.

Pvt. Anderson, August G.

Pvt. Arras, William M.

Pvt. Balthasar, Arthur

Pvt. Bannard, Llewellyn J.

Pvt. Bavier, William N.

Pvt. Bavier, Robert N.

Pvt. Bavier, William N., Jr.

Pvt. Beam, Nathaniel B.

Pvt. Beaver, William S., Jr.

Pvt. Becker, John

Pvt. Borden, Matthew S.

Pvt. Camerer, Arthur A.

Pvt. Chamberlain, Frederick F.

Pvt. Connor, Charles H.

Pvt. Connors, John F.

Pvt. Connors, Joseph A.

Pvt. Doty, George L.

Pvt. Engel, James E.

Pvt. Farrington, William A.

Pvt. Finck, August

Pvt. Finck, Theodore

Pvt. Fobes, George S.

Pvt. Foran, Arthur F.

Pvt. Fritz, A. S. George

Pvt. Gennerich, William B.

Pvt. Gianini, Charles A.

Pvt. Good, John, Jr.

Pvt. Hall, Walter M.

Pvt. Halliday, Charles G.

Pvt. Hanft, C. Gustave

Pvt. Herb, Ernest A.

Pvt. Hill, Sherman K.

Pvt. Haff, Fred

Pvt. Hoffman, William, Jr.

Pvt. Hooke, Cecil

Pvt. Hudson, William V.

Pvt. Jaeckel, Herbert L.

Pvt. Kaarsch, Frederick W.

Pvt. Kenney, Frederick J.

Pvt. Latterman, Justus J.

Pvt. Leaming, Walter R. B.

Pvt. Liebenau, Albert H.

Pvt. Little, John J.

Pvt. Lovibond, Arthur

Pvt. McAdie, George

Pvt. McCoy, George

Pvt. Meyer, Daniel C.

Pvt. Moss, James L.

Pvt. Mundorff, Peter J.

Pvt. O'Brien, James J.

Pvt. Robinson, Edward C.

Pvt. Ronker, Joseph J.

Pvt. Sartorius, Otto W.

Pvt. Schmohl, William H., Jr.

Pvt. Schwab, John F.

Pvt. Scott, John W.

Pvt. Sidway, Chester E.

Pvt. Slingerland, Henry.

Pvt. Sperb, Charles

Pvt. Stevens, Alexander

Pvt. Stewart, Duncan M.

Pvt. Taylor, George W.

Pvt. Taylor, Hiram W.

Pvt. Thoman, Alfred R.

Pvt. Thoman, William F.

Pvt. Tiemeyer, August H.

Pvt. Von Bremen, Henry W.

Pvt. Vose, Richard H.

Pvt. Wagner, Louis C., Jr.

Pvt. Wessell, Fernando A.

Pvt. White, Harrison B.

Pvt. Willis, Joseph T.

Pvt. Wuerz, Oscar

The Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment

BY CHARLES MURRAY.

Considerable dispute has arisen as to which of the original four companies was first organized and although it is claimed by Col. Clark in his history that the present Second Company organized by Capt. James Hewitt was the first to call its roll, yet that ancient and versatile compiler of history and regimental lore, Orderly Sgt. and Secretary Asher Taylor claims to have found in his researches ample facts to bear out the assertion as published in his interesting memoir and sketch of "The Early Days of the National Guard," that the members of Capt. Forbes' company—the present Fourth—had completed its organization and signed the parchment rolls as early as May 6, 1806, and this command for many years has been known familiarly as the "Old Fourth."

The original four companies were regularly organized by general orders of June 25, 1806 and attached to a Battalion of artillery under the command of Maj. Andrew Sitcher, with the following officers and non-coms. and privates:

Capt., John W. Forbes; 1st Lt., Thomas R. Mercien; 2d Lt., John M. Bradhurst; Orderly Sgt., Benjamin Wood; 2d Sgt., Abraham Gaines; 3d Sgt., Matthew Mendenelle; 4th Sgt., John E. Van Antwerp; 1st Cpl., Daniel Hansbury; 2d Cpl., Henry Miller; 3d Cpl., Daniel E. Brasier; Matrices, Abraham Laurence, Saml. Dawson, Wm. Black, John Ross, Godfrey Grant, John Haywood, John Scotland, John W. Colbert, Josiah W. Perry, Isaac Cozzens, Jr., William B. Cozzens, William McCalkin, Edward Parker, Abraham Denerverie, Charles L. Kip, Benjamin Carpund, Andrew Van Valer, Charles Freeman. Total 28.

Capt. Forbes was the most eminent manufacturer of sterling silver in New York. Lt. Mercien was a member of Kirk & Mercien, book publishers; and Lt. Bradhurst was a druggist.

The first parade of this Company was in connection with the other three Companies and was held on the 25th of November, 1806, and took place at the Battery. Although organized as an artillery company they drilled as infantry and in the open air—no armories in those days. March 27, 1807, these four companies were organized as the Third Regt. of Artillery and attached to the First Brigade, First Div., N. Y. State Artillery.

The probability of a war with Great Britain caused the President to call for volunteers and on July 11th, 1807, Gov. Clinton issued an order for the enlistment of 12,704 men. The number of men required from the First Brigade was

327 and Capt. Forbes' Company, consisting of 3 officers and 28 men was, with the other three companies, the first to respond to the call of duty—an example which has been followed from that day to the present. The men were held until April 20, 1809, when they were retired from duty. In 1809 a law was passed requiring a fixed term of service of seven years and to drill at least twelve times a year. The members were exempted from jury duty. In 1811 Capt. Forbes was appointed 2d Major of the 3d Regt. and Lt. Bradhurst was promoted to the command of the Company. Benjamin Wood was made 2d Lt.

On June 18, 1812, the long-expected declaration of war was promulgated; volunteers were called for; the quota of the State not having been filled, the Governor, on July 21, issued an order calling for the required number. As the 7th was the first in '61 to volunteer, so the 4th Company with the three other companies fully volunteered their services on the 29th of July, that year, and on Aug. 1, Col. Harsen officially tendered the services of the 11th Regt. to the Governor. When mustered into service at different times they garrisoned the several forts in the harbor. It is on record that the Co., now the 4th, while there on duty, attained such superiority in drill that it was spoken of throughout the regiment as "Bradhurst's Regulars," and it is worthy of notice that although the composition has changed with time, still the ambition to excel and be pre-eminent in all the duties of the soldier has come down through all these years and the 4th Company of to-day possesses the admirable *esprit* to which the historian has referred.

The Regiment was mustered out on Dec. 2, 1814, and the 4th Company proudly returned to their homes. Capt. Bradhurst having resigned, he was succeeded by Capt. Garrit Forbes, who commanded for a short time, being succeeded by Capt. William Kumbel, who was captain until 1819.

The original muster rolls are in possession of the present Company. The first three rolls, from 1806 to 1819 are unbound. The other rolls are in books, the first from 1819 to 1846, the second from 1847 to 1871, and the last from 1872 to date. In the front of each of the old books is a beautiful and elaborate coat of arms, designed, drawn and executed by the famous Orderly Sgt. of the Company, Asher Taylor, who enlisted in 1822. Every member should see these works of real art and when he has he will better appreciate what the old timers thought and did for their dear old Company.

Some years ago I discovered the Treasurer's account book of the Company, running from 1817 to 1847. In this book are the original By-Laws of the Company, engrossed in full—they were adopted on February 6, 1806, a copy of which was printed in the GAZETTE in 1897. In this book are interesting entries. On Sept. 1, 1817, it was voted that the Captain pay \$1, Lieutenants 75 cents, non-commissioned officers 25 cents, and privates 12½ cents monthly dues. The oldest payment in the book is that of Dec. 20, 1817 to T. W. Mercien for printing, \$16.50. They evidently paid \$10 per quarter for room rent, as \$10 is charged on June 20. The old boys evidently entertained themselves well, for on Nov. 7 the same year, are these charges: ferry to Staten Island, \$10.50; one target \$3.50; M. Fountain, dinner, \$48; ferriage arrangements committee, \$3; C. Carley, prize musket, \$31; engraved plate for same, \$5. The committee received in subscriptions \$52. In 1820 the price of prize muskets had evidently declined, for in that year only \$25 was spent for that purpose, while the cost of the dinner went up to \$74.34. They evidently had a good collecting committee, for Capt. Kumbel and his two Lieutenants paid \$5 each and the 38 men \$1 each. A court martial was held on Aug. 8, 1816, 53 delinquents paying fines from 25 cents to \$1.75. Mr. A. Taylor carried the target on Aug. 30, 1824, and was paid one dollar. In 1830 Pvt. H. Holt received a piece of plate costing \$97.25. Some fixing of the Armory was evidently needed, for Hugh Kerr was paid \$47.64 for carpenter work and Wm. Chalmers \$37.75 for painting "the Armory." The total receipts of the Company for the year 1836 were \$531.93.

The Boston trip to Bunker Hill, June 17, 1843, cost \$9.25 per man and extended from Thursday to Tuesday. On Sept. 11, 1844, there was presented to the former Commander A. A. Bremner a medal costing \$54.39, refreshments were \$35.38 and the total subscription was \$57.

In 1842 the Treasurer had a bad one dollar note passed on him. They evidently were getting extravagant then, for rent cost them \$27.50 per quarter. Capt. Jacob Hunter assumed command in 1819, being succeeded in 1822 by Capt. Prosper M. Wetmore, the first Colonel of the 7th Regt., who in the same year was made Brigade Major on the staff of Gen. Benedict, and the same year was elected Major of the Regt. and later Lt. Col. and finally in 1821 first Colonel. George Tomlinson succeeded him in command of the Company and he was succeeded in 1824 by Howard A. Simons.

Asher Taylor, famous in 4th Company history, was elected secretary Dec. 18, 1823. The present Company has the minutes of its existence from Dec. 12, 1823 complete to present. We have written-order books from June 30, 1828 to 1860 in

two volumes and printed orders from June 17, 1822 to date.

The year 1824 witnessed the formation of a new battalion called the "Battalion of National Guards," subsequently known as the 27th Regt. National Guard, now the 7th Regt. N. G. N. Y. To Major John D. Wilson and Capt. Prosper M. Wetmore is due the honor of originating and founding an organization which has since occupied so prominent and honorable a place in the militia of New York State..

The name National Guard was adopted on Wednesday, Aug. 25, and at a previous meeting, the Board, as the officers of the Companies were termed, determined to adopt a permanent number and distinct appellation. On drawing, Capt. Simons drew No. 4. Sgt. Asher Taylor, about that time devised and designed the coat of arms and motto of Regt. and it was formally adopted, and is the same to-day, except that a change was made in the 4th quarter in 1835. Sgt. Taylor wore the first new uniform in public at the parade Oct. 12, 1824, when he acted as secretary to the Brigade Inspector.

On Oct. 1st the corps was detailed from the 2d Regt. and organized into a separate battalion of 7 companies, it is odd how 7 always appears, and on May 6, 1826, was organized into a Regiment and named the 27th Regt. of Artillery. On May 23 Major Wetmore was elected Lt. Col. and Capt. Simons, Major (June 27) and Chandler White was promoted Captain.

About this time Asher Taylor came to the front again, for the committee in charge of the new colors adopted the designs offered by him, and on April 26 the Board of Officers passed a resolution thanking him for his work and also for furnishing the bill of dress. (He having prepared the text of the document.)

The minute book of that period is replete with innumerable instances of the work of Sgt. Taylor; engrossed resolutions and pen and ink designs of all kinds are found in abundance. His description of the target excursions are original and much of the history of the Regt. has been compiled from his work in this minute book. His account of the visit of Lafayette is unique.

P. H. Holt was elected orderly Sgt. on Dec. 21, 1825, and on Jan. 18th, 1826, 2d Lt. This is how Asher Taylor describes the ceremonies following the event: "The Co., with Lt. Holt in the chair, proceeded to the demolition of a famous great bowl of punch and sundry enormous pitchers of ale and large quantities of crackers and cheese, besides various other dainties provided, I believe, under the quartermastership *pro tem.* of Shatzell, who is considered an adept in such matters and who acquitted himself with great credit—after some time spent in their discussion the Company was called to order and proceeded to drill under Capt. White." Sgt. Taylor was elected 2d Lt., but declined.

Philetus H. Holt was elected Captain in 1827 and retired in 1830, being succeeded by Edward Roome in 1831. At Camp Clinton, July 2, 1831, the Company contained the greatest number of men, 52, next in number being 33. Their outing cost the Regt. \$1136.30—for three days.

In 1834 the Sixth Co., under Capt. Postley, having been transferred to another corps, the Board of Officers invited Capt. Holt to organize a new Company, application being made to the 4th Co. for volunteers; 33 men were detailed Feb. 11, 1834, by Capt. Edward Roome for transfer and the new Sixth Co. was formed.

The first call for duty of the new Regiment was on April 10, 1834, during a municipal election. The Company did its share and Capt. Philetus H. Holt was conspicuously mentioned.

Asher Taylor was one of the men who went to help build up the 6th Co., and on June 20, 1834, at Camp Hamilton, (66th to 69th St., near 4th and 3d Aves.), he acted as Military Secretary.

In 1834, in order to assemble quickly the men, a white flag with a black cross was adopted as a signal and this was hoisted as occasion demanded at Hamilton Bond St. House. In this year the Company agitated a change in the dress and adopted in June a drooping white plume from a pattern of a French officer. A Board of Officers was appointed to consider a change. At this time the Company introduced the aristocratic method of keeping the arms in racks or "armories" as they were called, (reference to the cost will be found elsewhere).

In 1835 Capt. Edward Roome was elected Major and Charles Roome, Captain.

In 1838 Sgt. Asher Taylor was appointed Chaplain of the Regt., the Company thus furnishing the first chaplain as well as the first Colonel. The Company again saw service in the Croton Water Riot of April 12, 1840, being stationed at 42nd St., and 3rd Ave. In the same year the Company went for target practice to Yonkers; in 1841 to the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, for a similar purpose. In this year we fitted up sumptuous quarters over the Arcade Baths in Chambers St.

In 1838 Thomas Delano was elected Capt., followed in 1839 by Andrew A. Bremner, who served for five years until 1844, when the famous war captain, Wm. H. Riblet was elected. He served one year, being succeeded by Charles W. Smith, who retained the command but a short time and Capt. Riblet reassumed it. Events ran along quietly until 1847, when the name of the Regiment was changed from the 27th to 7th.

Col. Andrew A. Bremner resigned in Nov. 1848. To him is due the honor of introducing into the 7th Regt. a higher order of drill than it ever had before attained. He was Captain of Co. D in 1841. In 1850 Major Morton, ex-Co. D resigned.

The Company celebrated its 50th anniversary by a dinner at the Broadway House on June 25.

1856. Henry Everdell enlisted March 3, 1856. In 1857 in regimental orders the Company was officially designated by letter "D," and the meeting place was changed to corner of University Place and 13th St. On July 13 and 14 the Company again assembled for riot duty. In June a handsome testimonial was presented to William H. Curtis, who had completed his 35th year of service in the Company, and on Oct. 21 William H. Kipp enlisted—recruiting was brisk during the next few years in anticipation of the occupancy of the new Armory which was taken possession of on Sept. 5, 1860. The Company then had 101 men. Riot duty was performed on Election day, Nov. 6.

The stirring events leading up to the Civil War are so numerous and so fully covered in Gen. Clark's History that only mention can be made of the most important. Lt. Col. Kipp and Q. M. Sgt. Henry Everdell are the only members of the Regiment now serving with the colors who were in the Company on that memorable April 19, 1861, when the Regiment left New York for Washington. The 7th Regiment was the first Regiment in all the country to pitch its tents in front of the enemy during the great rebellion and over 800 men of the Regiment entered the national service, of whom three obtained the rank of Major General, nineteen that of Brigadier General, 29 were Colonels and 46 Lt. Colonels. "Every stricken field of the war sends back testimony to the gallantry of the men of the Regiment, and

"Go where loyal graves be foremost,
There the Seventh claims its dead."

This Company was in service with the Regiment from April 19 to June 3; a period of 46 days, with a full rank, 113 men, Henry Everdell being a Sgt. and Lt. Col. Kipp a Pvt.

On May 26th, 1862, the Company went with the Regiment to Baltimore, where it was mustered into service. During this enlistment Fort Federal Hill was our resting place, the Company had 62 men there—and later, were mustered out Sept. 5, 1862.

The Company paraded frequently to receive Regiments on their return from the seat of war, and the spirit of the men was always kept up to the highest pitch. General Lee, flushed with his victories, was preparing to invade the North, so on June 15, Secretary Stanton appealed to Gov. Seymour for troops and on June 17, 1863, the Company went with the Regiment to the front, with Lt. Henry Everdell in command, and Wm. H. Kipp, 2d Lt. In Baltimore much excitement prevailed as an attack on the city was daily expected. The Company did patrol duty for some time and seized the Maryland Club House, supposed to be the headquarters of the secessionists. On July 14 the Regiment was ordered to return hurriedly to New York, on account of the rioting going on and on July 21 it was mustered out.

On July 16 it was again out on riot duty, in the neighborhood of 2d Ave. and 35th St. Duty was done in the Armory until July 25th, and guard duty was required at the Armory until Sept. 10—on duty practically 20 days.

Parades were still in order and duty frequent. The Co. in 1864 contributed \$570.50 to the Metropolitan Fair. On May 14, 1864, D Company paraded as escort to the remains of Col. Alfred B. Chapman, 57th N. Y. V., killed at the Battle of the Wilderness. Col. Chapman was a member of the 4th Company at the breaking out of the war. At the funeral of President Lincoln, April 24th, 1865, the Company mounted guard at City Hall. Four times in July parades were made to escort the regiments returning from the war. Five men of Co. D were killed in the service 1861 to 1865: Col. A. R. Chapman, Capt. Edward A. Harrison, Col. James E. Mallon, Lt. John E. Moies and Capt. Sam'l. H. Starr. Lt. Kipp, in March 1866, was appointed Regimental Adjutant. Captain Riblet resigned in Oct. and Adj. Wm. H. Kipp was elected Capt. Capt. Riblet was one of the most popular, famous and active men the Regiment ever had.

The strength of the Company in 1868 was 61 men at the annual muster. June 25, 1870, a trip was taken to the Highlands of Navesink for the annual outing. On June 25, 1871 occurred a street parade in commemoration of the annual anniversary and on July 10 the famous Orange Riot took the Company again to arms; the men were detailed at Police Headquarters until called upon to escort the parade; all joined the remainder of the companies at 8th Ave. and 26th St. and continued on duty until the 13th. Duty was done again on election day.

Nov. 17, 1879 the famous fair was opened to aid in the raising of funds to complete the Armory. The 4th Co. booth was a beautiful English Gothic pavilion. The bazaar continued for three weeks. On April 26, 1880, the Company assembled for last time in the old Armory. On July 3, 1882, it left with the Regiment for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. In 1886 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the Regiment for Washington a trip was made there and of the 1000 men who went to the front in 1861 only 7 were then in the Regiment and of these, two, Capt. Kipp and Pvt. Everdell were of Co. D. In May Major Abrams resigned and Captain William H. Kipp, Co. D, was elected

to succeed him. Lt. Harry D. Cooper was elected Captain. In 1888 we celebrated our anniversary with a dinner at South Norwalk, Ct.—the boat ran aground and it was early next morning when we reached the city. Capt. Cooper having resigned, Lt. Austin E. Allen was elected Captain.

All the officers of the Company resigned in 1890 and on Dec. 29th Adj. Willard C. Fisk was elected Captain and Lt. Robt. Mazet, Co. H, 2d Lt.

The history of our Company under Capt. Fisk is one of stirring and important events, many innovations were introduced, the standard of drill raised, the Company had full rolls and 100 per cent. duty doing men were not so rare. The new military code required changes in the By-Laws and Lt. Mazet drew them up and they were approved by Adjutant General in May, '93 and adopted by the Company on November 6.

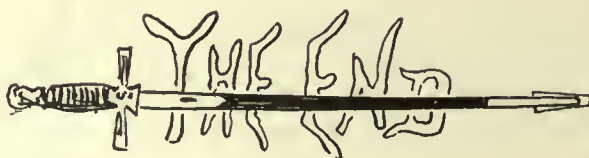
After the election of Capt. Fisk as a Major of the Regiment, the promotion followed of Lt. Mazet to the Captaincy on Nov. 25, 1901. The work of the Company for the past five years has been recorded fully in the columns of THE GAZETTE from time to time.

To sum up, the Company has furnished the Regiment with two of its fourteen Colonels, Wetmore, the first, and Bremner, who is the only ex-Colonel living; five Lieutenant-Colonels, Wetmore, Simmons, Backhouse, Bremner and Kipp; seven Majors, Wetmore, Simmons, Edw. Roome, Backhouse, Bremner, Kipp and Fisk, and the first Chaplain, Asher Taylor. It has had only 22 Captains, 37 1st Lieutenants and 49 2d Lieutenants since its foundation and has furnished 1500 members.

The two oldest men in point of enlistment now in the Regiment are Lt.-Col. Kipp and Q. M. Sgt. Everdell.

Strict discipline and attention to drill always have been the Company's object. To instil and foster the Regimental *esprit de corps* ever has been its aim. When the pages of history are scanned for deeds of valor for country's sake, or devotion to duty for the honor of our beloved Regiment, the Company's roll of men will not be found wanting.

The splendor of these men's deeds will live forever, an incentive to all who serve in the ranks of the "gray jackets," to strive to achieve even greater and nobler deeds than the many illustrious ones now found in 4th Company history.



OFFICERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, MAY 1, 1906



PHOTO BY ALMAN & CO

COLONEL DANIEL APPLETON.



PHOTO BY ALMAN & CO

LT. COLONEL WILLIAM H. KIPP.



PHOTO BY ALMAN & CO

MAJOR CHARLES E. LYDECKER.



PHOTO BY ALMAN & CO

MAJOR WILLARD C. FISK,

OFFICERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, MAY 1, 1906



PHOTO BY ALMAN & CO

ADJUTANT DE WITT C. FALLS.



PHOTO BY ALMAN & CO

BATTALION ADJ. C. OTTO TOUSSAINT.



PHOTO BY ALMAN & CO

BATTALION ADJ. WILLIAM F. WALL.



PHOTO BY ALMAN & CO

QUARTERMASTER WALTER G. SCHUYLER.

OFFICERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, MAY 1, 1906



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BATTALION Q. M. WILLIAM H. FOLSOM.



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INSPECTOR S. A. P. WILLIAM H. PALMER.

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2ND LIEUT. MAXWELL B. NESBITT, CO. G.



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2ND LIEUT. ARTHUR DRAKE, CO. H.



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2ND LIEUT. JOHN A. LE BOUTILLIER, CO. I.



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2ND LIEUT. J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD, CO. K.



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REGIMENTAL SGT.-MAJ. JOHN F. DANIELL.



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BATTALION SGT.-MAJ. EDWIN S. COY.

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BATTALION SGT.-MAJ. BYRD W. WENMAN.



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REGIMENTAL Q. M.-SGT. MAJOR A. WHITE.



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BATTALION Q. M.-SGT. ALANSON B. WILSON.



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BATTALION Q. M.-SGT. LOUIS E. LAHENS.

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COMMISSARY SGT. WASHINGTON J. JAQUES, JR.



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ORDNANCE SGT. WALTER REID, JR.



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BANDMASTER GEORGE L. HUMPHREY.



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DRUM MAJOR CHARLES H. BROWN.

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COLOR BEARER HENRY H. WOTHERSPOON, JR.



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COLOR BEARER JOHN A. OLSEN.



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HOSPITAL STEWARD WILLIAM R. ROBINSON.



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ASST. HOSPITAL STEWARD G. REESE SATERLEE.

THE CROSS OF HONOR



BY

HENRY G. DU VIGIL.



What does it mean, boys? why did the blood
 creep to my cheek and my eyes grow dim
 Why leave as they pinned on my faded coat
 That cross of bronze with its ribbon trim?
 Why did I turn like a raw recruit
 And awkwardly grasp the Colonel's hand
 Instead of returning a prompt salute
 And waiting the next command?

(2)
 You're right to wonder that one so old
 In the ranks as I should forget to stand
 As a soldier should, and not more an inch
 Till his officer gives command.
 But wait till you've heard what my feelings were.
 How my heart was thumping within its cells
 How scenes of the past came before me there.
 And the present like misty fion around me fell.

(4)
 I was a boy then, scarce eighteen;
 You'd think that what happened so long ago
 Would have slept in peace, but that April morn'
 Recurs in each year, its brighter glow.
 And to-night as the cross on my breast warms
 While comrades gathered on every side,
 You can guess how my heart's feet leaped
 How proud I felt with a soldier's pride.

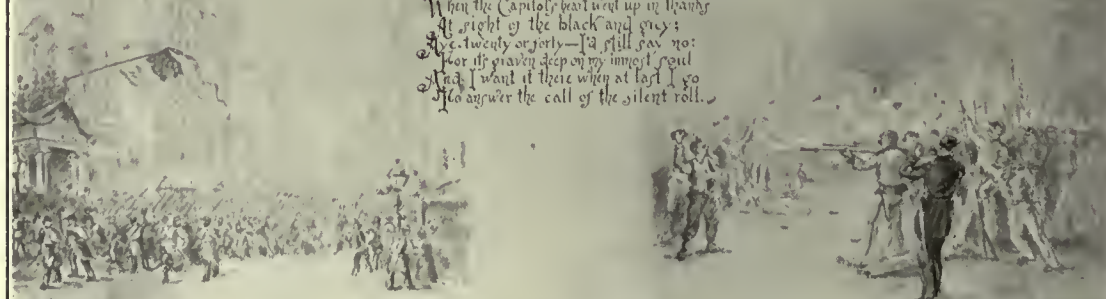
(5)
 And on through the years that have passed since then
 Long a thousand memories war and bright
 Of other scenes that we Seventh men
 Commemorate by our Lager to-night:
 Days when again the waiting throng
 Has made the air with its cheering ring.
 As the regiment proudly marched along
 To the old-time Seventh ring.

(6)
 I fancied I saw the crowd once more
 That lined Broadway in the April sun;
 Heard its cheers that deafening roar
 As we marched in Fifth One.
 It proved that New York was in the fight—
 To stay, and would do her part—
 Do it with all her loyal might.
 No word the blower at the Nation's heart.



(7)
 Or the rullen mob has been made to feel
 That not for play are we taught alone.
 That the message borne in our shining steel
 Tells that the City will guard its own.
 You can fancy then that my heart was stirred
 As I saw like this for the time "brave tanks"
 And the Colonel's words I proudly heard.
 For your long and faithful service, thanks.

(8)
 If the chance were offered of ten years more
 Of life in exchange for that fateful day
 When the Capitol's heart went up in flames
 At sight of the black and gray;
 Or twenty or forty—I'd still say no:
 For its graven deep on my inner soul
 And I want it there when at last I go
 To answer the call of the silent roll.



The Seventh Regiment Cross of Honor



GENERAL George Moore Smith, while Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, originated the idea of the Cross of Honor, which has been extensively copied by several States and many organizations. The following extract from Gen. Clark's History of the Seventh Regiment is pertinent:

"At the meeting of the Board of Officers in June, 1884, Lt.-Col. Smith introduced a resolution providing for a military decoration for long and faithful service in the Seventh Regiment, for the purpose of encouraging such service in the future and as a graceful recognition of it in the past. The resolution was unanimously adopted and a committee was appointed to select a design and to prepare the necessary rules and regulations. The design adopted for the decoration was a military cross, with crossed cannon; upon the face in the center of the cross the figure seven, encircled by the words 'Long and Faithful Service', this inscription surrounded by wreaths of oak and laurel. The rules and regulations, as adopted, directed that the cross be called the Cross of Honor, and it be presented in bronze to every officer and member who had served faithfully in the Seventh Regiment for ten years, or who should hereafter serve that period; and that one year of service in the regular or volunteer army or navy during the war (1861-65) be computed as equivalent to five years' service in the Regiment in time of peace. It was also provided that the cross could be made of silver to indicate fifteen years' service, of gold for twenty years' and of gold with figure seven in brilliants for twenty-five or more years' service."

At the first public presentation of the Cross of Honor it was awarded to 421 members and ex-members of the Regiment, including 26 generals, 68 field officers and 67 captains.

General Smith, when custodian of the records of the Cross of Honor, stated in a letter to the Commanding Officer: "This list of names, eloquent in itself, very inadequately expresses the loyalty and devotion of the men who have served in this Regiment; could the records of the past be searched and the names of officers and members distinguished for long and faithful service be added to this list, it would be very largely augmented; and could the names, particularly of those who heroically upheld its honor and maintained its spirit, traditions and discipline on more than four hundred battlefields of the War of the Rebellion, be added to these pages, the record would indeed be brilliant. Many were killed on the field and many died of wounds received, or from disease contracted in the line of duty, and the ranks of our heroes were thinned long before the institution of the Cross of Honor."

Maj. Charles E. Lydecker, the present custodian of the records, wrote in 1905 to Col. Appleton: "You will observe the new designation for officers who served in the war with Spain and in the Philippine Insurrection, and will also notice that now the roll of members who have won the Cross numbers 1,079, in other words, a total surpassing the lawful strength of our organization. Although some have answered the final roll call, there is indeed a regiment remaining of those whose loyalty to the service and to the coun-



GENERAL GEORGE MOORE SMITH.

try has been absolutely sterling, a regiment which marches with the officers and men now serving the colors, possessing the same devotion to the interests that its active members have, and even an intensified desire for its prosperity. It is gratifying to know with what pride this Cross is worn by those who have entered the service of the National Government. Our records attest many evidences of an inspiration which the Cross has for ex-members on active duty, such as when Gen. William A. Kobbé led his men into action at Manila, with the Seventh Regiment Cross of Honor on his breast, and they also attest the tributes which our medal receives from the regulars generally who know the training it betokens and the loyalty it exemplifies. Too much cannot be said for the patriotic zeal which has been engendered through the creation of the particular Order of Merit, which this great body of Cross of Honor men constitutes."

The following constitutes the rules under which the Regimental Cross of Honor is awarded, adopted April 4, 1888, and amended Jan. 22, 1901, April 13, 1902, and June 27, 1902.

The Seventh Regiment Military Decoration For Long and Faithful Service

I. Name.—The Seventh Regiment Military Decoration for Long and Faithful Service shall be known as the "Cross of Honor."

II. Design.—A military cross, with figure "7," a wreath of oak and laurel, and the words "Long and Faithful Service." On reverse, name of owner, number of decoration and year issued.

III. Material.—Bronze for ten years' service; silver for fifteen years' service; gold for twenty years' service; and for twenty-five years' service, gold with figure "7" in brilliants.

IV. Who Entitled to Decoration.—First, Members of this Regiment who have served or who may hereafter serve ten years or more; Second, Exempt mem-

bers of this Regiment who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy of the United States in 1861-1865, one year of such service to be regarded as equal to five years' service in the Regiment, and cases of discharge from the United States service on account of disability to receive special consideration; Fourth, Members and ex-members of this Regiment who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy of the United States during the Spanish-American War, or in the Philippines after April 11, 1899, during the continuance of the insurrection, provided that if such service was in the Volunteer Army or Navy, they shall thereafter rejoin this Regiment unless discharged from the United States service for physical disability or commissioned in the Regular Army; one year of service to be regarded as equal to two and one-half years' of service in this Regiment. Cases of discharge for physical disability to receive special consideration. The color of the ribbon for those who have served in the Spanish-American War of the Philippine Insurrection to be red and yellow.

V. How Issued.—The bronze decoration to be presented by the Regiment to all who are entitled to the same; and to those who hereafter complete fifteen years' service a silver bar shall be presented by the Regiment, to be placed above the bronze bar, and to those who hereafter complete twenty years' service, a gold bar shall also be presented by the Regiment. The silver and gold bars to be inscribed with the number of years in service, and on the reverse the name date of issue and the number of the bar in its order in the series of silver and gold decorations respectively.

VI. Applications.—This decoration shall be issued upon applications in a prescribed form addressed to the Adjutant of the Regiment.

VII. Committee on Awards.—This Committee shall consist of the Field Officers of the Regiment, and upon application verified by the Company Commandants, and duly approved by said Committee and by the Board of Officers, the Quartermaster shall issue the decorations and take receipts for same.

VIII. Records.—The Quartermaster shall keep a record book in which shall be recorded the names of all persons to whom decorations are issued, a record of the military service in each case, the numbers of the decorations issued, and the dates.

IX. Cost of Cross and Bars.—The Cost in silver, in gold, or in gold with "7" in brilliants can be procured through the Quartermaster, by or for those who are qualified by service for the same upon the payment to him of the cost of manufacture, viz.; silver \$8.00, gold \$80.00, gold with "7" in brilliants \$120. The bronze, silver and gold bars can also be obtained through the Quartermaster, by those who have heretofore qualified for the Cross, and they will be properly attached to the bronze Cross upon the payment to the Quartermaster of \$1.50 for the new bronze bar, \$5.00 for the bronze and silver bars, and \$17.00 for the bronze, silver and gold bars.

X. Public Presentation.—To those who may hereafter qualify for the Cross of Honor during each year ending March 31, and who are in active service in the Regiment at that date, the Cross in bronze, or the bar in silver, or in gold, will be publicly presented at a parade of the Regiment.

Up to May 1, 1906, 1,113 members had received the Cross for ten years' service; 270 for fifteen years'; 98 for twenty years' and 62 for twenty-five years'. 17 Field Musicians had received the Cross for ten

Official list of active and exempt members of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y., to whom the Board of Officers has awarded the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service. The * indicates service in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy of the United States during the War, 1861-1865, and the † indicates service in the same forces during the Spanish-American War or the Philippine Insurrection. The numbers correspond in each case with the numbers engraved upon the Cross in bronze as awarded and presented. years'; 12 for fifteen years'; 10 for twenty years' and 8 for twenty-five years'.

Recipients of the Seventh Regiment Cross of Honor

AWARDED NOV. 1, 1884.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Col. Emmons Clark. | 27. Lt. Victor W. Voorhees. | *56. Capt. Edward Bernard. |
| 2. Lt.-Col. George Moore Smith. | 28. Lt. Charles T. Dillingham. | *57. Capt. David Miller. |
| *3. Maj. Richard Allison. | 29. Lt. Bradish J. Smith. | *58. Capt. Waldo Sprague. |
| 4. Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard. | 30. Lt. Charles E. Lydecker. | *59. Capt. Henry C. Ellis. |
| 5. Capt. William H. Kipp. | *31. Gen. Alexander Shaler. | 60. Sgt. Peter D. Braisted, Jr. |
| 6. Capt. William C. Casey. | *32. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. | 61. Sgt. William B. Coughtry. |
| 7. Capt. James C. Abrams. | *33. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton. | 62. Sgt. Thomas Clark, Jr. |
| 8. Capt. Henry S. Steele. | *34. Gen. Abram Duryee. | 63. Sgt. Daniel A. Nesbitt. |
| 9. Capt. Daniel Appleton. | *35. Gen. Edward Jardine. | 64. Sgt. Charles E. Snevily. |
| 10. Capt. George B. Rhoads. | *36. Gen. Robert Nugent. | 65. Sgt. George W. Chauncey. |
| 11. Capt. Augustus W. Conover. | *37. Gen. John G. Wright. | *66. Sgt. Hugh B. Thomson. |
| 12. Capt. Andrew Mills. | 38. Gen. Charles F. Robbins. | 67. Sgt. John B. Holland. |
| 13. Rev. Sullivan H. Weston. | 39. Col. William H. Riblet. | 68. Sgt. Thomas E. Rice. |
| 14. Dr. Moreau Morris. | 40. Capt. Edward O. Bird. | 69. Sgt. Wm. Atwood French. |
| 15. Lt. E. Graham Haight. | 41. Capt. George P. Barrett. | 70. Sgt. J. P. M. Richards. |
| 16. Lt. John A. Tackaberry. | 42. Capt. Peter Palmer. | 71. Sgt. Jacob M. Schuyler. |
| 17. Lt. George A. Jones. | *43. Capt. Henry I. Hayden. | 72. Sgt. Walter G. Schuyler. |
| 18. Lt. John W. McDougall. | 44. Capt. John Le Boutillier. | 73. Sgt. Warren R. Bostwick. |
| 19. Lt. Willard C. Fisk. | 45. Lt. James P. Burrell. | 74. Sgt. W. J. Wilson. |
| 20. Lt. J. E. Schermerhorn. | 46. Lt. Wm. Gayer Dominick. | 75. Sgt. John W. Coady. |
| 21. Lt. Frank Pawling. | 47. Lt. Daniel Chauncey, Jr. | 76. Sgt. James D. Ford. |
| 22. Lt. George W. Rand. | 48. Capt. Darius Ferry. | *77. Cpl. H. N. Bradstreet. |
| 23. Lt. Charles H. Covell. | 49. Lt. Henry S. Germond. | *78. Cpl. John B. McIntyre. |
| 24. Lt. John F. Long. | 50. Lt. Edward Earle. | 79. Cpl. Albert L. Wickert. |
| 25. Lt. James B. Dewson. | 51. Lt. Albert T. Wyckoff. | 80. Cpl. Robert S. Ferguson. |
| 26. Lt. James E. Ware. | *52. Col. Harmon D. Hull. | 81. Cpl. George W. Lewis. |
| | *53. Lt.-Col. Lynde Catlin. | 82. Cpl. Henry L. Backus. |
| | *54. Lt.-Col. George A. Bernard. | 83. Sgt. E. J. Hyde. |
| | *55. Maj. Rufus King. | 84. Sgt. George Gregory. |

85. Pvt. Whitman S. Lent.
 86. Pvt. Edward J. Love.
 87. Pvt. William M. Morgan.
 88. Pvt. George W. Hasbrouck.
 89. Pvt. John A. Hunt.
 90. Pvt. John G. Bert.
 91. Pvt. John A. Murray.
 92. Pvt. Louis G. Frankau.
 93. Pvt. Harrison G. McFaddin.
 *94. Cpl. David M. Doremus.
 95. Pvt. Harold C. Titus.
 *96. Maj. Joseph J. Comstock.
 *97. Capt. Gulian V. Weir.
 *98. Capt. August Shimmel.
 99. Lt. Frederick Kopper.
 100. Sgt. John McGreevey.
 *101. Maj. Frank K. Smith.
 *102. Col. Wm. W. Stephenson.
 *103. Lt.-Col. John L. Brower.
 *104. Capt. William W. Tracy.
 *105. Capt. R. Burnett Smith.
 *106. Capt. P. R. Chadwick.
 *107. Capt. Henry H. Mott.
 108. Lt. Henry L. Freeland.
 *109. Lt. Joseph Neustaedter.
 *110. Capt. J. D. Schuller.
 *111. Lt. Roswell Weston.
 112. Lt. Charles B. Bostwick.
 *113. Engr. Frederick Eckel.
 114. Sgt. William Hamel.
 115. Sgt. George H. Daily.
 *116. Sgt. Edward J. Olssen.
 117. Sgt. Henry W. Freeman.
 118. Sgt. Charles Frey.
 119. Sgt. C. H. Cadwell.
 120. Sgt. Arthur T. Timpson.
 121. Sgt. Wm. H. Hampton, Jr.
 122. Sgt. Charles L. Cozzens.
 123. Sgt. H. Blanchard Dominick.
 *124. Sgt. John M. Smith.
 125. Sgt. John N. Wright.
 126. Cpl. George G. Cowl.
 127. Cpl. E. Sidney Terhune.
 128. Cpl. Charles W. Kane.
 129. Cpl. Samuel J. Chambers.
 130. Cpl. Frank W. Colwell.
 131. Cpl. Alexander Dominick.
 132. Cpl. Frank P. Rossiter.
 133. Cpl. Jas. H. Bartholomew.
 *134. Cpl. H. C. Nichols.
 135. Cpl. E. F. Weidenfeld.
 136. Cpl. Charles Gregory.
 137. Cpl. E. J. Lowry.
 138. Cpl. James R. Steers, Jr.
 139. Cpl. Antonio C. Martinez.
 140. Cpl. Walter Lipe.
 141. Cpl. William Hart.
 142. Cpl. William Peake.
 143. Cpl. George F. Dominick.
 144. Cpl. James Muir.
 145. Cpl. John F. Jolly.
 *146. Maj. William H. Corsa.
 *147. Capt. George Tuthill.
 *148. Rev. J. Tuttle Smith.
 *149. Capt. James B. Grant.
 *150. Capt. James Wood.
 *151. Maj. John H. Coster.
 *152. Lt. A. R. Barrett.
 *153. Lt. Henry B. Dyer.
 *154. Cpl. Frederick A. McKay.
 *155. Sgt. John B. Clapp.
 *156. Maj. Edward L. Halsted.
 *157. Capt. John L. Little.
 *158. Lt. James Miller.
 *159. Lt. William O. Chapman.
 *160. Lt. W. H. Vance.

161. Lt. Gouverneur Kemble.
 162. Sgt. William B. Freeman.
 163. Pvt. Edward N. Ebbets.
 164. Pvt. Andrew J. Smith.
 165. Col. Andrew A. Bremner.
 166. Col. Dudley S. Steele.
 *167. Lt.-Col. Samuel Truesdell.
 168. Capt. John W. Murray.
 169. Sgt. John J. Coger.
 170. Pvt. Ferdinand S. Joline.
 171. Sgt. Charles Williamson.
 *172. Sgt. Louis L. Robbins.
 173. Sgt. Henry P. Carrington.
 174. Sgt. Albert Delafield.
 175. Cpl. William E. Turner.
 176. Cpl. Frederick H. Pinkney.
 *177. Gen. J. J. Morrison.
 *178. Gen. John McNeil.
 *179. Maj. James S. Casey.
 *180. Maj. Charles F. Mears.
 *181. Lt.-Col. S. W. McPherson.
 *182. Capt. Henry W. T. Mali.
 183. Capt. Thomas Barrington.
 *184. Capt. William H. Romaine.
 *185. Capt. Poinsett Cooper.
 *186. Lt. Fred T. Peet.
 *187. Lt. S. M. Kellinger.
 *188. Lt. Joseph B. Steohenson.
 *189. Lt. Arthur V. B. Lockrow.
 *190. Sgt. Fred. E. Edgar.
 191. Cpl. Wm. B. Leonard.
 192. Pvt. John D. Lipe.
 193. Pvt. George D. Pond.
 194. Lt. Irvin H. MacBride.
 195. Sgt. Francis N. Howland.
 *196. Col. George W. Stilwell.
 197. James L. Brumley.
 *198. Gen. Lewis T. Barney.
 199. Maj. C. H. Meday.
 *200. Capt. William H. Palmer.
 *201. Capt. George W. Ring.
 *202. Gen. John Hendrickson.
 *203. Lt. H. W. Hubbell, Jr.
 *204. Col. Wm. J. Denslow.
 205. Capt. Wm. A. Speaight.
 *206. Sgt. George W. Cowen.
 207. Pvt. Thomas H. Beeckman.
 *208. Pvt. Charles W. Chauncey.
 209. Pvt. Dudley R. Andrews.
 *210. Lt.-Col. Edward H. Little.
 *211. Lt. Gardner K. Doughty.

AWARDED DEC. 6, 1884.

*212. Gen. Richard N. Bowerman.
 *213. Gen. Allan Rutherford.
 *214. Lt.-Col. Henry G. Healy.
 *215. Lt.-Col. Augustus Belknap.
 *216. Lt.-Col. Smith W. Anderson.
 *217. Lt.-Col. A. S. Marshall.
 *218. Lt.-Col. Robert W. Leonard.
 *219. Dr. William B. Eager.
 *220. Maj. James C. Cooley.
 *221. Lt.-Col. John N. Coyne.
 *222. Capt. Jacob Duryee.
 *223. Lt.-Col. William A. Kobbè.
 *224. Maj. Eugene F. Roberts.
 *225. Dr. S. B. Tuthill.
 *226. Capt. Charles H. Lyon.
 *227. Capt. L. A. Fish.
 *228. Lt. George T. Cooke.
 *229. Lt. Whittingham Cox.
 *230. Lt. Philip D. Güllager.
 231. Sgt. Frederick P. Marshall.
 232. Sgt. Thomas B. Harrison.
 *233. Sgt. George A. Price.
 234. Sgt. Warren U. Reynolds.

235. Sgt. George W. Harlan.
 236. Sgt. Edwin W. Orvis.
 237. Pvt. Laurent B. Dryer.
 *238. Pvt. James Martin.
 239. Pvt. Gerard M. Barretto.
 *240. Purser. Thomas W. Holder.
 *241. Col. William R. Smedberg.
 *242. Gen. Charles G. Bartlett.
 *243. Lt.-Col. William Winthrop.
 *244. Maj. Thomas Lord.
 245. Capt. Francis W. Houghton.
 *246. Maj. William P. Halsted.
 *247. Maj. Philip Schuyler.
 248. Maj. John R. Andrews.
 249. Lt. Walter Kobbè.
 250. Lt. Fred. A. Goodwin.
 *251. Paymr. Charles B. Perry.
 252. Lt.-Col. E. M. Crawford.
 *253. Capt. John S. Loud.
 *254. Capt. Gilbert M. Husted.
 *255. Capt. B. R. Keefer.
 *256. Capt. Edward S. Earle.
 *257. Lt.-Col. James B. Mix.
 *258. Capt. A. B. Villeplait.
 *259. Maj. C. Graham Bacon.
 *260. Maj. E. R. Merriman.
 *261. Capt. George H. Wheaton.
 262. Capt. George W. Ely.
 263. Lt. Robert M. Weed.
 *264. Lt. J. Brainerd Taylor.
 265. Sgt. Charles S. Livingston.
 266. Sgt. James H. Redman.
 267. Sgt. George Quail.
 *268. Sgt. Lewis C. Updike.
 *269. Sgt. George W. Munson.
 270. Cpl. Daniel S. Mapes.
 271. Cpl. Samuel T. Bennett.
 272. Cpl. J. L. Kellinger.
 273. Cpl. Edward D. Hale.
 274. Pvt. James H. Cornell.
 275. Sgt. Horace C. DuVal.
 276. Sgt. James E. Holmes.
 277. Cpl. Edward McCoy.
 278. Sgt. Robert Murray.
 279. Pvt. Wm. C. B. Kemp.
 280. Sgt. Henry W. Clements.
 281. Sgt. Howard Bunting.
 *282. Maj. Edgar Ketchum.
 *283. Col. Wm. E. VanWyck.
 *284. Capt. Peter A. Rink.
 285. Sgt. Thomas S. Thorp.
 286. Lt. John A. Sniffin.
 287. Pvt. W. Kumbel Wilson.
 288. Sgt. J. B. Amerman.
 289. Lt. John J. Behringer.
 *290. Gen. F. Eugene Trotter.

AWARDED JAN. 3, 1885.

*291. Maj. David F. Wright.
 *292. Maj. Ivan Tailof.
 293. Capt. Edward G. Arthur.
 *294. Capt. Edmund Blunt.
 *295. Capt. Philip C. Rogers.
 *296. Paymr. Wm. Lee Darling.
 297. Lt. Edward J. Steele.
 298. Lt. Isaac N. Judson.
 299. Lt. Milton B. Sweet.
 *300. Lt. John W. Sibell.
 *301. Lt. Joseph Cantrell.
 302. Sgt. Isaac Duryee.
 303. Sgt. Richard F. Ware.
 304. Sgt. Henry Camerden, Jr.
 305. Sgt. Frank McCoy.
 306. Sgt. Geo. W. Rosevelt, Jr.
 *307. Sgt. Wm. J. Oliphant.
 *308. Sgt. William E. Starr.

- *309. Sgt. T. G. Thorne.
- 310. Sgt. Thomas L. Camerden.
- 311. Cpl. Jesse F. Campbell.
- 312. Cpl. William J. Cassidy.
- 313. Cpl. Edward C. Anderson.
- 314. Cpl. Fred. J. Evans.
- 315. Pvt. Sylvester L. H. Ward.
- 316. Pvt. Isaiah W. Lore.
- *317. Capt. James Plant.
- 318. Pvt. E. W. Clarkson.
- 319. Pvt. William B. Dick.
- 320. Pvt. George J. Sontag.
- *321. Lt.-Col. Henry L. Pierson, Jr.
- 322. Col. William F. Taylor.
- 323. Col. S. Oscar Ryder.
- *324. Col. Charles L. Norton
- 325. Lt. Charles W. Sy.
- 326. Lt. John M. Amory.
- *327. Lt. Norwood A. Halsey.
- *328. Gen. J. E. Duryee.
- 329. Cpl. Leroy A. Hickok.
- 330. Pvt. Silas B. Bostwick.
- *331. Capt. M. L. M. Peixotto.

AWARDED FEB. 6, 1885.

- *332. Gen. Egbert L. Viele.
- *333. Gen. James R. O'Beirne.
- *334. Gen. Gilbert H. McKibbin.
- *335. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield.
- *336. Lt.-Col. James W. Powell.
- *337. Lt.-Col. William P. Roome.
- *338. Lt.-Col. Alexander Douglas.
- *339. Maj. Robert P. Barry.
- *340. Lt.-Col. Gould H. Thorp.
- 341. Capt. Francis W. Bacon.
- 342. Capt. Henry B. Turner.
- *343. Capt. H. H. Holbrook.
- *344. Capt. Frank M. Kelley.
- 345. Sgt. Walter S. Wilson.
- 346. Sgt. L. L. S. Clearman.
- *347. Sgt. George B. Thorne.
- 348. Sgt. George G. Stow.
- 349. Sgt. J. H. Harrison.
- 350. Sgt. William H. Terhune.
- 351. Cpl. Theodore Burgoyne.
- *352. Cpl. Samuel A. Beers.
- 353. Cpl. Eugene A. Hyde.
- 354. Pvt. Frederick Jacobson.
- *355. Pvt. Charles F. Wisewell.
- 356. Pvt. George W. Rodgers.
- 357. Pvt. Charles H. Swords.
- 358. Pvt. John Kase, Jr.
- *359. Gen. Wm. Henry Browne.
- *360. Col. William L. Bramhall.
- *361. Lt.-Col. Charles J. Murphy.
- *362. Maj. William H. Wiley.
- 363. Lt. S. Burdett Hyatt.
- 364. Lt. Horace Bacon.
- *365. Lt. Fritz Robert.
- *366. Master Benj. S. Weeks.
- 367. Sgt. James L. Beers.
- 368. Sgt. William Poillon.
- *369. Pvt. Thomas S. Timpson.
- 370. Pvt. F. B. Messenger.
- 371. Pvt. A. Garrison.
- *372. Gen. John A. Foster.
- 373. Cpl. J. Angus Shaw.
- *374. Paymr. William H. Owen.
- *375. Capt. Albert V. Meeks.
- *376. Capt. Richard R. Brouner.
- 377. Pvt. W. S. Neilson.
- 378. Cpl. Wm. D. S. Hyer.

AWARDED MARCH 7, 1885.

- *370. Gen. H. E. Tremain.
- *380. Gen. George R. Vernon.

- *381. Gen. Edward L. Molineux.
- *382. Col. Charles R. Coster.
- 383. Lt.-Col. William A. Pond.
- 384. Lt.-Col. James Price.
- *385. Maj. John Lawrence.
- *386. Capt. Joel B. Erhardt.
- *387. Capt. Edward C. Kittle.
- *388. Capt. Francis A. Silva.
- *389. Lt. John Walker.
- *390. Lt. Ebenezer R. Johnson.
- *391. Lt. James B. Vose.
- 392. Lt. Benjamin Parr.
- 393. Lt. Henry Everdell.
- 394. Sgt. J. H. Hobart Haws.
- 395. Sgt. Charles A. Cappa.
- 396. Pvt. Edward Kemp.
- 397. Pvt. Samuel E. Hiscox.
- 398. Pvt. Thomas C. Doremus.
- 399. Cpl. Samuel E. Warren.
- 400. Pvt. Charles S. Wright.
- 401. Cpl. Charles M. Baker.
- 402. Lt. Peter J. Bogert.
- *403. Lt.-Col. Henry M. Porter.
- *404. Lt.-Col. Francis H. Cowdrey.
- *405. Maj. W. H. Schieffelin.
- *406. Capt. John Oldershaw.
- *407. Gen. N. B. McLaughlin.
- *408. Paymr. William Patten.
- *409. A. M. Mate J. Russell Howell.
- *410. Lt. Robert O'Neill Ford.
- 411. Lt. Charles J. Day.
- 412. Sgt. William J. Knight.
- 413. Sgt. Thomas E. Delano.
- 414. Sgt. H. M. Nesbitt.
- 415. Pvt. Joseph McLaren.
- 416. Sgt. George T. Mortimer.
- 417. Lt. John W. Bogert.
- *418. Lt.-Col. Adolphus d'Orville.
- *419. Capt. R. S. Alcock.
- *420. Lt. George B. Butler, Jr.
- 421. Lt. Charles R. Willets.

AWARDED APRIL 11, 1885.

- *422. Gen. J. Fred. Pierson.
- *423. Gen. Nat. P. Lane.
- *424. Lt.-Col. Edwin S. Babcock.
- *425. Maj. Wm. Wallace Buckley.
- *426. Col. Thomas Freeborn.
- *427. Capt. Stephen T. Hosmer.
- *428. Capt. John W. French.
- *429. Capt. Townsend L. Hatfield.
- 430. Capt. Charles W. Smith.
- 431. Capt. George W. Brainerd.
- 432. Capt. William R. Pettigrew.
- *433. Lt. Henry J. Foster.
- 434. Lt. John W. Spicer.
- 435. Sgt. William H. Ward.
- 436. Sgt. Gould B. Hedenberg.
- 437. Sgt. James W. Clarke.
- 438. Sgt. Frederick W. Herring.
- 439. Cpl. Augustus F. Pendleton.
- 440. Pvt. Robert Wilson.
- 441. Pvt. John L. Haulenbeck.
- 442. Pvt. Alexander Marshall.
- 443. Pvt. Edgar S. Pratt.

AWARDED OCT. 3, 1885.

- *444. Gen. Charles E. Smith.
- *445. Lt.-Col. Percy B. Spear.
- *446. Maj. Francis S. Earle.
- *447. Maj. Frederick Mears.
- *448. Capt. A. M. Burtis.
- *449. Capt. Wm. L. Watson.
- *450. Capt. Alex. B. MacGowan.
- *451. Capt. L. O. Goodridge.

- 452. Capt. Lewis H. Watts.
- 453. Capt. Charles A. Easton.
- 454. Lt. Joseph Doré.
- *455. Lt. Eliphalet W. Stratton.
- *456. Sgt. R. L. Johnson.
- *457. Sgt. Willis McDonald.
- 458. Sgt. Frank W. Drake.
- 459. Sgt. George Gibson.
- 460. Sgt. William Clark.
- 461. Sgt. Robert Clark.
- 462. Cpl. John Dunham.
- 463. Pvt. Wyckoff Vanderhoef.
- *464. Pvt. Eugene Bissell.
- *465. Paymr. Wm. H. Reid.
- 466. Lt. James L. Harway.
- 467. Pvt. George F. Merchant.
- 468. Sgt. Wm. H. Francis.
- 469. Sgt. Charles L. Waterbury.
- 470. Sgt. George E. Moore.
- 471. Lt. Edward E. Sage.
- 472. Pvt. Alfred G. Swift.

AWARDED DEC. 5, 1885.

- *473. Lt.-Col. Henry Street.
- *474. Lt.-Col. Charles N. Swift.
- *475. Maj. Henry Van der Weyde.
- 476. Capt. Louis E. Lefferts.
- 477. Lt. Harry D. Cooper.
- 478. Sgt. James J. McKenna.
- 479. Sgt. John K. Green.
- 480. Sgt. John T. McLaughlin.
- 481. Sgt. James E. McNicol.
- 482. Sgt. Thomas S. Taylor.
- 483. Sgt. Edward W. Price.
- 484. Cpl. Frank A. Buckman.
- 485. Cpl. William T. Peterson.
- 486. Pvt. James Adam.
- 487. Pvt. William A. Bryant.
- 488. Pvt. John Corcoran.
- 489. Pvt. Amos H. Cropsey.
- 490. Pvt. W. S. Thomson.
- 491. Pvt. William J. Wells.
- 492. Pvt. Joseph Williams.

AWARDED FEB. 13, 1886.

- *493. Lt. E. A. Edwards.
- 494. Lt. George S. Loder.
- 495. Sgt. Benjamin Edge.
- 496. Sgt. Samuel M. Warnock.
- 497. Cpl. D. L. M. Peixotto.
- 498. Cpl. Enoch Dutcher.
- 499. Cpl. James H. Davidson.
- *500. Pvt. L. H. Broome.
- 501. Pvt. George J. Daniell.
- 502. Pvt. Wm. M. Corner.
- 503. Pvt. Samuel D. Folsom.

AWARDED OCT. 2, 1886.

- *504. Col. Wm. H. Chesebrough.
- *505. Col. Jacob J. Noah.
- *506. Lt.-Col. George N. Bomford.
- *507. Lt.-Col. John B. Winslow.
- 508. Lt.-Col. Frank G. Ward.
- 509. Capt. James L. Price.
- *510. Capt. Alex. H. Britton.
- *511. Capt. Fenton Rockwell.
- *512. Lt. Robert D. Evans.
- *513. Lt. Charles D. Sutton.
- 514. Lt. C. B. Coffin.
- 515. Lt. Frank Munn.
- 516. Paymr. Theodore O. Ebaugh.
- 517. Sgt. Edwin C. Ray, Jr.
- 518. Cpl. John F. Thies.
- 519. Pvt. Joseph R. Dederer.
- 520. Pvt. William Bennett.

AWARDED NOV. 27, 1886.

- 521. Lt. James Thorne Harper.
- 522. Sgt. George H. Gould.
- 523. Sgt. William P. Atkinson.
- 524. Pvt. J. Worster Hale.
- 525. Pvt. Alexander Burn.
- 526. Pvt. Cyrus F. Loutrel.
- 527. Pvt. John J. Cauchois.

AWARDED MARCH 5, 1887.

- 528. Sgt. John R. Stanton.
- 529. Pvt. Enos F. Jones.
- 530. Pvt. David S. Skinner.
- 531. Sgt. N. Malon Beckwith.
- 532. Pvt. Henry W. Comegys.
- 533. Pvt. Russell Dart.
- 534. Pvt. William R. Ward.
- 535. Pvt. Benj. F. McKinley.
- *536. Lt.-Col. F. E. McIlvaine.
- *537. Col. E. B. Van Winkle.
- *538. Capt. F. H. Corrie.
- 539. Pvt. John Herriman, Jr.

AWARDED DEC. 10, 1887.

- *540. Capt. John R. Paxton.
- *541. Lt. T. W. B. Hughes.
- *542. Sgt. George W. Freeland.
- 543. Capt. Joseph Lentilhon.
- 544. Sgt. W. H. Heisser.
- 545. Sgt. Edward W. Burnette.
- 546. Sgt. Walter N. Vail.
- 547. Sgt. Wm. J. Underwood.
- 548. Sgt. Wm. H. Folsom.
- 549. Cpl. Charles S. Clark.
- 550. Cpl. W. W. Tompkins.
- 551. Pvt. George W. Thatcher.
- 552. Pvt. Joseph E. Disbrow.
- 553. Pvt. John F. Attridge.

AWARDED MARCH 3, 1888.

- 554. Lt. Edward L. Nicoll.
- 555. Sgt. Charles Cook.
- 556. Sgt. Thomas A. Bartley.
- 557. Sgt. Wm. G. Bates.
- 558. Cpl. Dudley Betts.
- 559. Cpl. G. H. Crawford.
- 560. Pvt. H. W. Ronk.
- 561. Pvt. Thomas J. Taylor.
- 562. Pvt. George L. Androus.
- 563. Pvt. Thomas J. Blanck, 2d.
- *564. Sgt. John Bolton.

AWARDED DEC. 1, 1888.

- 565. Surg. Daniel M. Stimson.
- 566. Sgt. Thomas M. Halsey.
- 567. Sgt. Abner L. Ely.
- 568. Sgt. Edgar L. Reynolds.
- 569. Sgt. Byron W. Anderson.
- 570. Sgt. James E. Schuyler.
- 571. Pvt. Thomas W. Linton.
- 572. Pvt. Albert E. Pond.
- *573. Lt.-Col. Walter E. Kidder.
- *574. Lt.-Col. Z. S. Spalding.
- *575. Lt. C. J. Theriot.
- *576. Paymr. Wm. V. Porter.
- *577. Pvt. B. F. Hillery.
- 578. Pvt. George F. Bates.
- 579. Pvt. A. Bastianelli.

AWARDED JAN. 29, 1889.

- 580. Sgt. William A. Jennings.
- 581. Sgt. John C. Wohlfert.

- 582. Cpl. George W. Robinson.
- 583. Pvt. James C. Knox.
- 584. Lt. Gulian V. Quilliard.

AWARDED JAN. 30, 1890.

- *585. Capt. Charles E. Heuberer.
- 586. Lt. Andrew J. Eccles.
- 587. Lt. Eugene T. Kirkland.
- 588. Lt. Addison McDougall.
- 589. Sgt. James W. Carter.
- 590. Sgt. Henry H. Spelman.
- 591. Sgt. Gerald N. Stanton.
- 592. Sgt. Charles W. Wernig.
- 593. Sgt. George D. Cook.
- 594. Sgt. F. L. VanBenschoten.
- 595. Sgt. Wm. V. A. Mulhallon.
- 596. Sgt. Arthur C. Clayton.
- 597. Cpl. Joseph F. Day.
- 598. Cpl. M. J. FitzMahony.
- 599. Cpl. William A. Taylor.
- 600. Pvt. Marshall W. Scriven.
- 601. Cpl. Jas. Worrall Arthur.
- 602. Pvt. Stephen Alex. Cooper.
- 603. Cpl. Edward H. Gouge.
- 604. Pvt. David A. McLeod.
- 605. Pvt. Albert Shumway, Jr.
- 606. Pvt. Zeb. Mayhew.
- 607. Pvt. Charles W. Miller.
- 608. Pvt. Smith A. Harriman.

AWARDED MARCH 22, 1890.

- 609. Pvt. William S. Righter.
- 610. Sgt. Henry S. Clark.
- 611. Sgt. David Valentine, Jr.
- 612. Pvt. Jas. Osborne Wright
- *613. Lt. Charles R. Hickox.
- *614. Capt. Edw. N. Kirk Talcott.

AWARDED JAN. 3, 1891.

- 615. Pvt. George W. Happy.
- 616. Lt. Stephen W. Merritt.
- 617. Lt. Morton B. Steele.
- 618. Lt. R. A. Powers.
- 619. Sgt. John V. Black.
- 620. Sgt. William R. Ware.
- 621. Sgt. William M. Ballard.
- 622. Sgt. J. W. B. Rockwell.
- 623. Cpl. H. V. D. Black.
- 624. Cpl. Charles H. Cadwell.
- 625. Cpl. Charles L. Winters.
- 626. Cpl. William A. Jones.
- 627. Pvt. M. C. Patterson.
- 628. Pvt. George F. Carll.

AWARDED MARCH 12, 1891.

- 629. Capt. William A. Valentine.
- 630. Lt. Robert McLean.
- 631. Sgt. Frederic Van Lennep.
- 632. Sgt. Theodor Guerra.
- 633. Sgt. Theodore Babcock, Jr.
- 634. Sgt. Frederick W. Budd.
- 635. Lt.-Col. Fredk. C. McLewee.
- 636. Pvt. L. Strettell Miller.
- 637. Pvt. John Daniell, Jr.
- 638. Pvt. Joseph Dowd.
- 639. Pvt. T. J. O. Rhineland.
- 640. Cpl. Charles M. Englis.
- 641. Pvt. Edwin A. Brooks.
- 642. Lt. Oscar Mussinan, Jr.
- *643. Lt. Henry S. Brevoort.
- *644. S'm'n U. S. N. C. F. Seymour
- 645. Pvt. George E. Molleson.
- *646. Capt. Robert Bailey.

AWARDED SEPT. 11, 1891.

- 647. Pvt. George Clark, Jr.

AWARDED FEB. 16, 1892.

- 648. Lt. Charles F. Bement.
- 649. Lt. Harry E. Zittel.
- 650. Sgt. Charles L. Comfort.
- 651. Sgt. Francis C. Harriman.
- 652. Sgt. Alfred M. Hearn.
- 653. Sgt. Frank Hoch.
- 654. Cpl. Clemens F. Muller.
- 655. Pvt. Robert F. Morrison.
- 656. Pvt. August Bertrand.
- 657. Pvt. James Spies.
- 658. Pvt. Horace E. Fox.
- 659. Pvt. Edw. C. Schoonmaker.
- 660. Pvt. Allan D. Dederick.
- 661. Pvt. John A. Livingston.
- 662. Pvt. Robert S. Holt, Jr.
- 663. Cpl. Henry H. Arthur.
- *664. Capt. Thomas H. Annable.

AWARDED MARCH 22, 1892.

- 665. Cpl. John R. Cummings.
- 666. Pvt. Miles C. Palmer.
- 667. Sgt. Paul A. Jeannot.

AWARDED JAN. 7, 1893

- 668. Lt. Francis G. Landon.
- 669. Lt. J. Watson Cochran.
- 670. Lt. Robert Mazet.
- 671. Lt. Charles A. Appleton.
- 672. Sgt. Arthur E. White.
- 673. Sgt. James Wotherspoon.
- 674. Sgt. John Jay White, Jr.
- 675. Cpl. J. A. Jenkins.
- 676. Cpl. John Hallett Clark.
- 677. Cpl. Curtis P. Gately.
- 678. Cpl. Clarence L. Smith.
- 679. Cpl. Frederick R. Lee.
- 680. Cpl. Robert M. Kalloch
- 681. Pvt. E. W. Bennett.
- 682. Pvt. John Winfield Scott.
- 683. Pvt. Arthur Fitch.
- 684. Lt. Wilbur B. Bradley.
- 685. Pvt. Harry S. Morris.
- 686. Pvt. Arthur J. Woods.
- 687. Pvt. Wm. H. Van Kleeck, Jr.
- 688. Pvt. Eugene Horton.
- 689. Pvt. Robert L. Major.
- 690. Pvt. Alonzo Hebbard.
- 691. Pvt. Henry B. Boyd.
- 692. Pvt. James Louis Beyea.
- *693. Lt.-Col. Wm. L. M. Burger.
- *694. Capt. Thomas Elliott.
- *695. Capt. F. E. Waldron.
- *696. Capt. C. M. Rockefeller.

AWARDED FEB. 14, 1894.

- 697. Pvt. Joseph P. Murray.
- 698. Pvt. William E. Mead.
- 699. Pvt. Walter E. Ward.
- 700. Pvt. Arthur DeSaldern.
- 701. Pvt. Frederick O'Byrne.
- 702. Lt. George J. Weaver.
- 703. Cpl. George D. Pittman.
- 704. Pvt. Courtney S. Busse.
- 705. Sgt. J. Wray Cleveland.
- 706. Sgt. Carlton G. Howard.
- 707. Cpl. Wm. H. Journeay.
- 708. Sgt. Wm. Hall Allen.
- 709. Pvt. Charles W. Henry.
- 710. Pvt. David S. Tuska.
- 711. Pvt. Joel S. Mason.
- 712. Sgt. William D. Leonard.
- 713. Pvt. D. Stuart Cameron
- 714. Pvt. Robert S. Hayes.

715. Pvt. Reginald P. Sherman.
716. Lt. Robert M. Dunn.
717. Pvt. Clarence I. Hoeber.
718. Sgt. J. Weston Myers.
719. Cpl. Herbert H. Knox.
720. Pvt. John W. Butler.
721. Pvt. Franz E. Triacca.
722. Pvt. Jed Frye.
723. Sgt. Eugene R. Richards.
724. Cpl. Arthur J. Saalfeld.
725. Pvt. G. H. Floto.
726. Sgt. Arthur F. Pfeiffer.
727. Sgt. Louis J. Joscelyn.
728. Pvt. William J. Andrus.
729. Cpl. Anthony J. Bleecker.
730. Pvt. Edward W. Gould, Jr.
731. Cpl. Wildey Vores.
732. Sgt. Isaac Plumb.

AWARDED MARCH 22, 1895.

733. Lt. Austin E. Pressinger.
734. Sgt.-Maj. J. H. Townsend.
735. Sgt. Maj. A. White.
736. Sgt. William M. Halsted.
737. Sgt. John A. B. Stillings.
738. Sgt. James H. Lee.
739. Sgt. Mortimer Osborne.
740. Sgt. C. Otto Toussaint.
741. Cpl. Frederick W. Janssen.
742. Cpl. J. R. Stewart.
743. Cpl. Alfred W. Trotter.
744. Cpl. Archibald T. Moore.
745. Cpl. George L. Hoffman.
746. Cpl. Frederic H. Crary.
747. Pvt. Robert H. Pelton.
748. Pvt. James Baird.
749. Pvt. Daniel C. Meyer.
750. Pvt. William H. Oliver.
751. Pvt. Louis B. Rader.
752. Pvt. Arthur B. Risley.
753. Pvt. Lewis T. Thornell.
754. Pvt. James D. Thornton.
755. Pvt. Chester A. Darling.
756. Pvt. Gouverneur Kemble, Jr.
757. Pvt. John H. Tripler.
758. Pvt. Robert D. Andrews.
759. Pvt. Amasa Richard Angell.
760. Pvt. Oakley Freeman.
761. Pvt. Abram Wakeman Stout.
762. Pvt. William A. McCreery.

AWARDED 1896.

763. Cpl. Charles S. Maxfield.
764. 1st Sgt. Henry V. Keep.
765. Pvt. John T. Wainwright.
766. Pvt. William H. Frame.
767. Lt. Robert McWilliam.
768. Bat. Q. M. Sgt. H. A. Bostwick.
769. Pvt. Frank B. McGay.
770. Pvt. Alexander M. Simpson.
771. 2d Lt. Frederick H. Clark.
772. Cpl. William H. Whittall.
773. Sgt.-Maj. Emmons Clark, Jr.
774. Pvt. Herman C. Miller.
775. Pvt. John W. Salter, Jr.
776. Bat. Sgt.-Maj. L. E. Vannier.
777. 1st Sgt. Percy L. Klock.
778. Pvt. Edward B. Fernald.
779. Pvt. Frederick Martin, Jr.
780. Pvt. John W. Schelpert.
781. Capt. Harry W. Janssen.
782. Pvt. R. C. Corner.
783. Sgt. John M. Jones.
784. Sgt. James Dougherty.
785. Pvt. Frederick C. Pollard.
786. Pvt. Edward P. Jessup.
787. Pvt. Charles T. Leonard.

788. Cpl. Frank J. Burke.
789. Pvt. Charles E. Gleason.
790. Pvt. Charles H. Reisig.
791. Lt. & Bat.-Ad. DeW. C. Falls.
792. Pvt. C. A. J. Queckberner.
793. Pvt. Emil T. Palmenberg.
794. Cpl. Amedée J. Vaast.
795. Pvt. S. P. Lasell.
796. Pvt. D. Clark Balch.
797. Pvt. Benjamin F. Goodspeed.
798. Pvt. William A. Dixon.
799. 1st Sgt. William J. Gilpin.
800. Cpl. Matthew I. Fox.

AWARDED 1897.

801. Sgt. Robert M. Lyman.
802. Sgt. John A. Davidson.
803. Cpl. Charles G. Halliday.
804. Pvt. Oscar T. Wenige.
805. Pvt. Willis M. Moore.
806. Pvt. Henry L. Bloomfield.
807. 2nd Lt. George S. Towle.
808. 1st Sgt. Louis Sands.
809. Pvt. David A. Smith.
810. Pvt. Robert D. Neeson.
811. Pvt. Charles F. Bostwick.
812. Pvt. Charles McDougall.
813. Pvt. Matthew K. Miller.
814. Pvt. Hamilton W. Fish.
815. Sgt. George F. Pelham.
816. Pvt. Howland Pell.
817. 2d Lt. Munroe Crane, Jr.
818. 1st Sgt. Walter H. Brainard.
819. Q. M. Sgt. Luis James Phelps.
820. Q. M. Sgt. Pearson Halstead.
821. Sgt. Louis E. Lahens.
822. Cpl. Frank W. Perkins.
823. Cpl. Seymour S. Van Kirk.
824. Cpl. William E. F. Smith.
825. Cpl. Thomas E. Tripler.
826. Cpl. Remsen Darling.
827. Pvt. Wm. P. Wainwright.
828. Pvt. Adolph E. Rauch.
829. Pvt. James W. Halsted.
830. Pvt. Frederick W. Rundle.
831. Pvt. George H. Barlow.
832. Pvt. Harry C. Mabie.
833. Pvt. John Corner.
834. Sgt. Arthur E. Wood.

AWARDED 1898.

835. Cpl. Thomas S. Veitch.
836. Pvt. C. O. Woodhouse, Jr.
837. Capt. & Asst. Surg. C. J. Colles.
838. Lt. Ambrose G. Todd.
839. Lt. William S. Scott.
840. Sgt. & Col. Br. H. Groesbeck.
841. Q. M. Sgt. Wesley F. Smith.
842. Q. M. Sgt. Alanson B. Wilson.
843. Sgt. Thomas C. Dougherty.
844. Sgt. William B. Miles.
845. Sgt. Walter H. Brown.
846. Sgt. Raymond T. Smith.
847. Cpl. Arthur Drake.
848. Cpl. Robert G. Sherman.
849. Pvt. F. C. Wightman.
850. Pvt. Albert T. Strauch.
851. Pvt. Robert H. Lockwood.
852. Pvt. Charles R. Shaw.
853. Pvt. Benjamin A. Kellogg.
854. Pvt. Joseph S. Woodhouse.
855. Pvt. Percival R. Irving.
856. Pvt. George Oakley.
857. Pvt. Edward Scheitlin, Jr.
858. Pvt. Thomas B. Aldrich.

AWARDED 1899.

859. Cpl. George R. Martin.
860. Cpl. Hobart H. Smith.
861. Cpl. Louis F. Eggers.
862. Pvt. Charles F. French.
863. 2d Lt. George A. Schastey.
864. Lt. & Bat. Q. M. J. T. Fisher.
865. Sgt. C. S. M. Hook.
866. 2d Lt. Oren M. Beach, Jr.
867. Sgt. A. M. Pressinger.
868. Sgt. Julius C. Ammann.
869. 2d Lt. Charles W. Nichols.
870. Sgt. Lyman O. Fiske.
871. Pvt. Guy Duval.
872. Pvt. Charles F. Bradbury.
873. Sgt. William G. Coats.
874. Pvt. John W. Cary, Jr.
875. Pvt. Frank A. Rooke.
876. Pvt. William E. Strauch.
877. Pvt. Charles E. Miller.
878. 1st Sgt. John M. Moe.
879. Cpl. Charles J. Austin.
880. Cpl. Charles G. Alleyn.
881. Sgt. B. Herndon Nicoll.
882. Cpl. Harry Canfield.
883. Pvt. Charles Murray.
884. Pvt. William Henry Lyon.
885. O. M. Sgt. Thomas J. Conroy.

AWARDED 1900.

886. Sgt. Samuel J. Bailey.
887. Pvt. Frank M. Knight.
888. L. Cpl. Herman N. Tiemann.
889. Sgt. Ernest P. Sands.
890. 2d Lt. H. von L. Meyer.
891. Pvt. Edward Wanty.
892. Bat. Sgt. Maj. Wm. F. Wall.
893. L. Cpl. Guy R. Jenkins.
894. Pvt. Marshall W. Greene.
895. Pvt. Herbert L. Blackman.
896. Pvt. Frank G. McDougall.
897. Cpl. Walter H. Clark.
898. 1st Sgt. Hugh Dalzell, Jr.
899. Sgt. William D. Stewart.
900. 2d Lt. Thomas C. Wiswall.
901. Q. M. Sgt. Alex. Y. Pringle.
902. Pvt. Charles W. Irving.
903. Pvt. John D. Thees, Jr.
904. Pvt. William Linson.
905. Sgt. Charles W. Kirby.
906. Pvt. James A. Swayne.
907. Pvt. William S. French.
908. Pvt. Alfred D. Emery.
909. 2d Lt. Nicholas Engel.
910. Pvt. William B. Greeley.
911. Pvt. W. D. Edwards.

AWARDED 1901.

912. Sgt. Alfred L. Golsh.
913. Pvt. John P. Gilford.
914. Sgt. Oliver H. Keep, Jr.
915. Pvt. William N. Bavier.
916. Pvt. Charles G. Hanft.
917. Sgt. Blair S. Williams.
918. Pvt. Charles F. Berg.
919. Pvt. Courtney Hyde.
920. Cpl. Wilbur K. Hitchcock.
921. Pvt. William H. Hanley.
922. Cpl. George H. Gilman.
923. 1st Sgt. William M. Bernard.
924. Sgt. Irving P. Sherman.
925. Cnl. William J. Yates.
926. Lt. & A. I. S. A. P.

G. M. Carnochan

927. Pvt. J. Everett Hasler.
 928. 2d Lt. Robert C. Fisher.
 929. 1st Sergt. Edw. C. Robinson.
 930. Pt. Adna H. Miller.
 †931. Lt. Paul R. Towne.
 †932. 2d Lt. John L. Roberts, Jr.
 †933. Lt. William E. Schastey.
 †934. 1st Sgt. John A. Olsen.
 †935. Cpl. George H. Knox.
 936. 2d Lt. Maxwell B. Nesbitt.
 937. Pvt. Albert W. Morley, Jr.
 938. Cpl. James A. Petrie.
 939. Pvt. Theodore Dwight.
 940. Com. Sgt. John D. Crouch.
 941. Pvt. John W. DeVeau.
 942. Pvt. Floyd E. Baker.
 943. Lt. Howard E. Crall.
 944. Pvt. Charles W. Tripler.
 945. Pvt. Robert N. Disbrow.
 946. Pvt. Patrick A. Dollard.
 947. Cpl. Harry P. Nichols.
 948. Pvt. Louis Martin.
 949. Cpl. James H. Ford.
 950. Pvt. Marco S. Parker.
 †951. Sgt. Alexander Stevens.
 †952. Cpl. Grosvenor L. Townsend.
 *953. Pvt. Charles C. Haight.
 954. Pvt. Howard W. Bible.
 *955. Cpl. William T. Hudson.
 956. Sgt. George N. Crossmond.

AWARDED 1902.

957. 1st Sgt. Henry B. Turner, Jr.
 958. Pvt. Robert L. Eldredge.
 959. Pvt. Francis F. Spies.
 960. Pvt. Augustus Holly Bissell.
 961. Sgt. Alfred Geery.
 962. Sgt. Francis X. O'Connor.
 963. Pvt. Harry C. Meany.
 964. Q. M. Sgt. Rich'd F. Kennellie.
 965. Pvt. How'd McK. Kirkland.
 966. -st Sgt. Adam W. S. Cochrane.
 967. L. Cpl. Chas. M. Benedict.
 968. Pvt. John H. Little.
 969. Pvt. Octave B. Hébert.
 970. Pvt. Charles F. Porter.
 971. Cpl. J. Westervelt Clark.
 972. Pvt. Edgar Williams.
 973. 1st Sgt. James Hopkins.
 974. Pvt. George W. Swain.
 975. Pvt. Charles F. Hall.
 976. Pvt. Wm. M. Stilwell, Jr.
 977. Pvt. John B. Meeker.
 978. Cpl. Harry L. Follett.
 979. Cpl. Angus Hopkins.
 980. Pvt. Allen Conover.
 981. Sgt. William H. Evans.
 982. R. Sgt.-Maj. John F. Daniell.
 983. Cpl. Henry S. Lyons.
 984. Pvt. Jefferson Church.
 †985. Lt. A. Poillon.
 †986. Lt. E. S. Hartshorn.
 987. Cpl. Harry B. Kyle.
 988. Sgt. Edmund P. Fowler.

AWARDED 1903.

989. Pvt. Thomas D. O'Connor.
 990. 2d Lt. J. Augustus Barnard.
 991. Sgt. William S. Covell.
 992. Pvt. Henry Dunkak.
 993. Pvt. Henry Hesse, Jr.
 994. Pvt. Thomas McLelland.
 995. 2d Lt. Louis W. Stotesbury.
 996. 2d Lt. John C. deMille.
 †997. Lt. F. G. Turner.
 998. Pvt. Leslie S. Petrie.
 999. Pvt. John Townsend.

1000. Sgt. John G. Neeser.
 1001. Pvt. Robert J. Phair.
 1002. Cpl. Fred C. Robinson.
 1003. Cpl. Walter Reid, Jr.
 1004. Pvt. Ehler Osterholt.
 1005. Pvt. Thomas E. D. Darling.
 1006. Pvt. George N. Grass.
 1007. Pvt. George A. Hull.
 1008. Cpl. Charles W. Dean.
 1009. Pvt. Harry R. Croft.
 1010. 2d Lt. Buchanan Houston.
 1011. Pvt. Frank H. Hines.
 1012. Sgt. Edwin M. Leask.
 1013. Cpl. Raymond A. Soich.
 1014. Sgt. Arthur E. Wells.
 1015. 2d Lt. Oswald W. Uhl.
 1016. Sgt. Harry L. Dederer.
 1017. Pvt. John D. Miner, Jr.

AWARDED 1904.

1018. Pvt. Arthur Finley.
 1019. 2d Lt. John Bissell.
 1020. Cpl. Rudolph G. Neidlinger.
 1021. 2d Lt. Burdett Kipp.
 1022. Pvt. Irving McKesson.
 1023. Lt. Thomas Barron.
 1024. Cpl. Benjamin B. McAlpin.
 1025. Cpl. Louis C. Berrian.
 1026. Pvt. Albert T. Rohe.
 1027. Sgt. Samuel J. Mack.
 1028. Bat. Sgt.-Maj. Edwin S. Coy.
 1029. Pvt. W. Raleigh Pike.
 1030. Pvt. Howard I. Norris.
 1031. Sgt. David L. Gray.
 1032. Cpl. Luke H. Cutter.
 1033. L. Cpl. Joseph P. Felt.
 1034. L. Cpl. Harry C. Perley.
 †1035. Pvt. Walter F. Smith.
 1036. Sgt. Arthur H. Bliss.
 1037. Cpl. Pearsall B. Jackson.
 1038. Sgt. William F. Robertson.
 1039. Pvt. Edward F. Lonsdale.
 1040. Pvt. S. Chudleigh Hicks.
 1041. Pvt. Arthur Balthasar.
 1042. Pvt. Conrad A. Dieterich.
 1043. Cpl. Charles L. Loeser.
 1044. Pvt. Charles L. Acker.
 1045. Pvt. Frederick W. Karsch.
 1046. Capt. William E. McCord.
 1047. Asst. Sg. John H. Huddleston.
 1048. Pvt. Joseph H. Covell.

AWARDED 1905.

1049. Pvt. John J. Bellman.
 †1050. L. Cpl. Wm. Armstrong.
 1051. Pvt. Winsor H. Watson.
 1052. Pvt. Samuel V. Hoffman.
 1053. 1st Sgt. Acosta Nichols.
 1054. Pvt. Edward F. DuVivier.
 1055. Cpl. Edw'd A. Howland, Jr.
 1056. Com. Sgt. W. L. Jaques, Jr.
 1057. Sgt. Arthur S. Walcott.
 1058. Cpl. Joseph S. Stout, Jr.
 1059. Pvt. H. D. Tiffany Spencer.
 1060. Cpl. Warren B. Hait, Jr.
 1061. Cpl. Ernest A. Herb.
 1062. Cpl. Robert A. Stewart.
 1063. Pvt. George W. Taylor.
 1064. Pvt. George D. Vail.
 1065. Pvt. Oscar Wuerz.
 1066. Sgt. George E. Baldwin.
 1067. Cpl. William S. Collins.
 1068. Pvt. John J. MacCrum.
 1069. L. Cpl. H. L. R. Pershall.
 1070. Sgt. George H. Fraser.
 1071. Pvt. Mitchell P. Garretson.

†1072. Pvt. Charles E. Donnalley.
 1073. Cpl. Francis A. Ridabock.
 1074. Pvt. Nelson M. Pattison.
 †1075. Pvt. Nathaniel C. Robbins.
 1076. Pvt. Edwin O. Hopkins.
 1077. Pvt. Thomas L. Jaques.
 1078. Cpl. James S. Gross.
 1079. Pvt. William H. Wright.

AWARDED 1906.

1080. Sgt. Gerald Stratton.
 1081. Cpl. Samuel B. Rogers.
 1082. Q. M. Sgt. Benjamin H. Platt.
 1083. Sgt. Alfred B. Wade.
 1084. Pvt. George DeC. Curtis.
 1085. Sgt. Harry S. Young.
 1086. 2nd Lt. William A. O'Connor.
 1087. Cpl. William N. Croxton.
 †1088. Sgt. Calhoun Cragin.
 1089. Pvt. H. Wilmerding Biddle.
 †1090. Capt. John R. Foley.
 1091. Pvt. Bernard H. Weisker, Jr.
 1092. Sgt. William R. Robinson.
 1093. Cpl. George R. Satterlee.
 1094. Pvt. Frederick M. Crossett.
 1095. Pvt. Ralph T. Keyser.
 1096. Pvt. James Dixon, Jr.
 1097. Sgt. William B. Short.
 1098. Cpl. Walter M. Phillips.
 1099. 2d Lt. John A. LeBoutillier.
 1100. L. Cpl. Stanley C. Van Note.
 1101. Sgt. William C. Relvea.
 1102. Pvt. Royal E. Moss.
 1103. Pvt. Jay Stanley Foster.
 1104. 1st Sgt. Sam'l M. Richardson.
 1105. Cpl. G. A. Sacchi.
 1106. Cpl. Louis Charles Raecke.
 1107. Pvt. Alfred R. Thoman.
 1108. Drum Maj. Chas. H. Brown.
 1109. Cpl. Frederick M. Smedley.
 1110. Cpl. Edward H. Klotz.
 1111. Pvt. Fernando Wessell.
 1112. Sgt. George B. Bullwinkle.
 1113. Col. Sgt. H.H. Wotherspoon, Jr.

Official list of the Active and Ex-mem Members of the 7th Regt., N.G., N.Y., who have received the Cross of Honor in silver or a silver bar for long and faithful service (15 years).

1885.

1. Col. Emmons Clark.
 2. Lt.-Col. George Moore Smith.
 3. Maj. Richard Allison.
 4. Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard.
 5. Capt. William H. Kipp.
 6. Capt. William C. Casey.
 7. Capt. James C. Abrams.
 8. Capt. Henry S. Steele.
 9. Capt. George B. Rhoads.
 10. Capt. Aug. W. Conover.
 11. Capt. S. A. Weston.
 12. Lt. John A. Tackaberry.
 13. Lt. George A. Jones.
 14. Lt. George W. Rand.
 15. Lt. Charles H. Covell.
 16. Lt. James E. Ware.
 17. Lt. Charles T. Dillingham.
 18. Capt. Waldo Sprague.
 19. Sgt. Peter D. Braisted, Jr.
 20. Sgt. William B. Coughtry.
 21. Sgt. Thomas Clark, Jr.
 22. Sgt. Daniel A. Nesbitt.
 23. Sgt. George W. Chauncey.
 24. Sgt. Hugh B. Thompson.

25. Sgt. John B. Holland.
 26. Sgt. Thomas E. Rice.
 27. Sgt. William A. French.
 28. Sgt. Jacob M. Schuyler.
 29. Sgt. John W. Coady.
 30. Cpl. H. M. Bradstreet.
 31. Cpl. John B. McIntyre.
 32. Cpl. Robert S. Ferguson.
 33. Cpl. George W. Lewis.
 34. Cpl. H. L. Backus.
 35. Sgt. George Gregory.
 36. Pvt. W. S. Lent.
 37. Pvt. Edward J. Love.
 38. Pvt. William M. Morgan.
 39. Pvt. Harrison G. McFaddin.
 40. Cpl. David M. Doremus.
 41. Sgt. John M. Smith.
 42. Sgt. William B. Freeman.
 43. Lt. A. V. B. Lockrow.
 44. Sgt. George W. Munson.
 45. Sgt. Henry A. Clements.
 46. Sgt. William E. Starr.
 47. Cpl. Edward G. Anderson.
 48. Pvt. S. L. H. Ward.
 49. Sgt. Walter S. Wilson.
 50. Lt. Wm. Gayer Dominick.
 51. Cpl. F. H. Pinkney.
 52. Capt. James Wood.
 53. Pvt. A. Garrison.
 54. Capt. Jacob Duryee.
 55. Lt. Henry B. Dyer.
 56. Capt. Wm. W. Tracy.
 57. Capt. Frank M. Kellev.
 58. Maj. Philip Schuyler.
 59. Maj. Wm. W. Buckley.
 60. Capt. J. Tuttle Smith.
 61. Sgt. Robert Murray.
 62. Lt. James B. Dewson.
 63. Sgt. Charles E. Snevily.
 64. Cpl. J. Angus Shaw.
 65. Cpl. Frank McCoy.

1886.

66. Lt. Charles B. Bostwick.
 67. Lt. E. Graham Haight.
 68. Sgt. Albert Delafield.
 69. Col. William L. Bramhall.
 70. Capt. Andrew Mills.
 71. Lt. Frank Pawling.
 72. Lt. Walter G. Schuyler.
 73. Sgt. Horace C. DuVal.
 74. Pvt. John A. Hunt.
 75. Capt. Daniel Appleton.

1887.

76. Lt. Bradish J. Smith.
 77. Sgt. Warren R. Bostwick.
 78. Lt. John W. McDougall.
 79. Lt.-Col. John N. Coyne.
 80. Sgt. Lewis C. Updyke.
 81. Lt. Charles T. Sutton.
 82. Pvt. John F. Jolly.
 83. Gen. Charles E. Smith.
 84. Capt. Wm. H. Palmer.
 85. Lt. John F. Long.
 86. Capt. John Le Boutillier.

1888.

87. Sgt. Edward McCoy.
 88. Pvt. John G. Bert.
 89. Pvt. W. C. B. Kemp.
 90. Capt. John R. Paxton.
 91. Sgt. Albert L. Wickert.
 92. Sgt. Geo. W. Roosevelt, Jr.
 93. Lt. J. E. Schermerhorn.

1889.

94. Capt. Williard C. Fisk.
 95. Lt. John McGreevey.

1890.

96. Capt. Charles E. Lydecker.
 97. Lt. Harry M. Nesbitt.
 98. Sgt. George G. Stow.
 99. Sgt. Henry Everdell.
 100. Sgt. Charles M. Baker.
 101. Sgt. James D. Ford.
 102. Cpl. Frank W. Colwell.
 103. Pvt. Louis G. Frankau.
 104. Pvt. Harold C. Titus.
 105. Pvt. Isaiah W. Lore.
 106. Pvt. John A. Murray.
 107. Sgt. Charles A. Cappa.

1891.

108. Capt. Louis E. Lefferts.
 109. Sgt. Samuel M. Warnock.
 110. Sgt. John K. Green.
 111. Sgt. Chas. L. Waterbury.
 112. Cpl. Joseph Williams.
 113. Cpl. Wm. T. Peterson.
 114. Pvt. John Corcoran.
 115. Pvt. Lewis H. Broome.
 116. Pvt. James H. Davidson.
 117. Pvt. Wm. A. Bryant.
 118. Pvt. Samuel D. Folsom.

1892.

119. Lt.-Col. Henry Street.
 120. Lt. S. Burdett Hyatt.
 121. Capt. James Thorne Harper.
 122. Lt. George H. Gould.
 123. Sgt. Edwin C. Ray, Jr.
 124. Sgt. N. Malon Beckwith.
 125. Sgt. George J. Sontag.

1893.

126. Lt. Wm. J. Underwood.
 127. Lt. Edward L. Nicoll.
 128. Sgt. Wm. H. Heisser.
 129. Sgt. Edward W. Burnette.
 130. Cpl. Charles S. Clark.
 131. Sgt. Wm. H. Folsom.
 132. Pvt. George L. Androus.
 133. Pvt. Joseph R. Dederer.

1894.

134. Maj. Daniel M. Stimson.
 135. Lt. James E. Schuyler.
 136. Sgt. George F. Bates.
 137. Sgt. Wm. A. Jennings.
 138. Pvt. Adrian Bastianelli.
 139. Pvt. Benjamin F. Hillery.

1895.

140. Capt. Eugene T. Kirkland.
 141. Lt. Andrew J. Eccles.
 142. Lt. Addison McDougall.
 143. Sgt. Edward H. Gouge.
 144. Sgt. Wm. V. A. Mulhallon.
 145. Cpl. Albert Shumway, Jr.
 146. Pvt. Marshall W. Scriven.
 147. Pvt. Theodore Burgoyne.

1896.

148. Sgt. Theodor Guerra.
 149. Lt. Morton B. Stelle.
 150. Cpl. C. H. Cadwell.

151. Capt. & Asst. Sur. W. A. Valen-
time.

152. Sgt. J. W. B. Rockwell.
 153. Pvt. John Daniell, Jr.
 154. Sgt. Theodore Babcock, Jr.
 155. Sgt. H. V. D. Black.
 156. Capt. Robert McLean.

1897.

157. Q. M. Sgt. Frank Koch.
 158. Lt. Charles F. Bement.
 159. Cpl. Clemens F. Muller.
 160. Pvt. Horace E. Fox.
 161. 1st Sgt. John R. Cummings.
 162. Sgt. Charles L. Comfort.
 163. Pvt. Harry S. Morris.

1898.

164. Capt. Francis G. Landon.
 165. Lt. Robert Mazet.
 166. 2nd Lt. James Wotherspoon.
 167. Ord. Sgt. Robert M. Kalloch.
 168. Pvt. Ezra W. Bennett.
 169. Pvt. John W. Scott.
 170. Pvt. Ed. C. Schoonmaker.
 171. Pvt. Robert S. Holt, Jr.

1899.

172. Capt. & Adj. George J. Weaver.
 173. Pvt. Frederick O'Byrne.
 174. Pvt. Courtney S. Busse.
 175. 2nd Lt. J. Wray Cleveland.
 176. Cpl. William H. Journeay.
 177. Pvt. David S. Tuska.
 178. Pvt. Eugene Horton.
 179. Pvt. Henry H. Arthur.
 180. 2nd Lt. Louis J. Joscelyn.

1900.

181. Capt. J. Weston Myers.
 182. Pvt. Gouverneur Kemble.
 183. 1st Sgt. J. Rutherford Stewart.
 184. Lt. Austin E. Pressinger.
 185. Sgt. William H. Halsted.
 186. Lt. C. Otto Toussaint.
 187. Sgt. Archibald T. Moore.
 188. Sgt. Frederick H. Crary.
 189. Capt. J. Henry Townsend.
 190. Pvt. Oakley Freeman.
 191. Pvt. Abram W. Stout.
 192. Reg. Q. M. Sgt.-Maj. A. White.
 193. Pvt. Daniel C. Meyer.

1901.

194. 2nd Lt. Henry V. Keep.
 195. Lt. & A.I.S.A.P. Henry A. Bost-
wick.
 196. Cpl. Alex. M. Simpson.
 197. Pvt. Charles E. Gleason.
 198. Cpl. John W. Salter, Jr.
 199. Pvt. Fred. C. Pollard.
 200. Sgt. James Dougherty.
 201. Capt. & Rgt.-Adj. DeWitt C.
Falls.
 202. O. M. Sgt. Chas. H. Reisig.
 203. Pvt. Stanley P. Lasell.
 204. Pvt. C. A. J. Queckberner.
 205. Cpl. William A. Dixon.
 206. Pvt. Benjamin F. Goodspeed.

1902.

207. Lt. Walter H. Brainard.

208. 2nd Lt. George S. Towle.
 209. Pvt. Matthew K. Miller.
 210. Pvt. Hamilton W. Fish.
 211. Pvt. Adolph Edw'd Rauch.
 *212. Brev. Maj. & Capt. U.S.A.
 Robt. P. Barry (1885).

1903.

213. Pvt. Louis B. Rader.
 214. Cpl. Robert G. Sherman.
 215. Maj. Christopher J. Colles.
 216. Bat. Q. M. Sgt. L. E. Lahens.
 217. 2nd Lt. William B. Miles.
 †218. Lt. Fred. G. Turner, U.S.A.
 219. Pvt. Charles McDougall.
 220. Q. M. Sgt. Wesley F. Smith.
 221. Pvt. Fred C. Wightman.
 222. Pvt. Charles R. Shaw.
 223. Sgt. Arthur Drake.
 224. Pvt. Benjamin A. Kellogg.
 225. Pvt. Thomas E. Tripler, Jr.
 226. Q. M. Sgt. Jos. S. Woodhouse.
 227. Sgt. George R. Martin.

1904.

228. Sgt. Louis F. Eggers.
 229. Sgt. Charles S. M. Hook.
 230. 2nd Lt. Arnott M. Pressinger.
 231. Pvt. Edward Scheitlin.
 232. Lt. Oren M. Beach, Jr.
 233. Capt. George A. Schastey.
 234. Bat. Q. M. John T. Fisher.
 235. 2nd Lt. Lyman O. Fiske.
 236. Bat. Q. M. Sgt. Alanson B.
 Wilson.
 237. Q. M. Sgt. John W. Cary.
 †238. Cpt. John A. Davidson.
 239. Sgt. Charles J. Austin.

1905.

240. Lt. Hugh Dalzell.
 241. Pvt. Frank M. Knight.
 242. Pvt. Charles G. Halliday.
 243. Sgt. Alfred L. Golsh.
 244. Lt. Thomas C. Wiswall.
 245. Q. M. Sgt. Alex. Y. Pringle.
 246. Sgt. Charles G. Alleyn.
 247. Lt., Bat. Adj. Wm. F. Wall.
 248. Pvt. William S. French.
 249. Pvt. James A. Swayne.
 250. Lt. Nicholas Engel.
 251. Pvt. Charles Murray.
 252. Pvt. Charles Edward Miller.
 253. Pvt. Edward Wanty.
 254. Pvt. John D. Thees, Jr.
 255. Pvt. Charles T. Leonard.
 †256. Pvt. Alexander Stevens.

1906.

257. Q. M. Sgt. Charles F. Berg.
 258. Pvt. C. Gustave Hanft.
 259. Pvt. William N. Bavier.
 260. Sgt. Irving P. Sherman.
 261. Cpl. Marco S. Parker.
 †262. Lt. Paul R. Towne.
 263. Cpl. George H. Gilman.
 264. Pvt. William H. Hanley.
 †265. Color Sgt. John A. Olsen.
 266. 1st Lt. Howard E. Crall.
 267. 2nd Lt. Maxwell B. Nesbitt.
 268. Sgt. James A. Petrie.
 269. Sgt. Harry P. Nichols.
 270. Pvt. Albert W. Morley.

Official List of the Active and Ex-
 empt Members of the 7th Regt., N.G.,
 N.Y., who have received the Cross of
 Honor *in gold* or a *gold bar* for long
 and faithful service (20 years).

1885.

1. Col. Emmons Clark.
 2. Lt.-Col. George Moore Smith.
 3. Capt. Henry S. Stelle.
 4. Lt. James E. Ware.
 5. Lt. John A. Tackaberry.
 6. Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard.
 7. Maj. Philip Schuyler.
 8. Sgt. John M. Smith.

1886.

9. Sgt. George W. Munson.
 10. Capt. George B. Rhoads.

1887.

11. Lt. George A. Jones.
 12. Pvt. E. C. Anderson.
 13. Pvt. S. L. H. Ward.
 14. Sgt. John W. Coady.
 15. Lt. Daniel A. Nesbitt.
 16. Sgt. Jacob M. Schuyler.

1888.

17. Lt. Walter S. Wilson.
 18. Sgt. George Gregory.
 19. Sgt. William B. Coughtry
 20. Lt. John B. Holland.
 21. Pvt. Henry L. Backus.

1889.

22. Capt. George W. Rand.
 23. Sgt. Wm. E. Starr.

1890.

24. Lt. James P. Burrell.
 25. Capt. Augustus W. Conover.
 26. Pvt. Harrison G. McFaddin.
 27. Sgt. W. Atwood French.

1891.

28. Lt. James B. Dewson.
 29. Sgt. Albert Delafield.
 30. Pvt. Frank McCoy.

1892.

31. Lt. John W. McDougall.
 32. Lt. S. Burdett Hyatt.
 33. Col. Daniel Appleton.
 34. Lt. Walter G. Schuyler.
 35. Capt. Wm. H. Palmer.
 36. Lt. Horace C. DuVal.

1893.

37. Pvt. John A. Hunt.
 38. Lt. John F. Long.

1894.

39. Capt. Chas. E. Lydecker.
 40. Capt. Willard C. Fisk.
 41. Lt. John McGreevey.
 42. Sgt. Geo. W. Rosevelt, Jr.
 43. Pvt. W. C. B. Kemp.

1895.

44. Lt. Harry M. Nesbitt.
 45. Sgt. Charles M. Baker.
 46. Pvt. Louis G. Frankau.
 47. Sgt. James D. Ford.
 48. Lt. Henry Everdell.
 49. Sgt. Thomas Clark, Jr.

1896.

50. Pvt. John K. Green.
 51. Sgt. Joseph Williams.
 52. Q. M. Sgt. George J. Sontag.
 53. Pvt. Samuel D. Folsom.

1897.

54. Capt. William J. Underwood.

1898.

55. Pvt. George L. Andrus.
 56. Pvt. Joseph R. Dederer.
 57. Lt. & Bat. Q. M. Wm. H. Folsom.

1899.

58. Capt. James E. Schuyler.
 59. Sgt. & Col. Bearer E. L. Nicoll.
 60. Maj. & Surg. Daniel M. Stimson.

1900.

61. Sgt. Wm. V. A. Mulhallon.
 62. Pvt. Albert Shumwav, Jr.
 63. Q. M. Sgt. M. W. Scriven

1901.

64. Capt. Morton B. Stelle.
 65. Cpl. Charles H. Cadwell.
 66. Sgt. Theodore Guerra.
 67. Lt. Henry V. D. Black.
 68. Capt. Robert McLean.
 69. Pvt. John Daniell, Jr.

1902.

70. Hosp. Std. Thomas W. Linton.
 71. Cpl. Robert S. Holt, Jr.
 72. Pvt. Horace E. Fox.

1903.

73. Capt. Francis G. Landon.
 74. Ord. Sgt. Robert M. Kalloch.
 75. Capt. James Wotherspoon.
 76. Capt. Robert Mazet.

1904.

77. Pvt. Courtney S. Busse.
 78. Pvt. Frederick O'Byrne.
 79. Pvt. Edward C. Schoonmaker.
 80. Lt. Louis J. Joscelyn.
 81. Capt. J. Weston Myers.
 82. Pvt. John W. Scott.

1905.

83. 2nd Lt. J. Rutherford Stewart.
 84. Lt. Bat. Adj. C. Otto Toussaint.
 85. Cpl. Gouverneur Kemble.
 86. Sgt. Archibald T. Moore.
 87. 1st. Sgt. William M. Halsted.
 88. Rgt. Q. M. Sgt. Maj. A. White.

89. Pvt. Abram W. Stout.
90. Pvt. Daniel C. Meyer.
91. Pvt. Eugene Horton.

1906.

92. Lt. Henry A. Bostwick.
93. Pvt. Frederick C. Pollard.
94. Capt. DeWitt C. Falls.
95. Q. M. Sgt. Charles H. Reisig.
96. Pvt. Charles E. Gleason.
97. Cpl. William A. Dixon.
98. Pvt. Charles A. J. Queckberner.

Official List of the Active and Ex-empt Members of the 7th Regt., N.G., N.Y., who have received the Cross of Honor *in gold* with figure "7" in brilliants (25 years' service).

1885.

1. Col. Emmons Clark.
2. Capt. William H. Riblet.
3. Sgt. Peter D. Braisted, Jr.
4. Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard.

1886.

5. Capt. James C. Abrams.
6. Maj. Richard Allison.
7. Sgt. E. J. Hyde.
8. Capt. William C. Casey.
9. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald.
10. Cpl. George W. Lewis.
11. Pvt. Whitman S. Lent.
12. Sert. William B. Freeman.

1887.

13. Maj. William H. Kipp.
14. Lt.-Col. George Moore Smith.
15. Pvt. John D. McIntyre.
16. Capt. Henry S. Steele.

1889.

17. Lt. Charles H. Covell.
18. Sgt. Hugh B. Thomson.

1890.

19. Sgt. John M. Smith.
20. Sgt.-Maj. Wm. B. Coughtry.

1891.

21. Capt. Waldo Sprague.
22. Capt. George B. Rhoads.

1892.

23. Capt. Daniel A. Nesbitt.

1893.

24. Lt. Walter S. Wilson.

1894.

25. Pvt. S. L. H. Ward.

1895.

26. Capt. George W. Rand.
27. Capt. Augustus W. Conover.
28. Pvt. H. G. McFaddin.
29. Pvt. Frank McCoy.

1896.

30. Capt. James B. Dewson.
31. Pvt. William E. Starr.
32. Pvt. William M. Morgan.
33. Q. M. Sgt. Albert Delafield.
34. Capt. & Q. M. W. G. Schuyler.
35. Lt. Horace C. Duval.

1897.

37. Col. Daniel Appleton.
38. Lt. John W. McDougall.

1898.

39. Capt. & I. R. P. Wm. H. Palmer.
40. Maj. John B. Holland.

1899.

41. Capt. Willard C. Fisk.
42. Sgt. George W. Rosevelt, Jr.
43. Lt. John McGreevy.

1900.

44. Capt. Charles E. Lydecker.

1901.

45. Lt. Henry Everdell.
46. Pvt. Samuel D. Folsom.
47. Q. M. Sgt. Joseph Williams.
48. Sgt. John K. Green.

1903.

49. Brev. Maj. Wm. J. Underwood.
50. Brev. Capt. Wm. Henry Folsom.
51. Pvt. George L. Androus.
52. Pvt. Joseph R. Dederer.

1904.

53. Capt. James E. Schuyler.

1905.

54. Pvt. George J. Sontag.
55. Pvt. William V. A. Mulhallon.
56. *
57. Pvt. Albert Shumway.
*56 awarded December 1884, to Lt. C. Graham Bacon, Cos. "A" and "I."

1906.

58. Capt. Morton B. Stelle.
59. Sgt. Theodore Guerra.
60. Capt. Robert McLean.
61. Pvt. John Daniell, Jr.
62. Q. M. Sgt. Marshall W. Scriven.

Official List of Field Musicians who have qualified for the "Field Musicians' Long Service Medal."

BRONZE (Ten Years).—1891.

1. William Chant.
2. John Peck.
3. George W. Smith.
4. Jacob W. McKeever.
5. Albert K. Morgan.
6. James Campbell.
7. Philip Hunker.
8. Andrew Campbell.
9. Edward Whitesides.

1892.

10. George Colyer.
11. George R. McGowan.

1894.

12. William B. Stewart.

1898.

13. Louis H. Campbell.

1899.

14. Charles A. Porter.
15. Abraham L. Colyer.

1905.

16. James J. Gillespie.
17. Emil Kretschman.

SILVER (Fifteen Years).—1892.

1. William Chant.
2. John Peck.
3. George W. Smith.
4. Jacob W. McKeever.
5. Albert K. Morgan.
6. James Campbell.
7. Philip Hunker.
8. Andrew Campbell.
9. Edward Whitesides.

1896.

10. George Colyer.

1897.

11. George R. McGowan.

1904.

12. Abraham L. Colyer.

GOLD (Twenty Years).—1892.

1. John Peck.
2. George W. Smith.
3. Jacob W. McKeever.
4. Albert K. Morgan.
5. James Campbell.
6. Philip Hunker.
7. Edward Whitesides.

1893.

8. William Chant.

1896.

9. Andrew Campbell.

1901.

10. George Colyer.

GOLD SET WITH DIAMONDS (Twenty-five Years).—1895.

1. John Peck.
2. George W. Smith.
3. Jacob W. McKeever.
4. Albert K. Morgan.
5. James Campbell.
6. Philip Hunker.
7. Edward Whitesides.
8. George Colyer.

Program for the Centennial Celebration

The Veterans and the Regiment will assemble at 3:00 at their respective quarters, and the parade will start at 34th St. and Madison Avenue at 4:30 o'clock, and pass in review at the Union League Club, 39th Street and 5th Avenue, where Secretary of War, William H. Taft., Major Chas. E. Lydecker, and guests, will be located on a stand erected for the occasion.

The parade will then continue up Fifth Avenue to 66th Street, and then to the Armory, where it will be dismissed, the Veterans marching to the quarters assigned then in the Armory, and the companies to their respective rooms.

Col. Appleton is marshal of the day, and Gen. Shaler will be in command of the War Veterans. Gen. Smith will have charge of the uniformed contingent—composed of men from other military organizations now in active service. In this section will be 28 officers mounted. The main body of the civilians will be in charge of Col. Dimond, and will carry canes. Col. Kipp will command the Regiment, the first four companies—the centenarians—will be in the lead under Maj. Fisk, and the remaining six companies will make a battalion, with Capt. McLean in charge.

Mess call will be sounded at 6:20, and the Regiment, with its guests and veterans, will descend to the main drill floor, marching in inverse order of seniority with bands playing and colors flying. The groups will then be seated, and the attack ordered upon the banquet, after which the speakers will hold forth. The hour for breaking up has not as yet been decided upon.

The following official order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y.

New York, April 30, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 5.

I.—The response to the invitation contained in R. G. O. No. 3, c.s., to its ex-members to unite with the Regiment in a fitting celebration of the Centenary of the formation of its four original companies has been so prompt, so hearty and so unanimous (over 2,000 Seventh Regiment men at once enrolling themselves) that the General Committee, of which Major C. E. Lydecker is Chairman, has practically completed the arrangements, and the Commanding Officer is gratified to be able to announce to all concerned that the details have been fully approved.

There will be a parade on the afternoon of May 5 and a banquet in the Armory in the evening. Special circulars for the government of the latter function, duly approved, will be issued by the proper committees.

In accordance with the U. S. Drill Regulations, Par. 480, the Colonel assumes command of the parade as Grand Marshal, and announces the following named officers as his personal staff, and they will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

First Lt. John F. O'Ryan, Second Battery, N. G., N. Y., formerly Company G, Chief of Staff.

Capt. William A. Bryant, Commanding Essex Troop, N. G., N. J., formerly Company H.

Capt. John R. Foley, Adjutant Sixth-ninth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., formerly Company B.

First Lt. William F. Wall, Battalion Adjutant Seventh Regiment, formerly Company I.

Second Lt. Arthur F. Townsend, Squadron A, N. G., N. Y., formerly Company F.

Quartermaster Sergt. J. M. Charles, Squadron A, formerly Company I, has volunteered to act as Orderly to the Grand Marshal.

The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The column will be divided into four divisions and, with the exception of some musicians, will be composed exclusively of Seventh Regiment men.

First Division: Brevet Maj.-Gen. George Moore Smith, N. G., N. Y., Marshal.

Ex-members of the Regiment who are in the regular service or in the National Guard or Naval Militia of this or any other State and entitled to wear their uniforms.

Sixty officers have announced their intention of reporting to General Smith.

Second Division: Maj. Gen. Alexander Shaler, United States Volunteers, Marshal.

War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment.

First Detachment: Ex-members of the Seventh Regiment who served in the regular or volunteer army or navy during the Civil War. Maj.-Gen. E. L. Molineux, United States Volunteers, commanding.

Second Detachment: Officers who served in the regular or volunteer army or navy during the Spanish War. Maj. Henry W. Hovey, United States Army, commanding.

Third Detachment: Officers and men who were mustered into the United States Service with the Regiment on the calls of the Government in 1861, 1862 and 1863; Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, United States Volunteers, of Maryland, commanding.

Over 100 officers have announced their intention to parade in this Division.

Third Division: Col. Thomas Dimond, President of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, Marshal. All ex-members not parading in the two previous Divisions. The names of 1,200 men have been enrolled in this Division.

Fourth Division: Seventh Regiment, Lt. Col. William H. Kipp commanding.

The Regiment will parade as follows:

Companies K, G, E, I, H and F, under the command of Capt. Robert McLean, will escort Companies A, B, C and D, the four companies organized in 1806, who will parade as a battalion under the command of Maj. Willard C. Fisk. Approximately 1,000 officers and men will march with the Regiment, making a grand total, exclusive of 200 bandmen, of 2,400 officers and men.

Maj. Charles E. Lydecker has been detailed as escort and aide to the reviewing officer.

The Regiment will receive the first three Divisions near the 71st Regiment Armory, and they will be in position and ready to move at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The line of march will be through Madison Ave., and 32d St., to Fifth Ave., to 67th St.

The guide will be right and the regulation distance between subdivisions will be at all times preserved throughout the column.

The Honorable William H. Taft, Secretary of War, will review the column at the Union League Club, Fifth Ave., and 39th St., where arrangements have been made for all invited guests to be present for the review. The exceptional courtesy of the officers and members of the Union League Club in offering the privileges of their home on this occasion is most gratefully and

cordially acknowledged by the officers and members of the Regiment.

The head of the column will halt at 67th St., and Fifth Ave. The mounted officers of the First Division will take position north of 67th St., facing south. The foot officers and the Second and Third Divisions will form line on the east sidewalk of Fifth Ave., and the Seventh Regiment will march past its distinguished Veterans paying the honors of a marching salute.

The parade will then be dismissed.

A detail of non-commissioned officers and privates will close up the rear of the Veterans' column. The Regiment and its Veterans will proceed directly to the Armory to receive and welcome their guests and to join together loyally and heartily in an effort to pay honor to the military history of the last hundred years of our organization and to the men who gave their best to the service of their country and to their Regiment, and to pledge a like service for the next one hundred years.

The Colonel again voices the sentiment of the Regiment in expressing its highest appreciation of the unanimous and superb response to the call to the colors by the great and united family of Seventh Regiment men.

II.—The Regiment will parade on Saturday, May 5, in full uniform (white trousers) to take part in the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the formation of the original companies of the Seventh Regiment. Assembly at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of Colonel Daniel Appleton.

DEWITT C. FALLS,

Adjutant.

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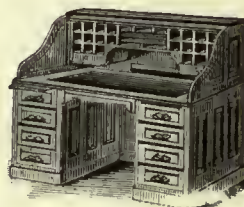


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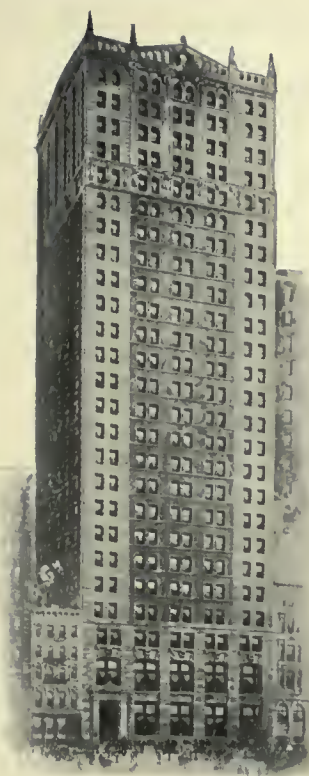
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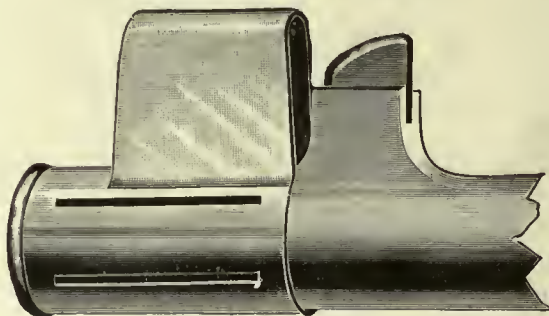
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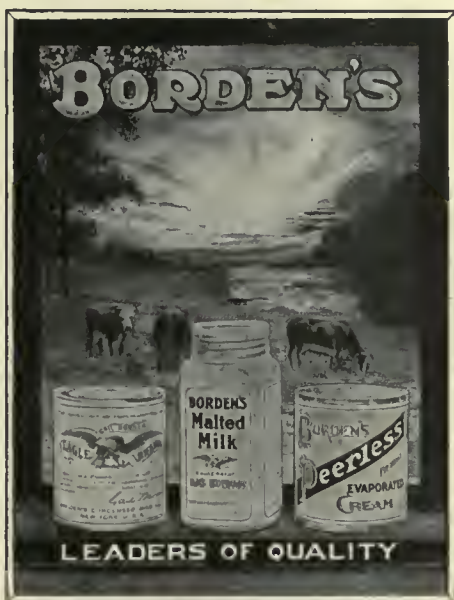
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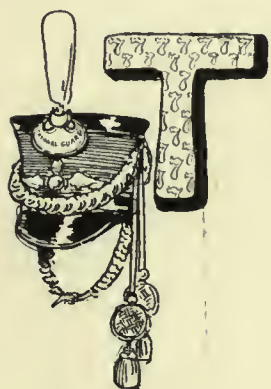
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alized fully and all of the devotees to the Seventh's honor and glory are in a state of reminiscent satisfaction. The proud possession of a centennial birthday is not common in this comparatively young nation, and if any military organization has marked this important mile stone in its history it has not done it in such a way as this Regiment did. Perhaps such a celebration will not be known again until 2006, when the heroic and faithful citizen-soldier of the future will honor the men of to-day with the rest of those who but lately marched with us as our veterans and those who have gone in obedience to the roll call of Eternity.

The celebration of the daytime was a parade; of the evening a banquet, with its sequence of oratory expressing high and happy thoughts and throughout the duration of the exercises a warm undercurrent of fraternal love. The Regiment is the personification of active life and its members of to-day might be expected to absorb the interest of all the thousands who saw and heard their excellent joy; but this was not so; the magnet of the occasion was the sad yet happy band of veterans with tattered flags

of battle and all the associations the sight that these men of an older day recalled, including the thought that they made the Seventh what it is and gave it to us who now hold its sacred honor in our keeping.

Perfection is not for humanity and its brief dream called life and a faithful record will not omit that two adverse circumstances militated against too much mirth. One was the copious tears of Jupiter Pluvius, who saw fit to weep at the moment the Grand Marshal was ready to order forward the parade; the other was a strike of the waiters at the banquet, poor ignorant men, who knew neither reason nor justice. But what are such trivial misfortunes to soldiers? A cloud burst could not saturate the Seventh's enthusiasm on that memorable Saturday, and as for the miserable menials—bah!

The day's events in New York on Saturday, May 5, was headed by the street parade of the Regiment and its veterans, the event itself being unrivalled by any similar thing in the history of New York City or the Nation.

The great parade of its members, ex-members, and veterans occupied the best part of Fifth Ave. for more than two hours, monopolized all attention with color and music, and all because it was the Regiment's one hundredth's birthday.

For many months preparations had been going on. From nearly every regiment in the country and from many ships of the navy came men who had been at one time connected with the Seventh, to march in the ranks with those who remain to uphold the honor of its colors.

Precisely at 5 P. M. 2,400 men—dressed in every garb, from the gray and white of the Seventh, to the tall hats and frock coats of the veterans—marched past the reviewing stand at the Union League Club, 39th St. and Fifth

Ave., where Secretary of War Taft returned their salutes.

Among them were the fast disappearing grizzled veterans of the Civil War, but the majority were men who wore the gray in later years. Even the oldest of the veterans seemed imbued with new life as they marched proudly by with springy step, and splendid alignment, and it is a question which made the finest appearance, the veterans or the actives. The old boys were certainly not too old to learn, for every one of them at the command, "Eyes right," in passing the reviewing point, obeyed the order, which was different from that of old times, when it was "Head and eyes straight to the front." Several veterans were over eighty years old.

It was evident that not a man parading in citizen attire had forgotten his former thorough training in the Seventh, and a more impressive sight could not well be imagined than that presented as these prosperous looking citizens (many of them men of prominence) marched along with perfect military bearing and discipline.

It was a big 7th Regt. family gathered together by that love of organization which has so helped its fame. Many fathers and sons have served in the Regiment at the same time, and sons have followed fathers and grandfathers, while uncles and brothers have been numerous.

Fifth Ave., along the route of the parade, was conspicuous with the Stars and Stripes floating from numerous buildings in honor of the paraders, while the sidewalks were thronged with friends, who, in spite of a deluge of rain which visited the city at the hour of assembly, could not be driven home. The Regiment and its ex-members received an ovation all along the route, and fortunately when the column started from 34th St. and Park Ave. close to 5 P. M., the thunder storm was over, but most of the officers and men of the active Regiment were drenched. The ex-members were fortunately under cover in the new armory of the 71st at the time of the thunder storm.

The reviewing point was at the Union League Club, where a special stand had been erected. The reviewing officer was Secretary of War Taft, and among those about him were: Gens. James F. Wade, Frederick D. Grant, Albert L. Mills, James F. Bell and Lt. Col. R. L. Howze, U. S. A.; Col. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; Gens. C. F. Roe and N. H. Henry, N. G. N. Y.; Gov. Roberts and Adj. Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut; Gov. Cox, of Tennessee; Lt. Gov. Bruce, of New York; Gen. C. L. Riggs, of Connecticut; Maj. Charles E. Lydecker, act-

ing as special aide to Mr. Taft, and Capt. W. G. Schuyler, who was assisting at the stand.

The formation of the parade had been a subject of careful preparation by the Grand Marshal to give distinguished honor to the War Veterans of the Regiment in their several groupings and particularly also the four Centennial Companies and, as will appear from the following order, the Veterans led the column and the Centennial Companies organized as a Battalion in their full strength, preceded by a band, were under the escort of the main body of the Regiment.

Col. Appleton, acting as grand marshal, rode proudly by on a handsome bay. His staff with one exception was composed of ex-members of the Regiment (now serving with other organizations), as follows: Capts. W. A. Bryant, 1st Troop, N. J.; and John R. Foley, 69th N. Y.; Lt. J. F. O'Ryan, 2d Battery, N. Y.; Lt. A. F. Townsend, Squadron A; Lt. W. F. Wall, of the Regiment, and Q. M. Sgt. J. M. Charles, Squadron A. The grand marshal was received with rounds of applause, as in fact were all the paraders.

Next followed the first division of the parade, composed of ex-members of the Regiment now in active service, in uniform, under command of Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N. Y. Among the officers parading in this division were: Lt. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Maj. J. H. Abeel, Capt. J. H. Townsend, Maj. J. R. Hegeman, Maj. H. B. Fisher and F. C. Thomas, and Capts. A. W. Little and W. S. Scott, all of the 1st Brigade staff; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Col. H. B. Freeman and Col. S. W. McClave, N. J.; Col. W. G. Bates, Lt. Col. J. H. Wells and Maj. A. J. Bleeker, 71st N. Y.; Col. E. K. Austin, N. Y.; Col. G. R. Dyer, Maj. J. P. Benkard, Capts. C. H. Richards, E. O. Power, R. Foster and Lt. J. G. K. Lee, 12th N. Y.; Maj. J. D. Walton and J. J. Byrne, 9th N. Y.; Col. C. A. Denike, 10th N. Y.; Lt. Col. A. F. Schermerhorn and Maj. David Banks, N. Y.; Col. J. Wray Cleveland, N. Y.; Capt. J. M. Thompson, 9th N. Y.; Maj. J. B. Holland, N. Y., and others. Three platoons of these ex-members were mounted.

Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the second division, was the next to pass, forty-eight veterans of the Civil War, in command of Gen. E. L. Molineux, having the right of line, and receiving a tumult of applause. Immediately following Gen. Shaler was the battle flag of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac, which Gen. Shaler commanded in the early days of the Civil War. Following his staff was displayed what is left of the State and National flags first carried by the 1st U. S. Chasseurs (subsequently the 65th N. Y. Vols.) in 1862. These colors survived the Peninsular Campaign and were returned in



START OF PARADE, MADISON AVE., COL. APPLETON, GRAND MARSHAL

their present condition. This was their first reappearance.

Right behind Gen. Molineux was carried the battle flag of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division of the 19th Army Corps, commanded by General Molineux throughout the war. The two regimental flags of the 159th N. Y. Vols. were carried by the center companies of this detachment. Ex-members of the Seventh who served in the Spanish war next marched by under command of Maj. Henry W. Hovey, U. S. A., and after them marched ex-members who were mustered into the U. S. service with the Regiment in 1861, 1862 and 1863. This detachment was under command of Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, of Maryland, one of the oldest veterans of the Seventh.

The third division of the column, and the largest of those parading in civilian dress, was made up of ex-members not parading in the previous divisions. There were over 1,200 of them, marching with fronts of twenty files, under command of Col. Thomas Dimond, of the veterans. Among this body were many familiar faces of past days, including August Belmont, Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard, Lts. H. C. DuVal, Addie McDugal and H. M. Nesbitt, Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, H. Pell, S. F. Cooper, C. H. Eagle, Maj. Frank Keck, Capt. C. E. Warren, and Lts. C. Appleton and E. Appleton.

The fourth and last division was the active Regiment, in command of Lt. Col. William H. Kipp. The Regiment, with gray coats and white trousers, swung by in magnificent shape, parading twenty-three commands of sixteen files each. Capt. Robert McLean, of K, senior captain in the Regiment, was in command of Cos. K, G, E, I, H and F, which acted as escort to Cos. A, B, C and D, the four companies organized in 1806, which paraded under command of Maj. Willard C. Fisk.

If all the incidents of the parade could be accurately reported and collated, the history of two hours of reunion and action would form a volume in itself.

It was an inspiring sight. From every window along the avenue fluttered bunting and came cheers of enthusiasm. As the veterans carrying the bullet-riddled flags went past, there was a shout of applause from the throng.

The column, headed by Col. Appleton, stretched for over a mile along Fifth Ave. There were navy uniforms shoulder to shoulder with army, infantry striding beside booted cavalymen, tall hats with derbies—but it was all the 7th Regt., and four bands in the line announced the fact to all the city.

The active Regiment assembled at the armory, 67th St. and Park Ave., and about 3.30 marched downtown to join the rest of the big assemblage at the 71st Regt. Armory, 34th St. and Park Ave. At the latter place there gathered the Civil War veterans, and members of

the National Guard, Naval Militia, and men of the regular army who had been at any time connected with the Regiment.

At this gathering, with the exception of comparatively few strange uniforms, all were in civilian dress. At one point of the 71st Armory formed the Spanish war veterans, mostly dapper business men; in another corner the Civil War veterans, beards of white and heads of gray, but square of shoulders, gathered around a few old and tattered flags that reflected their glory on the faces beneath them. Again, at the other side of the big armory hall there assembled officers of miscellaneous regiments. Here were engineers, artillery officers, Rough Riders, members of the Society of 1812, and a colonel of the Persian Army. The latter was Col. Mesrach Newton Khan Boyajian, who was at one time secretary of the Persian Legation at Washington, and at one time a member of Co. B.

Everybody seemed to know everybody else, although hundreds had lost sight of one another for years. Over in the veterans' corner comrades who last saw one another in 1865 shook hands again under the old flags. Capt. George B. Cook, more than 80 years old, shook hands with Capt. Richard S. Alcock, of the old 57th N. Y. Vols. Capt. Alcock found difficulty in shaking all the hands that were extended to him, for in his one arm he held a considerably darned and patched flag. His other arm had gone at Fredericksburg.

Gen. Edward L. Molineux, Gen. Alexander Shaler, and Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, of Baltimore, were also among the oldest of the veterans, and told that "under that flag, Sir, I saw four good men go down at Fair Oaks." And "that flag" went through numerous other campaigns, too, and in much the same condition in which it is now. This one "fluttered bravely" at Fort Hudson, Cedar Creek, Winchester, and Fisher Hill.

The parade started from 34th St. and Park Ave. ten minutes late, owing to the weather. The veterans were in line, ready to march out of the 71st Regt. Armory; the generals had climbed into their saddles outside; the mounted police had arrived on the scene, adding to the color of the spectacle; down the street the active Regiment, in gray coats and white trousers, had arrived and were waiting to escort the veterans, when all at once there was a flash of lightning, a peal of thunder, and down came the rain.

The rain lasted for ten minutes. Then the shower stopped suddenly, and a ray of sunshine escaped from the clouds. Another start was about to be made, when down came the rain again. Once more there was a stampede.

"We'll go to the armory in cabs, anyway,"

laughed Capt. Alcock, waving the bullet-riddled flag, "and at least have a rip-roaring dinner for auld lang syne."

The band, catching the one-armed captain's spirit, struck up, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

But the weather man relented, and ten minutes later the parade started, many of the marchers with their clothes, but not their spirits, dampened. Wet saddles were common, but nobody seemed to mind. The bands played, the young Regiment stepped out briskly, the old veterans stiffened up, and when the entire Regiment turned out of 33d St. into Fifth Ave. the sun was shining on a stirring picture.

The greatest crowd of the throng that lined the avenue from 34th St. to 67th was at the Union League Club. Here Secretary Taft's appearance on the reviewing stand was the signal for great cheering. Gen. Grant also came in for an ovation.

At 67th St. and Fifth Ave., where the Regiment turned east, the veterans formed up on the curb facing Central Park and received a salute of honor from the rest of the parade as it marched past. The ragged banners dipped in acknowledgment.

Recently the old soldiers have been dying off fast, but out of the forty-eight who were in the parade only four dropped out through exhaustion. The rest, although obviously tired after the march, seemed determined to "see the thing through," even to the last course of the dinner which followed at the armory and the last word of speechmaking, reminiscence, and glory.

"Where can you duplicate such a big body of ex- and active citizen soldiers of the stamp of the men just passed?" said a prosperous old New Yorker. "After such intelligent faces and military bearing is it to be wondered that in the Civil War three members of the Seventh became major generals, nineteen brigadier generals, twenty-nine colonels, forty-six lieutenant colonels and 450 others captains and lieutenants in the army, navy or volunteer service? Then think of the many Seventh men who have held commissions everywhere since. I tell you it's a wonderful organization, and the State and the Nation should be proud of it." The old gentleman spoke truly.

After the last company in the parade had passed Secretary of War Taft said:

"What has impressed me more than anything else is that remarkable body of well-dressed gentlemen who not only appear to be so erect and soldierly in appearance, but so prosperous and substantial."

General Mills said:

"That is a sight to make an old soldier feel proud." Secretary of War Taft and party were con-

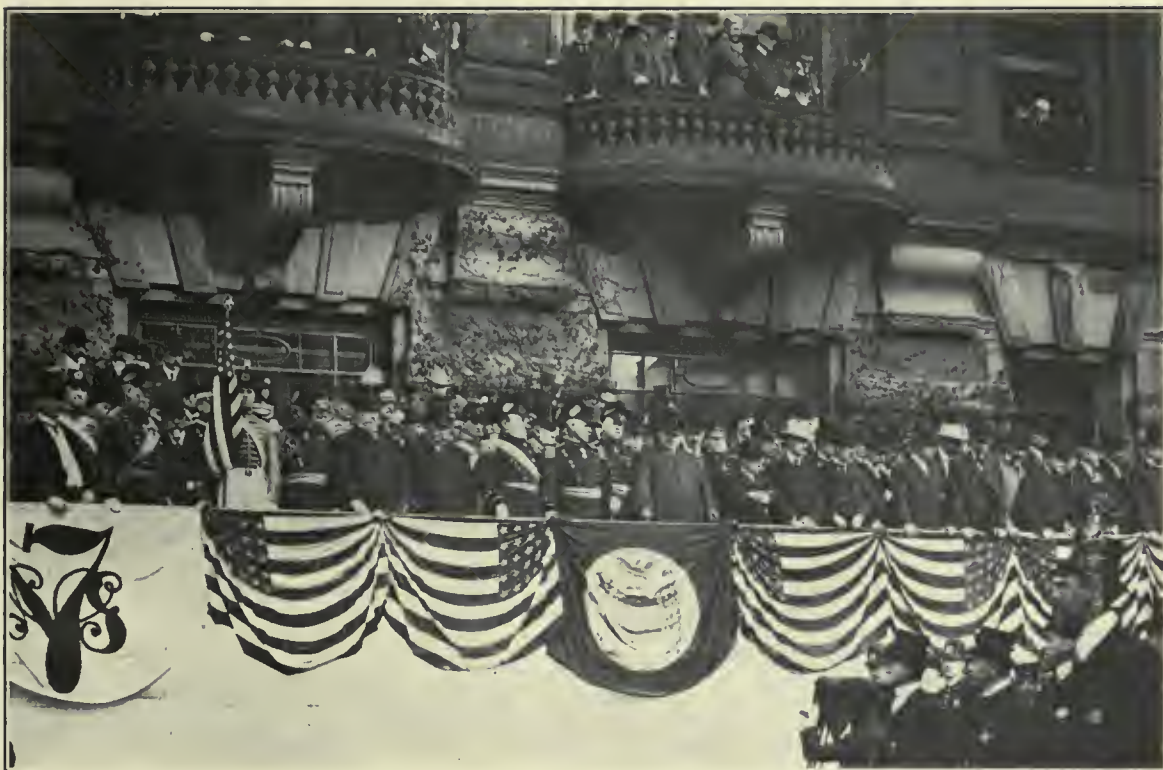


Photo by Pictorial News Co.

SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT AND REVIEWING PARTY ON STAND IN FRONT OF UNION LEAGUE CLUB



Photo by Pictorial News Co.

GENERAL GEORGE MOORE SMITH, MARSHAL FIRST DIVISION, AND EX-MEMBERS OF REGIMENT NOW OFFICERS IN OTHER COMMANDS

veyed to the Armory after the Review by Mr. Stewart Elliott, who courteously provided two large automobiles for the occasion.

Reception by the Union League Club

The tender of the Union League Club house for the point of review of the Regiment and its veterans by the Secretary of War was a graceful and appropriate act of that famous and patriotic club and was followed by a reception and several other acts which made the day notable and all the more enjoyable for the guests of the Regiment.

The Executive Committee of the club having passed the resolution permitting the review at this point the chairman of the committee, Mr. Hoffman Miller, and ex-Capt. Andrew Mills, treasurer of the club, became a committee to arrange the details. The matter promptly became known to the members of the club and was taken up gradually so that later the club house was tendered to the guests and the committee, consisting of the President of the Club, the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Gen. Granville M. Dodge, Gen. Horace Porter, and Gen. Anson G. McCook. These gentlemen and others were constituted a reception committee and when Maj. Lydecker and staff brought Secretary of War Taft and his staff to the club house a reception of all the members of the club and guests followed. Refreshments were served, and a general good time prevailed in defiance of the unpleasant weather conditions prevailing without.

The club took the entire matter into its hands and insisted upon acting as host. The Regiment thus is indebted to it for the stand and decorations, the use of the club house and the reception.

In response to a letter of thanks for these courtesies the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the Union League Club, wrote under date of May 14, 1906:

"My Dear Colonel Appleton:

"I have received your very kind letter addressed to the President and members of the Union League Club, which will be read at the next club meeting.

"We were all glad to be permitted to have a little share in the welcome accorded to the grand old Regiment on the occasion of its Centennial Anniversary parade."

The splendid and numerous decorations of flags, flowers and bunting which added so much color and beauty to Fifth Ave. along the line of March were largely the result of the personal efforts of Lieut. John N. Golding, formerly of the 71st Rgt. and a staunch friend of the 7th. The Centennial Committee tendered Mr. Golding a vote of thanks in appreciation of his services.

The Banquet Toasts and Speakers

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Nation.....The Hon. William H. Taft
Secretary of War.

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."—*Franklin*.

The State of New York.....The Hon. M. Linn Bruce
Lt.-Governor of New York

"A banner with a strange device, 'Excelsior.'"

—*Longfellow*

The Regiment.....Gen. Horace Porter, U. S. A.
"Now my soul has elbow room."—*King John*.

The Army.....Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A.
Supt. U. S. M. A., West Point.

"Our business in the field of fight,
Is not to question but to prove our might."—*Pope*.

The City of New York.....The Hon. John J. Delany
Corporation Counsel.

"Towered cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men."—*Milton*.

The Regiment and Education.....Dr. John H. Finley
Pres. College of City of N. Y.

"Woe unto them that call evil good and good evil."
—*Isaiah*

Poem.....John Jerome Rooney
"Can one desire too much of a good thing."

—*As You Like It*.

MUSIC.

7th Reg. Band, Sgt. Geo. L. Humphrey, Leader.

Coronation March.....*Meyerbeer*

Fantasia (American).....*Herbert*

7th Regt. Centennial March, composed expressly
for the occasion by.....*Sgt. G. L. Humphrey*

Cornet Solo, Battle Cry of Freedom.....*Liberati*
(Mr. Chester W. Smith.)

Medley of War Songs (1863).*

French Horn Quartette.....*Selected*

Charge of the Light Brigade.....*Luber*

Although Saturday, May 5, 1906, was an unceasing round of pleasure for every man in the Seventh and everyone who used to be that shared personally in the celebration it was no less a busy one. Even the latest accessions felt that, but how much more did those who were upon important committees, and those—always few—who, like the division commanders, in a test battle had to supply the initial force, the brains and bear the responsibility. How Chairman and Maj. Lydecker, after his great work had been realized by the successful developments of the day we celebrated, retained sufficient reserve nerve force to enjoy the fruits of his labors seems hard to realize, but observers believe he did, and in perhaps lesser measure this comment applies to the other hard toilers who made the Celebration, the banquet and its accompaniments especially, the magnificent success that it was. But little time elapsed between the dismissal of the parade and the re-assembling of the hosts who, in the greatest force on record in New York, attacked the banquet and left it a dismantled wreck and the broad expanse of table surface a desert waste.

"Mess Call" was sounded shortly after 7



CIVIL WAR VETERANS. CAPT. ALCOKE, COLOR BEARER

Courtesy N. Y. Times.

ON THE MARCH DOWN FIFTH AVE., AT 59TH ST., COMPANY G

Courtesy N. Y. Times.

o'clock to give notice that the march to the dinner was about to begin. Long before that time the members of the Regiment for the most part had changed their bedraggled uniforms and were waiting for the march.

Songs were heard coming from every Company room, and down in the general reception rooms, where the veterans had met, some of the old war songs of 1861-65 were being shouted by men with cracked voices but with the enthusiasm of youth. From that time on the enthusiasm grew until it reached its climax just before Secretary Taft spoke, when Col. Appleton stood upon a little rostrum back of the main guest table and shouted to all the 2,400 present to rise. Then he said: "The President of the United States."

At once a group of trumpeters played "Hail to the Chief," and then Col. Appleton called for

three cheers for the President. They were given with a tremendous uproar, and followed by a tiger, with three siss-boom-ahs. Then Col. Appleton shouted:

"Who is he?" The answer came like a roar of thunder: "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This explosion was followed by a clatter of feet that sounded like a subway train at its highest speed.

The dinner was said to have been the largest ever given in this city. There were 2,256 persons at the thirty-two tables on the floor, and seventy-seven persons at the guest table; and these, with the regimental attendants on the floor and in the galleries, brought the number up to more than 2,400. It required more than 300 waiters to serve the diners.

The members of the Regiment were present



THE HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
SECRETARY OF WAR

almost to a man, and there were more than a thousand veterans on hand besides military guests from the city and State and from other States. The commanding officer of every regiment in the city and some of the officers from regiments as far as Buffalo were present.

Secretary Taft was the chief guest of honor, representing not only the War Department, but the President. Maj. Gens. Wade and Grant were there from Governor's Island and Brig-Gen. Mills from West Point. Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Regular Army, came on especially from Washington. There were scores of old-timers, men of mark, who had served in the Civil War in the Seventh, and their eyes lit up with the enthusiasm akin to that of the youngest member of the Regiment as they marched into the hall.

The members of the Regiment and veterans first went to their places at the tables, company by company. Then came the military guests. All were cheered, especially the commanding officers of other regiments. Then there was a pause, and finally a shout went up near the door, accompanied by waving of napkins, which spread until the room was flecked with what looked to be whitecaps on a rolling sea. The cheers could have been heard for blocks. It marked the advent of Col. Appleton, Secretary Taft and the rest of the guests.

At the small table in the centre of the dais this was the order of the guests: On the right of Col. Appleton were Secretary Taft, Gov. Roberts of Connecticut, Lt. Gov. M. Linn Bruce of New York, Capt. W. M. Wright, aid-

de-camp to Secretary Taft, and Corporation Counsel J. J. Delany. On the left of Col. Appleton were Gen. Horace Porter, Maj. Gen. Wade, Gen. Mills, and Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York.

Cheers and songs were going up from all parts of the room constantly, sometimes to such an extent that they even drowned out the band.

Col. Appleton secured order and, mounting the little rostrum back of the central section of the dais, he made a speech of welcome, which began.

"Remember, the 7th Regt. is not to be heard from to-night. Its guests are to do the talking this time."

After Col. Appleton had ceased speaking, the chaplain, the Rev. W. E. McCord, said grace, and then the proceedings began. Down the central aisle of the armory men were stationed at each table with white flags bearing a red crescent, and these gave the signal that it was time for the waiters to advance. Their entry was greeted with a roar. Then came an awful din. The men took up their knives and forks and began beating on their plates.

While the dinner was served the band played patriotic airs. As soon as the soup was served the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and at once the entire assemblage rose and greeted the national air with great cheers. From time to time the veterans would leave their places and go to the dais to make visits, until the south side of the building looked like a reception in the boxes at the opera house between the acts.

After the coffee Col. Appleton called his bugler to him and had him sound "attention." The Colonel mounted the rostrum in front of the sounding board and received a mighty welcome. He was cheered for nearly three minutes. As he attempted to still the multitude some one called for three cheers for him, which were finished by three resounding siss, boom-ahs. Then came the cheers for the President.

Col. Appleton then went through the motions of trying to introduce Secretary Taft. Few persons could hear what he said, but the Secretary slowly stepped to the rostrum and shook hands with the Colonel. While this was going on a signal was given to the trumpeters and they started "My Country 'Tis of Thee." At once the entire crowd joined in and the song was sung with fervor such as it probably never got in this city before.

When it was finished the bugler again sounded "Attention" and Secretary Taft, lifting up his voice to the highest pitch, said to the Regiment and its guests, who had bunched themselves in the southern half of the room:



IN COLUMN AT FIFTH AVE. AND 57TH ST.

Courtesy Mail and Express.

"Colonel Appleton; Members of the 7th Regiment: It has been sometimes thought that a republican government could get along without an army. Of course, war is hell, and we must avoid it by every honorable concession, but one-fourth of the life of this nation, in point of time, has been spent in war, and therefore we need and must have an army. If it rains one-quarter of the time, it is rather unwise for practical men not to repair their roofs, and not to have on hand umbrellas. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, an army is not for show; an army is not to look at; an army is not a mere symbol, the truncheon of a field marshal or the sceptre of a king—an army is to fight! (Applause.) If we could be sure that we were to have no war, then we should have no army. But if we have an army at all, it must be an army to fight.

We have on the statute books a regular army of 100,000 men. We have actually a regular army of 60,000, and of that 60,000 at least 15,000 are taken up in post fortifications, leaving us a mobile army of 45,000 men for a population of over eighty millions of people, with a domain that reaches to the coast of China, to the Isthmus of Panama, to the Straits of Behring, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Gentlemen, that army is not enough for war. That army is so constituted as a skeleton that we might be able to expand it promptly to 100,000 men, but 100,000 men will be a very small portion of the necessary force should we get into a foreign war or have a large domestic insurrection. Therefore we have to count on other sources. One of them is the volunteer army, which does not exist, and the other is the national militia. (Applause.) That militia is organized by the states and under the authority of the states, and officered under the state law, but it is recognized in the Constitution as a part of the military establishment of the United States, which the President may call upon to repel foreign invasion, to suppress domestic insurrection and to enforce the law.

By the law of 1793 the militia was recognized as part of the military establishment of the United States, but that law was most ineffective, and yet in spite of the dreadful experience that the Government had with the insufficient militia law, it went on and was not changed in one iota until the year 1902, one hundred and nine years later, when we took up the subject of the national militia, and finally adopted measures to make it a part, a real part, of the military establishment of the United States, by providing for uniformity of organization, arms and discipline, and by securing a unity of maneuvers that will make the militia an efficient part of the army of the United States.

There is pending in Congress just at this

present time, an Act to increase the \$1,000,000 now appropriated for the purpose of encouraging the state militia to take part in the maneuvers—a bill appropriating another million dollars to increase and improve the rifle practice of the militia. I need not say to you, gentlemen, that it is the duty of the United States Government, whenever in anticipation of being called into war, to see to it that it does not expose its citizens to the dangers which are necessarily incident to sending them out under incompetent officers or as part of untrained levies. Now, the idea has gone abroad that because in 1865 there marched down Pennsylvania Avenue a body of men than whom there never was a better drilled army under Sherman and Grant—the best army ever gotten together—we could get ready for war to-morrow morning by calling on the ten millions of our male adult citizens who might make up such an army. The army of 1865 was said to be composed of volunteers, but there never was a regular army with the training that that army received. It cost us four years of bloody war, of travail and losses, to teach those men how to be the best soldiers that ever trod a battlefield. (Applause.)

But that lesson, instead of teaching us to think that a volunteer army can be raised in a day, should teach us to make early preparation when we can, to meet the issue that must necessarily come, and therefore it is, gentlemen, because we recognize that the national militia is one of the most important hopes that we have in any national emergency to furnish us soldiers who know how to act, know how to drill, and know how to fight, that the President directed me to come here to-night to represent him, and to testify to you as representing the most conspicuous regiment in the militia of the United States, that he regards—and so does every one who has at heart the interests of this country and its army—that he regards this centennial celebration of your beginning as an event of great national importance. The best disciplined national guard regiment in the country, and the mother of other regiments, it is certainly entitled to the recognition of the head of the nation and the head of the War Department. Institutions of a hundred years are something so valuable that they cannot be reproduced, and the Seventh Regiment with its traditions, its esprit and its fine discipline is one of the most valuable military assets this country has.

I congratulate you, Colonel Appleton, and the officers of this Regiment, on the honorable career which has reached now this centennial celebration. No one could have observed that parade to-day without having his heart thrilled with admiration, not only for the active members of this Regiment, but even more for the veterans who led the way. They showed their military



ON THE RETURN MARCH, AT FIFTH AVE. AND 57TH ST.



Photo by Pictorial News Co.
IN COLUMN AT FIFTH AVE. AND 59TH ST. COMPANY F



THE HON. M. LINN BRUCE,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

training by their straight backs and quick step, and showed, too, in their conduct and by their appearance, that they are of the bone and sinew of this community. (Applause.)

Therefore, we congratulate the country on the earnest of the patriotic response from this Regiment, its veterans and its active men, that we may count upon in any emergency, and to which we shall look for troops, not of make in a day, but disciplined troops ready for war." (Prolonged applause.)

Lt.-Gov. Bruce also praised the Seventh to the sky. At the conclusion of Mr. Bruce's speech Col. Appleton remarked that the crowd would sing "Annie Laurie." "And then," he added, "every fellow can think of his best girl."

Lieutenant-Governor Bruce said:

"Colonel Appleton, Secretary Taft, Officers and men of the Seventh Regiment:—

In the unavoidable absence of his Excellency the Governor, the simple and pleasing duty of expressing upon this anniversary occasion, the greetings and congratulations of the Governor and the people of the State, has been assigned to me. I assure you that in my brief public career I have never been called upon to discharge a more delightful duty.

The proud position of prominence which the State of New York has been accorded by her sister States is not merely a matter of courtesy and of compliment, but of achievement.

I do not propose, however, to-night to speak of the greatness of our State, as evidenced by her standing first among all the States of the Union, but rather to speak of the greatness of

her institutions, and above all, to-night, her National Guard.

The National Guard of New York is composed of 14,500 men, with a standard of efficiency and preparedness unexcelled by any similar volunteer military organization in the world; but in all the Guard there is only one Regiment in the thoughts of the people of our State to-night, and that is the Seventh.

The celebration of one hundred years of organized service to the State is an extraordinary event.

The people of New York are not unmindful of the splendid record of the Seventh Regiment, both in time of disturbance within our borders and in the defense of the nation.

And first and foremost in our minds on this occasion are the men of this grand organization who went forth during the War of 1812, during the Mexican War, and during the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, and offered their lives a willing sacrifice in defense of free institutions on this continent. (Applause.) But few of them are here to-night. Many of them fell in the face of the enemy. Some sleep in unknown graves, their names known only to this Regiment and to the ones left behind. Others after living lives of usefulness and of great public service in high places have joined their commands on the other side. We honor them—the living and the dead on this great occasion. (Applause.)

The honorable Secretary of War has well said that there is no military organization like the Seventh Regiment on this continent, and I doubt if there exists in the civilized world one which could give such a demonstration as we have witnessed to-day—more than two thousand men, prominent in all walks of life, men who served without compulsion—men who have given up their time, day after day, week after week, year after year, to make the history and the present greatness of this Regiment, which has made it illustrious in the history of the State and of our country. It stands to-day at the highest point of its efficiency. (Applause.) There never has been a time since 1806 when the Seventh Regiment was better equipped in its personnel, its Colonel and its other officers—never more willing to do service for the State, and, if necessary, for the nation. If it has been the pride of this State in the past, it is twice to-day the glory of the Empire State. (Applause.)

We are proud of the entire National Guard, proud of the officers and the men; proud of its equipment and its efficiency, and I look forward to even grander and better things for the National Guard of New York.

All the people of the Empire State honor you to-night, and I extend, on behalf of his



THE BANQUET—FROM A FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH

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GEN. HORACE PORTER

Excellency the Governor, hearty greetings and congratulations."

Gen. Horace Porter, late Ambassador to France, put everybody in good humor by his witty remarks. He said:

"Mr. Secretary of War, Colonel Appleton and Gentlemen: This is the most enthusiastic meeting that I have ever attended, except one in the far West, where the audience rose to its feet and vociferously cheered the opening prayer. I have been very glad to participate gineer Corps (cheers from Company K). Being the bearer of despatches from the Department of the East to Washington when all land communication was cut off, I went down to the front with Company K on board the steamer "Daylight."

It was that Company which opened the Potomac. If it had not been for its advance by way of the river, no doubt the Potomac would have remained closed to the present day. (Laughter.)

I saw every member of this Regiment going down to the front, standing as straight as if he had been drinking ram-rod tea for two months. Every man was clean shaved, freshly vaccinated, newly baptized, and ready for any form of massacre, from squirrel-hunting to manslaughter in the first degree. If a member of that Regiment was too short-sighted to see the enemy, he would go nearer; if he was a little deaf, he would embrace the opportunity that affliction afforded him to disobey an order to fall back. He was always the first in

the enemy's smokehouse and the last in a retreat. (Laughter.)

I congratulate you upon having as your reviewing officer and your honored guest upon this memorable occasion, one who was an ornament to the bench, who brought order out of chaos in the distant Philippines, who is today the chief apostle of clean politics, who is directing with a master-hand the great War Department of this Government, and who has inaugurated a campaign of integrity and vigor in constructing the greatest enterprise of this or any other age, the famous Panama Canal. (Applause.)

I am glad to see you celebrating with a proper spirit this important period in your history. It is well to come and light again the historic camp-fires in order that in their light may be seen the record of imperishable deeds and names that deserve to be immortal. The bulk of our soldiery in this country will always be composed of men from these volunteer organizations. The greatest curse that could be laid upon our land would be compulsory military service, and the men who are not interfered with in their vocations, having no taste for military service, owe that boon to organizations such as yours, who do the service voluntarily for them.

We all love peace. But as the distinguished Secretary has so eloquently said, we cannot bring it about by throwing away our weapons of defense. I have no patience with those persons who pretend that a strong armament will provoke wars. It is as silly, as illogical, as to say that putting a pistol under your pillow at night will invite an attack of burglars; as foolish as to say that the organization of a hospital service with experienced surgeons and trained nurses would invite a pestilence. It is a significant fact that the bravest soldiers have been the most ardent advocates of an honorable peace. The inscription upon the portals of the tomb of one of our most combative soldiers, at Riverside, bears his famous utterance "Let us have peace."

It is but a short time ago that a gallant soldier in the field, now the Chief Magistrate of the nation, with his indomitable will and effective power of initiative, brought to the shores of this Republic the envoys of the imperial belligerents in the Far East, and kept them here until they signed an honorable with you in this celebration of your Centennial. Glad to see that you have all reached a hundred years of age without being chloroformed. (Laughter.) Glad to meet with this famous organization that bears upon its banners the mystic, mysterious, cabalistic figure of "7." I understand that every one who joins it has to



Photo by Tiemann.

FROM NORTH TO SOUTH—LOOKING TOWARDS SPEAKERS AND GUESTS' TABLES



Photo by Tiemann.

FROM EAST TO WEST—LOOKING TOWARDS PARK AVE.

be the seventh son of a seventh son, born under some particularly brilliant constellation of the heavens, and we outsiders do not pretend to strike your gait. We can only gaze upon you and say, in the language of Charles II. of England; "I always admired virtue, but never could imitate it." (Laughter and applause).

I know this Regiment of old. I remember it in the field when every man's shadow was afraid to follow him for fear he would lead it into too great danger. The proudest moment of my life was when I was made an honorary member of old Company K, originally the Enpeace. It was the soldier who had become the pacificator. It was the Rough Rider smoothing the path of peace. (Applause.)

I know that good citizens go to war only to conquer an honorable peace, and I feel that you all—our regular citizen soldiery—if war again threatens the nation's life, will go forth in the spirit of him into whose mouth Shakespeare puts the lines: 'Cheerily on courageous friends, that we may reap a harvest of peace by this one bloody act of sharp war.' " (Cheers.)

A perfect storm of cheers went up from the floor of the Armory when Gen. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point was introduced. Gen. Mills announced that he was just recovering from a bad cold and that he would have to be brief. The cheering was repeated again and again before he could go on and cries of "What's the matter with West Point," with the usual answer.

General Mills said:

"Colonel Appleton, veteran and active members of the 7th Regiment: I am glad to have the privilege of being one of your guests at this anniversary. I am especially glad, for your Regiment always has been close to my heart. Being a native of this city from boyhood, I have had for it a pride fully as strong, I believe, as would have been the case had I been one of your number. It is, then, a pleasure to give expression at this time to the admiration with which I witnessed the spirit animating your Regiment and its veterans in this afternoon's review. You veterans need have no fear for the military prestige of your old command: its laurels are as safe in the hands of your successors as they were in your own.

As an Army man it is also a pleasure to know I can extend to you on this occasion the cordial regard and hearty felicitations of hundreds of my comrades who have been associated with you, and have knowledge of the difficulties and personal sacrifices your service often entails. West Point, too, which had its centennial in 1902, adds its congratulations. Among its annual events, which cadets regard with the greatest interest, and its friendly rivalry with you in ath-

letics and co-operation, is your field service training.

Be it said to the credit of the able statesmen who have in late years directed its destiny, the Army, for the first time in its history, finds itself working under a definite military policy which must result in bringing it to a state of efficiency it never before has attained. For its personnel, according to grade, ability, and application, greater opportunities than ever before are being offered for training, both practical and theoretical, which seeks to cover the wide field of duty expected of an American officer. The result of an enlightened policy of this kind can but make the Army better prepared than in the past for whatever duty may fall to its lot. The spirit animating the Army to-day is the same spirit that its history shows has always governed it; the same that inspires you and all good citizen soldiers—love of country and recognition of the duty we owe it, with a willingness to perform that duty to the extent of our ability.

I want briefly to say a word to emphasize the great value to the country, and to its active Army, of Guard regiments such as the 7th. In a war of any magnitude, as we are situated at present, our most serious deficiency would be found to lie in an insufficient supply of capable officers. The Army cannot meet the deficiency. To endeavor, even in part, to do so, would most seriously affect its efficiency. The Guard regiments of the States, however, largely can do so, and it should be a subject of earnest congratulation for all sane-minded citizens—I mean those who dread war, who do not seek or want the calamity, but who do recognize its possibility—that the operation of recently enacted national laws will tend to make the National Guard regiments real schools for providing a corps of good officers when needed. Further enactments, it is hoped, will follow, insuring still further efficient service, with full recognition and reward for such of its members as may enter National Volunteers, and an honorable return to their homes at the earliest moment their services can be spared for those whose interests so require.

A similar principle was adopted early in our struggle for independence under the stress of conditions as they then existed. After the defeat of our forces at Brooklyn in August, 1776, the Army was demoralized and its condition alarmed the friends of the Colonial cause. Insubordination and confusion prevailed everywhere—a state of things the natural outcome, of course, of the hurried way in which troops had been assembled in large numbers without proper supplies, or the means of procuring such, together with the absence of sufficient training on the part of officers, particularly in subordinate grades. A Congressional Committee, composed of leading patriots, visited the Army at this time and

beheld these scenes of disorder. John Adams was a member of this Committee. He set to himself the task of bringing about measures of reform, and one of these, upon which Congress promptly acted, was the creation of a military academy in the Army which, in fact, assumed the form of a body of troops composed of 8 companies each of 115 men. The officers for it were selected with great care, being confined to those who had served with credit and borne good character both as citizens and soldiers. Equal care was exercised in the selection of the enlisted personnel. The purpose of the organization, as stated in the Act creating it was: "To serve as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to marching regiments * * * *"

It does not matter that this corps failed, in the exigencies of actual war, to fully meet the expectations of its sponsors. The reasons therefore are readily understood; but the principle, when applied in peace, in wise preparation for war, is sound, and no better proof of this assertion exists than is shown in the record of your own Regiment. It has given in time of war some 900 officers to the Armies of the United States, and of these during the Civil War alone over 20 per cent. attained the rank of general and field officer. Certainly, this is a striking example of what can be done. Your Regiment, in fact, if not in name, is and has been a real military academy. It has fostered military knowledge in its own State and has kept alive a military spirit; it has been the model on which new Guard Regiments have been formed and has furnished many efficient officers for them; its record, too, shows it to have been a rock of safety for city and State in times of peril, and finally, for the Nation itself, it has been a veritable mine of officers for its forces in war.

Colonel Appleton, the record of the 7th Regiment shows that in the principles which have governed it there exist elements of strength found in but few other National Guard commands. These elements have made it what it is to-day and has been. May they endure and grow so that the Regiment's second century's record will be as brilliant and as honorable as its first."

Corporation Counsel Delany, who spoke for the City of New York, aroused tremendous enthusiasm. He said:

"Colonel Appleton, officers and members of the Seventh Regiment—You may have observed the arrangement of the guests at this center table, whereby the representative of the Law Department is assigned to one end and the representative of the College of the City of New York to the other, as if a wise Providence deemed it advisable to have law and reason so placed as to overcome the in-



GENERAL ALBERT L. MILLS,
SUPT. U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

fluence of all the fighting men who sit between them. (Laughter.)

You have listened to laudation of yourselves to-night, and not a word of praise spoken has been undeserved nor has there been wanting that one voice which has approved everything good which has been said of the Regiment. (Laughter.)

I have the honor to speak to-night in behalf of the City of New York, without which the Seventh Regiment could not have been.

Your organization has been declared by many speakers to be the most brilliant and conspicuous example of citizen soldiery in the United States. The judgment is well merited. But let us not forget that there is only one city in the world which could have produced such a regiment, and that is the one which did produce it—the great City of New York. (Applause).

Many have re-told to you stories of the patriotic response which the men of your Regiment made to the call of country in the darkest days of its dangers and its disasters. The record stretches itself over one hundred years and preserves the evidence of the bravery of your men who, standing prepared for war in the midst of peace, jumped to the defense of the Union when civil strife threatened its dismemberment. This record embalms in the sweet spices of the recollection of a grateful people their heroic sacrifices made for the common good upon the field of battle.

I know the value of such traditions and such example, and I would be the last to take from

the glory of such achievements one jot or tittle of the praise which should be bestowed upon them. I would not minimize the fame of any deed of unselfish sacrifice or of heroic endeavor.

These are not, however, the greatest achievements of your Regiment. Nor has war been the field of its best striving for the welfare of your country and its people. War has no justification unless it nurtures the hope that it will be the harbinger of peace. Military bodies have no reason for existence except it be for the preservation of peace. War is the season of the storm and stress of a nation. Peace is the summer of its sunshine and joy. War means slaughter and tumult and destruction. Peace means order, popular submission to law and to lawfully constituted authority and the construction of a nation and the happiness of its people.

Freedom is not lawlessness, for lawlessness is tyranny. All the armies which could be marshalled together upon all the battle-fields of the world could not keep us free. There must be preserved in the hearts of the people a love for human freedom in order that they may be free. There must be a respect for law. Order must reign, for order is Heaven's first law, and without this reign of law and order armies might be made the vilest and most oppressive instruments of despotism itself and the people be reduced to serfdom. The pages of history attest the fact that no absolutism has ever been so tyrannous as that of a military despotism.

While the chief function of an army finds its exercise on the field of battle, war must still be the last resort of a nation—must be undertaken merely to produce peace in the interests of its people.

The greatest glory of your Regiment and of all similar organizations is that while you prepare for war you do not neglect to cultivate the virtues of peace. You stand as an embodiment of the idea of the citizen soldier teaching the example of respect for the superior authority lawfully constituted and of willing submission to law. You bow before law as the supreme rule which should control the consciences of men. This lesson, which through one hundred years you have taught your fellow citizens, far transcends any achievement which you have or could have performed by the arts and the methods of war. This is an example which should ever be kept before the minds of a free people who are determined to remain free.

There is no higher order of bravery than that courage which dares to do right—which dares to do the right even when the right is unpopular. (Great applause). This princi-

ple may be well taught by precept. You have taught it by a better method—example. In time of peace you have considered it a high honor to obey, a commendable practice to submit to superior authority, and have made live not in words but in deeds the maxim that "noble as it is to die for one's country, it is nobler still to live for it."

The flower of the young manhood of the business world just entering into an active life of commerce or industry or professional work for the purpose of living usefully or pursuing a bread-winning occupation is taught by your one hundred years of example, the principles of exalted patriotism which keep the welfare of country and of fellow-men ever before their eyes as a noble end for their endeavor.

This magnificent city of which we are so proud is steadily rising to the place of the first position in the world. It is encountering the most perplexing problems of municipal construction, and not always does it labor in joy, for no great enterprise can ever be conducted without the earnest solicitude of faithful and intelligent men. Our interest in its welfare is to see that no misstep is made which will lead us away from the path of true greatness. If missteps should be made we must always be courageous enough to re-trace our steps and return to the right path. This city is destined to be the richest city in the world. It is destined to be the largest and most populous in the world, but our greatest hope and our fondest desire is that history shall record it to be, and we shall live to see it, not only all this but more—the best and the freest city in the world.

We form the landing place for a large proportion of the people, who, driven by adverse circumstances or the operation of oppressive governments from the lands of their nativity come to these shores in search of better opportunities here. It is desirable that they should come to us. They are of the human family—bone of our bone—flesh of our flesh. We wish to see them escape from oppression and we heartily welcome them, if well intentioned, into this land of opportunity. The development of this continent will give them all enough to do. But the wrongs which they have suffered for centuries have left their impress upon them, and they must be made to understand our government. They must be taught what is the meaning of free American institutions and true American citizenship.

Your Regiment and similar organizations have done such work well in the past. And your practice of the soldierly virtues of discipline and self-control, submission to law and obedience to authority shall teach them the



AN HOUR BEFORE THE BANQUET BEGAN

fundamental characteristics of free manhood. You are to the manner born and you know the lesson by experience and inheritance. Teach it to the new comers. Renew its meaning in the hearts of all your fellow-citizens. Such an effort is the best man can make and no glory can out-shine that which will settle upon your success in this. That will be work indeed—for guardians of peace and preservers of public order. It will add to the lustre of the name of the Seventh Regiment and contribute to the advancement of our city—it will make more resplendent still the emblem of the Stars and Stripes which we cherish as our fathers did before us, and which still is and which we hope shall ever be the aegis which shall protect us and our children and after us their children's children forever."

President Finley said:

"The remark of the tired and wounded soldier (who has been assigned by after-dinner historians to divers regiments, but who was actually a member of the Seventh in that memorable march from Annapolis to Washington)—his remark that he loved his country, that he was ready to fight for it, bleed for it, and if necessary die for it, but if he got through this war alive he'd never love another country, expresses very accurately my attitude of mind toward this Regi-

ment. I am ready to go with you to war if the country needs your services, to share your last ration with you, and die in the last ditch with you, but if I get through this speech alive, I'll never love another regiment—so much.

I've just been reading the history of the Seventh Regiment. It looks like Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography" and it reads like an abridged history of the United States for the last century, but it *is* like a beautiful pattern of some bright color repeating itself in a dull tapestry, for it is the story of a body of men who have had what Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes calls a "splendid carelessness for life" and "divine folly of honor." The Regiment is defined in the dictionaries as the largest permanent association of men bearing arms, with a colonel as its highest officer. But this is a superficial definition. A regiment, such as this, is a volunteer insurance company, with thought only of the honor of the life of the insured and not of the length of it; an association for the prevention, not of cruelty to animals or children, but of cowardice in men, an institution for the education not in higher learning but in braver living. It is a company of Arthurian Knights and this is the Table Round.

Now, I suppose that the dictionary-makers will not accept my definition as a substitute in their next editions. And your neighbors will say

these men are not knights; this man is a banker, this a lawyer, this an editor and this one I saw yesterday morning swinging from a subway strap. Not long ago in reading some reminiscences of the Civil War I came upon a tribute paid by a Confederate General to one of our Northern generals, a great one-eyed giant from the Northern part of this State. The description made one think of the perfect knight, a brave gallant spirit in search of the Grail. But I chanced to see this same giant knight a few days later, not mounted upon a gaily caparisoned horse, but depositing his ticket in a chopping box at one of the Third Avenue Elevated stations. Yet he was no less a knight, and you are by avocation, knights, whatever your vocations.

But I am asked to speak very briefly of the Regiment as an educational institution.

In quest of a new metaphor by which to make clear the meaning of education, I said to some New York teachers a few days ago that education was the science or art of human gunnery; the course of training or study being the gun, the child or youth the projectile and the teacher the man behind the gun. And it is a fit figure for my purposes to-night.

The barbarian in his warfare, and his education also, used a sling, the early civilized man a catapult, but we use a tube—a “recking tube” as Kipling calls it. Now there may be many kinds of tubes or guns, not only in the size, in the character of the bore, and the depth of the barrel, but also in their purpose and service. For example, the common school is the educational shotgun. It is loaded with a number of little projectiles which are synchronously shot often toward several objects or ideals instead of one. (One of our most discussed subjects at present in this field of gunnery is whether it is better to make the charge more or less scattering.) The technical and professional school is the pistol or the rifle. Its aim is specific and must be accurate if its projectile is to be effective. With a shotgun you may hit what you are not specifically aiming at. With a rifle if you do not hit what you are aiming at your shot is wasted. The price of specialization is the peril of missing altogether. The college curriculum is the cannon; it carries long distances and is often aimed at unseen objects, which it sometimes hits.

But whatever the variety of gun is, you will notice that it is a tube, something that gives initial direction. The uneducated man is one who has never been subject to the restraints of a tube. He is like a rock shot up by a blast: he may go farther and “do more execution,” but you cannot be certain where he will fetch up. If you consult the target book, commonly known as “Who’s Who,” you will find that an immensely greater number, proportionately, of tubed or educated men are collected about the bull’s eye. But

the tube is after all not the most important factor. It is the man behind it. General Gordon, in his reminiscences, commenting especially upon the awful record of blood at Chickamauga, said that the high ratio of carnage of that and other battles as compared with the loss of life in European battles, was not due to the longer range of the rifles or the more destructive character of the implements of warfare, but to the personal character and the consecrated courage of the American soldiers, Northern and Southern. He tells elsewhere of a Southern stalwart mountaineer, who in the thick of the battle of Malvern Hill, seeing a panic-stricken rabbit flying in terror to the rear through a gap made in the Confederate lines by one of General McClellan’s big guns, displaying its white flag of truce, shouted so that his voice was heard above the din of battle: “Go’ it Molly Cottontail, I wish I could go with you.” And one of his comrades catching up the refrain added: “Yes, and I’d be going too if it wasn’t for my *character*.” Its the character and courage and steadiness of the men behind the tubes that are, more than mere curricula, responsible for the accurate starting of the perverse little human projectiles toward the mark of our ideals and for the high ratio of efficiency at the other end of the range, though the bullets do not always go where they are sent. It is perhaps fortunately so, for there are not enough presidencies, and generalships, and colonelcies to go ‘round.

I was shooting a few days ago with a sub-target gun. I pulled the trigger and at the other end of the gun a needle punctured the target telling where my bullet would have hit it if there had been a bullet. But a human bullet is a winged thing. There are incalculable forces that influence it after it leaves the muzzle of the tube; and there is a mysterious force within itself that may defy all known laws. Yet it never wholly gets away from the directional potency of the tube and let us all thank our teachers to-night for that.

The old epic with which we became familiar, some of us at least, in our academic days, was the song of “arms and the man.” And the epic of life is still a battle song, for life is still a battle, a struggle toward the ideals. And success in achieving them, in hitting the mark, is not to come merely from aiming straight at them, but from gauging the wind and reckoning with the force of gravitation and all that. And you of the Regiment have part with us of college and school in this noblest of arts—in *educating* youth, in leading them forth toward the mark, in helping to overcome the baser forces that drag a projected spirit down and bury it in the dust before it reaches the target; of adjusting the sights so that the wind of prejudice and whim will not carry it wide of the mark. How you have done and are doing this I need not here



7TH REGIMENT CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL MONUMENT IN CENTRAL PARK, AS DECORATED ON MAY 5, 1906

try to say, but the greatest service is this, that you have in all your training taught first of all through these hundred years that, there is something better than riches, wisdom, fame or life itself."

The banqueters sang "The Soldier's Farewell," a chorus of 2,400 strong, and then John Jerome Rooney, Ex-Co. A, read an original poem:

The Citizen-Soldier

I.

Who in the front of the deadly fight
Bares his breast for the cause of Right?

The gallant citizen-soldier!

Who, when the air is thick with death,
Heeds not the message the bullet saith
Nor fears the thundering cannon's breath?

The gallant citizen-soldier—

II.

He sees the threatening ramparts grow;
He sees the glistening lines of the foe—

The gallant citizen-soldier—

And nerving his arm, as a soldier can,
With a heart aglow to strike in the van,
He strikes for his country, he strikes for man—

The gallant citizen-soldier!

III.

Where the invader who dares appeal
Against our fortress of living steel?

The gallant citizen-soldier!

No mighty armies we vainly boast
To guard our nation from coast to coast,
For the tyrant knows that Columbia's host
Is her gallant citizen-soldier!

IV.

And well he knows that a freeman hath
The might of Freedom to arm the wrath
Of her gallant citizen-soldier!

And well he remembers the marvels done—
The deathless triumphs for Justice won
By Grant and Jackson and Washington
With the gallant citizen-soldier!

V.

Yet, not in the thick of the deadly strife
With the old-world hunger for human life

Lives our gallant citizen-soldier.

No! sweeter the days when wars shall cease,
When plenty shall wait on the land's increase
And Freedom and Honor shall march in peace
With the gallant citizen-soldier!

When Mr. Rooney finished his poem, Col. Appleton, who had stood erect all through the speaking, a small bugler at his side, stepped forward on the dais, and made a short talk.

Somebody called for three cheers for the Colonel, and the great drill hall resounded to the blasts of sound.

"Now, Grey Jackets, I do not have to tell you what I think of you. We have been together now for thirty-five years. It was a happy day when I put on the grey jacket and

loved my comrades. I am glad to be placed in a position where I can tell my men, God bless you all. You have always taken your duty seriously and performed it well.

The day is over for us. Let us be determined that we will carry on this Regiment, trying for strict discipline as we have in the past, always remembering our civic duties, and remembering, too, when the time comes, that our military duty is first.

It was not an easy task to bring together this great assemblage to-night, and I want to call upon the Chairman of this great hard-working Committee to say a few words.

Now, gentlemen, we will hear from our hard-working Chairman."

Major Charles E. Lydecker, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, talked for a few minutes, thanking the men of the Regiment for their services in making the Centennial Celebration a go. The men of the Seventh cheered the Major with the ripping, rushing siss-s-s boom-m-m ah-h-h cheer of the Seventh.

Major Lydecker said:

"Comrades: I know that you do not care to hear many words, but this great opportunity that is given to me I must embrace, with knowledge that whatever appreciation there is for the success of our celebration, which has been shown by the applause for the head of the Committee, is only an expression of appreciation of what each one of the fourteen heads of Committees in this great work has so successfully accomplished. I have to express my own thanks for the great work which the organization of these committees has made possible. They have divided our work, have decorated and embellished the Armory, have invited our guests, and have made known the historic facts connected with the celebration.

I would like to refer briefly to the fact that our invited guests were unanimous in recognizing that the Centennial was something of a national affair, and I have here a batch of responses from the Governors of States, the Adjutants General of States, from the Embassy at London and the Military Attache there, and from a most distinguished body of English officers who were made well acquainted with the Regiment through our little trip last year, when we went over to shoot with the Queen's Westminsters, and if I could read those letters to you, you would see how broad the sympathy of the United States and the sympathy of the United Kingdom is for the work that you have done as a National Guard organization. I cannot do it now, but you will be made acquainted with these facts, and they will recompense you for all the sacrifices that you may make in your personal lives and vocations in building up this great organization.

Now, gentlemen, that I cannot do this, and that the night is over, I again express for myself and my chiefs of Committees, thanks for your appreciation and your apparent enjoyment to-night. We are thankful for your attendance, the attendance of our distinguished guests, the appreciation the Regiment has received in their speeches, and now I ask you all as comrades to rise and sing "Auld Lang Syne'."

The guests of honor on the dais joined hands and swung their arms to the rhythm of the song. The Secretary of War furnished the center for the windup demonstration.

Before the Secretary, Gen. Grant and the others could descend from the dais, a crowd of Civil War Veterans made a rush for them, cheering the Secretary and the General. Then they sang a song composed especially for the amusement of Gen. Grant. The beginning and the end of this ditty and the betwixt and between of it was, "We fit with Grant at Vicksburg."

Col. Appleton escorted the Secretary of War, Gen. Grant and a number of other guests to his quarters

The Singing

Between each toast the entire assemblage joined heartily in singing songs which were printed on a separate folder and inclosed in the souvenir menu. A large-sized veteran's pin embossed in red, gold and blue appeared on the front page of the songs. The list, every one of which was sung, comprised the following:

The Star Spangled Banner.

America.

Comrades, Here To-night We Meet.

The Battle Cry of Freedom.

Comrades Touch the Elbow.

Marching Through Georgia.

Heidelberg.

Annie Laurie.

The Soldier's Farewell.

Auld Lang Syne.

Guests at the Banquet

An unusually distinguished array of guests were present at the banquet. They were placed on a dais extending along the entire south side of the Armory. In front of them were the great long tables extending halfway across the Armory, filled with veteran and active members, many of them being among the city's most prominent men in social, professional, financial, and business matters.

Those sitting on the dais were:

- Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regt., N. Y.
- Col. William G. Bates, 71st Regt., N. Y.
- Gen. James F. Bell, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.
- Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, President Union League Club.

Commodore Frederick G. Bourne.

Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, of Maryland.

Maj. Oliver B. Bridgman, Squadron A, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor M. Linn Bruce, of New York.

Capt. William A. Bryant, Essex Troop, N. G. N. Y.

Brig.-Gen. George M. Cole, Adjutant General of Connecticut.

Col. William C. Church.

Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. A.

Gen. John T. Cutting.

Corporation Counsel John J. Delany.

Col. Charles A. Denike, 10th Regt., N. Y.

Col. Thomas Dimond, President 7th Regt. Veteran Ass'n.

Col. Edward Duffy, 69th Regt., N. Y.

Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y.

President John H. Finley, College City of New York.

Capt. DeWitt C. Falls, 7th Regt., N. Y.

Maj. Willard C. Fisk, 7th Regt., N. Y.

Capt. John R. Foley, Adj. 69th Regt., N. G. N. Y.

Commander R. P. Forshaw, N. M. N. Y.

Maj. Theodore K. Gibbs, U. S. V.

Capt. Richard H. Greene, Sec. 7th Regt. War Veterans.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., Dept. of the East.

Richard H. Halsted, Esq.

Brig.-Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Adjutant General, N. G. N. Y.

Maj. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., U. S. A.

Lt.-Col. R. L. Howze, Commandant Cadets, U. S. M. A.

Gen. Henry W. Hubbell, U. S. A.

Col. James M. Jarvis, 8th Regt., N. G. N. Y.

Lt.-Col. William H. Kipp, 7th Regt., N. Y.

Maj. Charles E. Lydecker, 7th Regt., N. Y.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin.

Chaplain William E. McCord, 7th Regt., N. Y.

Comptroller Herman A. Metz.

Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent U. S. M. A.

Gen. Edward L. Molineux.

Col. William F. Morris, 9th Regt., N. Y.

Lt. John F. O'Ryan, 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y.

Capt. William H. Palmer, 7th Regt.

Gen. Horace Porter.

N. Taylor Phillips, Esq.

Gen. J. Fred Pierson.

Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, 3d Battery, N. G. N. Y.

Governor Henry Roberts, of Connecticut.

Lt. J. L. Roberts, U. S. A.

Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Roe, N. G. N. Y.

Col. William P. Roome.

John Jerome Rooney, Esq.

Maj. John T. Sadler, 3d Battalion, N. G. N. Y.

Col. Montgomery Schuyler.

Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, 7th Regt.
 Gen. Alexander Shaler.
 Capt. Elbert O. Smith.
 Gen. George Moore Smith, First Brigade.
 N. G. N. Y.
 Capt. Merritt Smith, Squadron A, N. G. N. Y.
 Maj. Daniel M. Stimson, M. D.
 Melville E. Stone, Esq.
 Secretary of War William H. Taft.
 Lt. Arthur F. Townsend, Squadron A, N. G.
 N. Y.
 Maj.-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., Division of Atlantic.
 Capt. John P. Wade, U. S. A.
 Gen. Samuel M. Welsh, 65th Regt., N. Y.
 Capt. Louis Wendel, First Battery, N. Y.
 William H. Wiley, Pres. 7th Regt. War Vets.
 Maj. David Wilson, Second Battery, N. Y.
 Capt. William M. Wright, U. S. A.

The Armory Decorations

The decorations of the immense drill shed, with its great arches, massive piers and expanse of blank walls, transformed, for the time being, into a magnificent banquet hall, were so complete and well proportioned, and the general effect so artistic and harmonious that analysis and detailed description but poorly portray the picture.

The ceiling of the Armory was canopied with wide streamers of white and gold, depending in sweeping curves from the highest point, between the roof trusses, down to the top of the side walls, and at both ends of the building radiating from the center of the arch to corresponding points on the walls.

Suspended below the streamers, at symmetrical intervals between the trusses, were mammoth clusters of American flags draped to gilt tipped spear-head staffs radiating from centers in immense tulip shaped effects, and composed of one hundred and twenty, large, twelve foot flags.

On the side walls, completely covering the spaces between the trusses, were hung great thirty foot ensigns in pairs, surmounted by a twelve foot frieze of stars and stripes, and on the face of each pier great groupings of silk banners, shields and flags, each banner bearing the name of some distinguished hero of the Regiment, and the battle in which he had met his death.

On the southerly side of the hall was erected a platform one hundred and seventy feet long, four feet high and sixteen feet in depth, on which were the guests' tables and speakers' rostrum. The front of the stand was decorated with a continuous and undulating drapery of American flags.

The back-ground consisted of a peri-style of white fluted columns, twelve in all, imposed

upon massive pedestals and surmounted by golden capitals above each of which was placed a trophy cluster of silk flags stacked in United States shields. A handsome drapery of Cerulean blue extended, and completely filled in the spaces from column to column in recessed panel effect. At the center was the sounding-board of pure white, over the center of which was blazoned in gold on maroon ground of circular form, the Regimental "7," flanked by groupings of flags of corresponding proportions. At the sides of the sounding-board on maroon ground appeared in gold, the numerals 1806-1906.

The band stand, situated directly opposite the speakers' rostrum on the northerly side, was trimmed with a deep valence of stars and stripes.

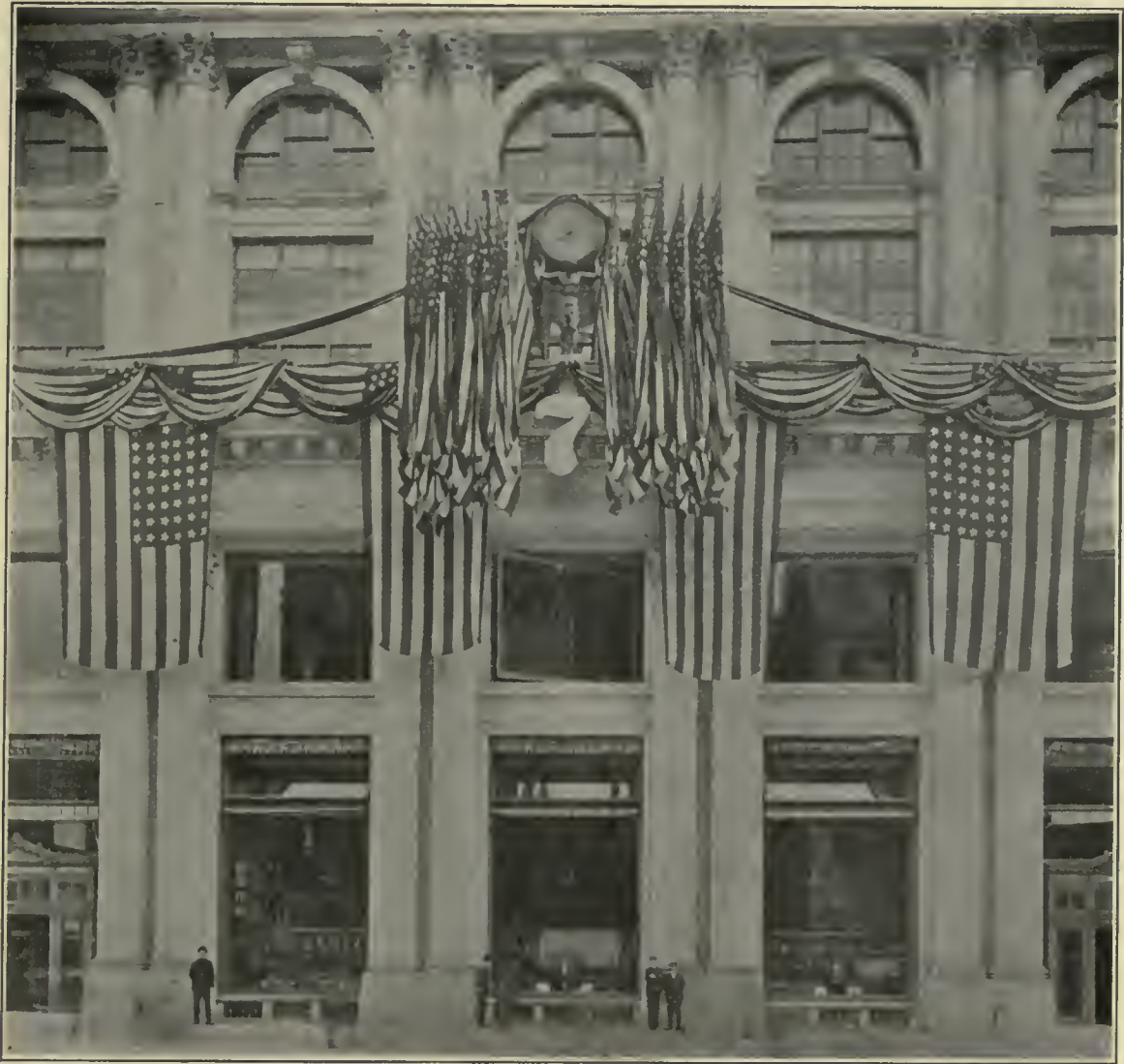
The decorations of the great blank East wall were of heroic proportions. At the centre showed the great seal of the United States, surrounded by thirty foot flags outspread like eagles' wings fifty feet wide and sixty feet high. To the right and left of the center group were smaller clusters composed of gonfalons, flags and banners, graduated in size to match the dimensions of the center group, and the whole admirably proportioned to that section of the hall.

A screen fifteen feet high and extending across the hall, was suspended for the purpose of cutting off the culinary department. Although erected as a necessity, the screen was skillfully hung with blue and topped with a lambrequin of silken flags, and made an effective decorative feature.

The fronts of the balconies were hung with garnet silk embroidered plush, with deep gold fringe, serving as an effective background, upon which were placed scores of clusters of silk American flags, attached to golden spear-tipped staffs in radiated sun-burst effect, and between which at both ends of the drill hall, great numerals showed the dates 1-8-0-6; 1-9-0-6.

Cut flowers and potted plants, electric lights, candelabrum and colored shades completed the decoration of the guests' tables; the tables in the body of the hall were covered with dogwood and apple blossoms.

As a frame to the picture the color and brilliancy of the decorative effect can be better imagined than described, but animated as it was on that great night by the presence, the action, the enthusiasm of twenty-five hundred loyal sons of the Regiment, and its distinguished guests, the flashing of many and vari-colored uniforms representing as many different organizations in which graduates of the Regiment are now serving, the picture was one of resplendent glory and beauty—which will ever live in the memory of those who participated in the One Hundredth Anniversary.



ONE OF THE MANY STRIKING DECORATIONS ON FIFTH AVE.—TIFFANY & CO.'S BUILDING

The Celebration Souvenir Menu

A treasured memento of the Regiment's Centennial Celebration and Banquet is the beautiful souvenir menu, with its illustrated historical sketch prepared by Maj. Charles E. Lydecker, Chairman of the General Committee on the Celebration, and printed in a manner creditable to the "art preservative of all arts." Besides the four cover pages, the book, which measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, contains twenty pages of letter press and half-tone illustrations; there is an external protective covering of satiny rice paper. Next to the title page is the list of toasts and speakers at the banquet and the programme of music by the 7th Regt. Band. The last inside page bears the list of officers and committeemen. The historical matter describes what the Regi-

ment was and is, and enlightens the uninformed on its code of ethics and ideals. The pictures are carefully selected to represent the Regiment's history, its noted commanders and important phases of its life. The crowning glory of the book is its illuminated covers, copied from drawings in colors made by Adj. D. W. C. Falls, the front cover page representing a soldier of the period of the formation of the first four companies in 1806, the last cover page picturing a soldier of the Seventh in the uniform of the Regiment's centennial year. The work was executed by the Reed & Barton Co., under the supervision of Mr. Ambrose S. Arnold, of Co. B.

The Book of the Celebration—the May and June issues of the GAZETTE, bound in grey cloth, one dollar.

Centennial Celebration Committees

7TH REGT., N. G., N. Y. DANIEL APPLETON, COLONEL.

Officers and Committeemen.

Chairman, Major Charles E. Lydecker.

Treasurer, Capt. Robert McLean.

Secretary, Cpl. Henry B. Heylman.

Capt. Richard H. Greene, Chairman War Veterans.

Col. Thomas Dimond, President Veterans.

Field and Staff—Lt. Col. William H. Kipp, Maj. Willard C. Fisk, Chairman House and Reception; Capt. DeWitt C. Falls, Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, Chairman Menu; Capt. J. Weston Myers, Chairman Food and Supply; Capt. William H. Palmer, Lt. C. Otto Tous-saint, Lt. William F. Wall.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sgt. Maj. J. F. Daniell, Sgt. Maj. E. S. Coy, Chairman Screens, Aisles, Etc.; Sgt. Maj. B. W. Wenman, Sgt. W. L. Jaques, Sgt. George L. Humphrey.

Co. K—Capt. Robert McLean, Chairman Press; Lt. Thomas Barron, W. W. Hoppin, Jr.; W. A. Hadden, J. W. W. Struthers, Acosta Nichols, Howland Pell, F. S. Pincus, Graham Smith.

Co. B—Capt. James E. Schuyler, Chairman Floor; Lt. J. R. Stewart, Chairman Seating; Lt. William M. Halsted, Edmund P. Fowler, E. McK. Froment, F. D. Clark, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Lt. James E. Ware, William D. Leonard, H. S. Kyle.

Co. G—Capt. William J. Underwood, Chairman Music; Lt. H. E. Crall, Lt. M. B. Nesbitt, James A. Petrie, John J. Bellman, William O. Raymond, Capt. Frank M. Drake, Lt. Robert M. Dunn, J. W. B. Rockwell.

Co. C—Capt. John W. McDougall, Chairman Invitations; Lt. Nicholas Engel, G. S. Fobes, William H. Hoffman, Jr.; H. W. Taylor, Maj. F. R. Lee, H. C. Meany, Edward McCoy.

Co. E—Capt. John A. Davidson, Chairman Food and Supply; Lt. Samuel K. Thomas, Frank M. Knight, Charles H. Reisig, Charles F. Porter, Lt. Austin E. Pressinger, Secretary Veterans; William E. Strauch,

Co. A—Capt. George A. Schastey, Chairman Platforms; Lt. Lyman O. Fisk, Lt. H. L. Naisawald, Frederick Gerst, Frederick O'Byrne, Emil Palmenberg, James A. Swinnerton, Howard W. Charles, T. Vietor.

Company D—Capt. Robert Mazet, Chairman Speakers; Lt. Burdett Kipp, Joseph M. Boyle, Albert W. Morley, Jr.; Frederick C. Pollard, Lt. Frederick H. Clark, Edwin W. Orvis, William Poillon.

Co. I—Capt. Benjamin B. McAlpin, Chairman In-signia; Lt. John A. LeBoutillier, R. K. Potter, Samuel D. Folsom, T. H. Gee, Capt. E. G. Arthur, Lt. H. C. DuVal, Lt. H. V. Keep, H. H. Holly.

Co. H—Capt. Louis J. Joscelyn, Chairman Printing; Lt. A. M. Pressinger, S. M. Richardson, George E. Baldwin, H. L. Butler, Charles Wylie, Leigh K. Lydecker, Lt. William B. Miles, Lt. J. P. Burrell, Harry Canfield.

Co. F—Capt. Louis W. Stotesbury, Chairman Decoration; Lt. W. S. Covell, R. W. Millie, J. S. Clark, R. H. Patton, F. M. Crossett, A. V. Pancoast, R. J. Chatry, G. D. Pitman.

Relics on View

A large case in the main hall near the Park Ave. entrance to the Armory attracted much attention during the Centennial festivities. It was filled with relics of the early days of the Regiment. Among the extremely interesting contents were the original muster rolls of the first four companies.

The Waiters' Strike

The waiters' strike was an annoying incident, but fortunately a fiasco, so far as our guests were concerned, as few among the 2,400 diners knew that the feast nearly came to an end before it even began. The waiters waited until it was too late to get substitutes and then made their demand for \$3 apiece instead of \$2.

Reisenweber had the contract for the banquet, and employed 250 waiters in addition to 100 from the restaurant's regular force. It was the 250 that made all the trouble. After the dinner was over they were put out of the Armory. Then they got angry and decided to make a move on Reisenweber's restaurant, at Fifty-eighth St. and Eighth Ave.

The place was filled with diners, many of them women, when the waiters marched up at about 10 o'clock. It was like a siege. The army of waiters surrounded the restaurant and many of them peered through the windows. Mr. Wagner, in the absence of General Manager Fischer at the Armory, was alarmed, too.

The waiters appointed a spokesman, and he went in to interview Mr. Wagner. The demand was made that the men be paid off immediately, but Mr. Wagner refused.

"We employed you through agencies," he said, "and we'll pay the agencies."

The spokesman insisted, but the manager was obdurate. When the crowd outside heard of the conversation there were mutterings. Wagner telephoned Police Headquarters, and pretty soon reserves from the West Forty-seventh St. Station were hurrying up Eighth Ave. This display dispersed the waiters.

At the Armory dinner Mr. Fischer did not know there was anything in the wind until it was time to send in the soup. All the arrangements had gone on smoothly. The leader of the strikers approached him.

"We want more money," he said.

"What?" exclaimed the manager.

"We want more money, and we are going to get it or quit."

"Quit! You can't quit now. The dinner is just about to begin."

The waiter smiled at Mr. Fischer's failure to grasp the situation.

"We can quit—and if you don't raise our pay to \$3.00, we'll do it."

According to the contract each waiter was to get \$2 for his services. This of course, did not include tips. Mr. Fischer did some quick thinking.

"I'll give you the \$3.00," he said.

The dinner went on. The guests noticed a slight delay, but considered it nothing to be wondered at. The excited tones back of the huge curtain at the east end of the Armory

were thought to be only part of the culinary processes. Meanwhile the Regimental officers had heard of the affair and were making plans.

When the coffee was on the waiters were told to go. They demurred. Capt. J. Weston Myers said to the plain clothes men from the East Sixty-seventh St. Station:

"I want those men put out."

In five minutes 350 waiters, surprised and angry, were on the Lexington Avenue sidewalk, looking up at the closed doors of the Armory. It was then that they decided to march on the restaurant.

MENU.

Canape favorite
Mock turtle à la Francaise
Cotelette de crabe, Victoria
Filet de bœuf aux champignons frais
Pommes rissolées Haricots verts
Sorbet de fantaisie
Imperial squab au cresson
Glacé aux fruits Petits fours
Café
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Selected Brut
White Rock



THE CENTENNIAL MEDAL



GENERAL GEORGE MOORE SMITH

Veterans Who Paraded First Division

Brevet Maj.-Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding First Brigade, N. G. N. Y., Marshal.

Ex-members of the 7th Regt., who are in the regular service or in the National Guard or Naval Militia of New York or any other State and entitled to wear their uniforms.

Brigadier General—Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, N. G., N. J.

Colonels—George R. Dyer (K), 12th Regt., N. G., N. Y.; William G. Bates (K), 71st Regt., N. G., N. Y.; David E. Austin (H), 13th Regt., H. A. N. G., N. Y.; Charles A. Denike (D), 10th Regt., N. G., N. Y.; Henry W. Freeman (D), 1st Regt., N. G., N. J.; William S. Righter (G), Supernumerary N. G., N. Y.; Eugene K. Austin (B), Supernumerary N. G., N. Y.

Lieutenant Colonels—Thomas J. O'Donohue (G), A. A. G., First Brigade, N. G., N. Y.; J. Hollis Wells (E), 71st Regt., N. G., N. Y.; J. Wray Cleveland (I), Inspector, N. G., N. Y.; Arthur F. Schermerhorn (K), Supernumerary, N. G., N. Y.

Majors—Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., U. S. A.; Harris B. Fisher (K), Q. M., First Brigade, N. G., N. Y.; Frederic C. Thomas (I), Commissary, First Brigade, N. G., N. Y.; Alfred H. Abeel (K), Inspector, First Brigade, N. G., N. Y.; John J. Byrne (H), 9th Regt., N. G., N. Y.; Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr. (B), Judge Advocate, Second Brigade, N. G., N. Y.; A. J. Bleeker (K), 71st Regt., N. G., N. Y.; J. Phillip Benard (K), 12th Regt., N. G., N. Y.; S. Wood McClave (D), 1st Brigade, N. G., N. J.; David Banks, Jr. (K), Supernumerary, N. G., N. Y.; John R. Hegeman, Jr. (E), I. S. A. P., O. O., First Brigade, N. G., N. Y.

Captains—J. Henry Townsend (H), Asst. Insp., 1st Brigade, N. G., N. Y.; Charles S. Richards (D), Q. M., 12th Regt., N. G., N. Y.; Arthur W. Little (I), A. D. C., First Brigade, N. G., N. Y.; John R. Foley (B), Adjutant 69th Regt., N. G., N. Y.; William A. Bryant (H), Essex Troop, N. G., N. J.; Charles E. Maxfield (F), 47th Regt., N. G., N. Y.; Edward O. Power (I), 12th

B, '62, '63; I. S. Vanderbilt, Co. B, '61; Eugene A. Cahill, Co. B, '62; William H. Jackson, Co. C, '62, '63; Henry P. Butler, Co. C, '62; W. B. Searles, M. D., Co. E, '63; E. T. Bragaw, Co. H, '62; Charles D. Allen, Co. H, '61, '62, '63; Jonathan Thorne, Co. K, '62, '63; James L. Beyea, M. D., Co. K, '62; Nelson H. Oakley, Co. C, '61, '62.

Sgt. Maj. Richard F. Ware, Co. B, '61, '62, '63, Commanding.

Lt. H. M. Funston, Co. A, '61, '62, '63; Charles Banomin, Co. A, '61; I. V. Vandervoort, Co. B, '61; Charles L. Hadley, Co. B, '62, '63; Granville B. Smith, Co. B, '61; Charles H. Lowrie, Co. B, '63; Frank A. Dawes, Co. B, '63; George W. Street, Co. B, '62; George W. Post, Co. E, '62; W. P. Howell, Co. H, '61; C. R. Tyng, Co. I, '62; Capt. Julius F. Simons, Co. F, '63.

Hon. E. H. Lacombe, Co. K, Judge U. S. Cir., Ct., '62, '63, Commanding.

John H. Swartz, Co. A, '61; Henry P. Staggs, Co. A, '61; William A. Sharp, Co. A, '61, '62; George W. Wright, Co. B, '63; Stephen W. Codey, Co. B, '61; John Roome, Co. B, '61, '62; James W. Miller, Co. B, '61, '62; Edward S. Crane, Co. G, '61, '62, '63; James S. Burroughs, Co. G, '63; John H. Dunscomb, Co. G, '61, '62, '63; George W. Marlor, Co. I, '61, '62; Henry H. Wotherspoon, Co. K, '61, '62, '63.

Chas. A. Schermerhorn, Co. G, '62, '63, Commanding.

Cpl. Henry L. Leach, Co. A, '62, '63; Cpl. Fred G. Ageus, Co. B, '61, '62, '63; A. Garrison, Co. B, '61; E. A. Whitfield, Co. B, '61, '62; D. L. H. Ward, Co. B, '63; John B. Franklyn, Co. E, '61; Charles A. Benedict, Co. E, '61; E. E. Schermerhorn, Co. G, '62, '63; Jarvis C. Howard, Co. I, '63; Iva L. Beebe, Co. F, '63; G. C. Ferris, Co. F, '61; Charles H. Leland, Co. K, '61.

James Delmage Trimbald, Co. B, '63, Commanding.

Washington Brockner, Co. B, '63; O. M. Chace, Co. B, '61, '62, '63; Richard L. Salisbury, Co. B, '61, '62, '63; H. W. Smith, Co. E, '62; W. R. Potts, Co. G, '62; George W. Smith, Co. H, '61; James Benedict, Co. H, '63; James F. Hayden, Co. G, '61, '62; Silas B. Brownell, Co. H, '61; Edward Dart, Co. H, '62; Carmon Nichols, Co. D, '63; Hiram Schornmaker, Co. D, '63.

Capt. George C. Farrar, Co. K, '61, Commanding.

Horace W. Fuller, Co. K, '61; S. V. Mann, Co. K, '63; Cpl. Daniel S. Mapes, Co. E, '61, '62; Henry A. Smith, Co. E, '62, '63; George H. Dailey, Co. E, '63; Edward Beebe, Co. K, '61, '62; B. G. Talbert, Co. C, '63; William Cockhill Potts, Co. G, '62; J. C. Aiken, Co. D, '63; Benjamin Parr, Co. D, '63; Ezra W. Bennett, Co. C, '63; Foster W. Mabie, Co. H, '61, '62.

Civil War officers, 52; Spanish war officers, 31; Seventh's service men, 94. Total war veterans parading, 177.

Third Division

Col. Thomas Dimond, President of the 7th Regt. Veterans' Association, Marshal. Mounted staff: Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Lt. Austin E. Pressinger, Cpl. Edward Schermerhorn, August Belmont, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Dr. R. N. Disbrow. Ex-Members of the 7th Regt. not parading in the two previous Divisions. The names of some ex-members are included who did not parade, but attended the banquet.

COMPANY A.

Maj. R. Allison, C. M. Amerman, G. C. Arrowsmith, F. P. Bensel, N. Barbour, R. P. Barron, E. T. Barrows, T. R. Barton, L. Bastable, Lt. C. F. Bement, Lt. W. D. Bigelow, E. A. Bliss, W. R. Bostwick, C. Borrowson, J. Bruyn, W. G. Bumsted, L. Burt, E. F. Byrne, E. T. Butler, H. A. G. Barth, T. G. Barry, Maj. L. H. Broome,



GENERAL EDWARD L. MOLINEUX

T. H. Burchell, R. F. Cartwright, Jr.; W. Chalmers, M. H. Chase, H. W. Charles, C. H. Clayton, T. J. Coe, H. W. Comegys, T. J. Conroy, G. D. Cook, W. T. Conville, A. C. Cazalar, J. Corcoran, J. H. Croll, Lt. J. R. Cummings, Lt. B. V. Curnen, R. B. Currie, G. W. Cowen, Capt. G. F. Cooke, A. C. Chenoweth, Remsen Darling, W. H. Dillon, J. Drevet, F. B. Dixon, N. Doyle, J. W. Day.

R. W. Elliott, Lt. R. D. Evans, J. V. Freeman, Lt. H. M. Funston, J. J. Fabre, J. A. Faye, E. Fenn, H. Filson, Lt. H. L. Freeland, W. M. Frame, Capt. W. A. French, C. A. Frank, J. J. Gordon, E. W. Gould, W. S. Inglis, F. W. Janssen, Capt. H. W. Janssen, Lt. J. L. Jordan, J. B. Haskin, Capt. H. I. Hayden, W. G. Happy, C. W. Henry, Capt. C. E. Heuberger, J. E. Hill, S. M. Hook, J. J. Healy, F. E. Hume, H. S. Hull, J. T. Hayden, E. F. Jones, Capt. J. E. Kelley, J. T. Kirby, H. H. Knox, H. L. Leach, Sr.; H. L. Leach, Jr.; R. H. Lockwood, B. C. Lockwood, W. L. Maher, C. F. March, C. H. Mathews, H. C. Mecklem, Jr.; F. H. Meeder, Lt. J. J. McKenna, Lt. R. McWilliam, O. Mohle, I. Morrow, T. N. Motley, Lt. W. G. Mazzarene, E. J. Murray, J. P. Murray, Capt. P. W. Maguire, C. W. McKeon, S. P. Murray, F. A. Mackenzie.

W. K. Norris, H. S. Norris, George Oakley, Charles Osborn, R. O'Byrne, E. T. Palmenberg, W. A. Paepke, R. E. Parraga, R. H. Pelton, G. F. Picken, W. P. Pressinger, G. C. Parkinson, I. Radley, Jr.; F. M. Randall, A. T. Rode, Lt. L. F. J. Rooney, T. M. Stewart, Jr.; D. S. Skinner, R. T. Smith, C. W. Spear, W. R. Sproulls, J. R. Stanton, F. McM. Stanton, E. J. Selover, A. F. Stone, A. H. Storer, Brevt. Lt. Col. C. N. Swift, J. A. Swinnerton, W. F. Saportas, H. P. Staggs, G. Silver, Capt. C. J. Therriot, J. M. Tallman, J. W. Taylor, L. H. Thorn, Lt. P. R. Towne, Capt. J. H. Townsend, W. B. Tufts, H. W. Underwood, B. C. Van Dyke, L. E. Vannier, F. C. Van Zandt, Lt. V. W. Voorhees, A. Hobart Walton, W. E. Ward, F. B. Wilson, Theodore Wilson, W. J. Wells, F. C. Wightman, M. Wooley, O. F. Wood, A. Andrew Yost.

COMPANY B.

Henry F. Abeel, Charles L. Acker, Frederick G. Agens, E. A. Allen, C. Henry Arnold, Col. Eugene K. Austin, R. R. Bellington, H. L. Backus, A. C. Bain-



GENERAL RICHARD N. BOWERMAN

bridge, F. C. Barlow, J. F. Baudouine, C. M. Benedict, Louis Bertachman, Lt. H. V. D. Black, John V. Black, Wallace Black, Franklin Black, T. J. Blank, W. R. Bostwick, Charles F. Bradbury, D. J. Burtis, J. H. Bartholomew, F. A. K. Bryan, G. M. Barretto, K. W. Bible, John C. Bloomfield, E. R. Brevoort, C. M. Benedict, Washington Brockner, Charles H. Brigham, Charles F. Burhaus, Charles F. Bostwick, W. R. Bostwick, Lt. Owen W. Beach, Eugene C. Cahill, W. C. Camp, T. Cassebeer, O. M. Chase, Capt. George H. Clark, John H. Clark, F. J. Clarkson, Charles A. Cone, Fred H. Cone, Richard C. Conner, Charles P. Cocks, R. C. Corner, Lt. George H. Clark, James W. Clarke, William Cunningham, J. H. Clark, William H. Crane, Rev. F. M. Cutter, G. H. Crawford, W. L. Darling, Frank A. Dawes, C. L. Drummond, Col. Frank E. Davidson, Maj. Clarence H. Eagle, E. Nelson Ehrhart, G. E. Fountain, J. Willis Fitzgerald, Charles S. Ganbert, Charles P. Geddes, A. Gerry, E. W. P. Glas-sere, Lt. John C. Griffin, Francis Gottsberger, Lt. Robert E. Gould, Edward L. Gridley, Abram Garrison, Charles E. Halsted, J. E. Hasler, Fred E. Hairland, J. B. Have-land, Capt. W. L. Hazen, A. E. Heatz, Edwin D. Hewitt, Maj. Henry W. Hovey, S. T. Hubbard, H. M. Halsted, W. C. Hubbard, George B. Hayes, Charles L. Hadley, C. V. V. Hurd, W. P. Jones, Lt. J. M. Jones, C. Y. Judson, J. E. Jenkins, Joseph J. Kellinger, W. M. Kennard, Maj. Frank Keck, R. F. Kennellie, W. C. B. Kemp, Harry B. Kyle, William D. Leonard, Warren A. Leonard, Maj. R. H. Laumbeer, Charles H. Lowerre, R. T. Lyon, Frank A. Lent, G. McDougall, Frank W. McDougall, F. B. McKay, W. B. Mabie, Charles A. Maxfield, Capt. Henry Melville, Charles B. Meyer, Allen T. Miner, Maj. Gen. E. L. Molineux, James J. Morrison, J. W. Miller, Harry D. Miles, John B. Marie, George G. Milne, P. H. Many, Frank B. McGay, C. L. McClave, Charles Lee Myers, William P. Mankin, George L. Nelson, R. D. Neeson, Lt. H. M. Nesbitt, Capt. Peter Palmer, M. C. Patterson, Dr. Charles G. Pease, William J. Phillips, C. H. Plump, George D. Pond, Fred A. Potts, Dr. N. M. Pattison, George H. Richards, James Reardan, C. E. Roach, Lt. J. E. Roeser, Girard Romaine, John W. Roome, John N. Ryan, F. C. Ryder, A. P. Riker, Ross C. Randolph, Gladstone K. Rodgers, Richard L. Salesbury, Maj. Gen.

Alexander Shaler, W. E. Stanly, Frank A. Shepard, L. B. Sherman, R. P. Sherman, Frank Smith, Gen. George Moore Smith, Granville T. Smith, T. C. Smith, R. C. Smith, Robert I. Smyth, Lt. E. Sniffen, C. E. Snedecor, William C. Spear, E. F. Stone, C. A. Stoneback, E. H. Stoneback, H. Louis Street, E. F. Striker, R. F. Stac-poole, James R. Sutton, J. Woolsey Shepherd, Douglass Taylor, Frank D. Tausley, W. P. Taylor, Capt. J. M. Thompson, J. Delmage Trimble, Lt. Paul R. Towne, David Valentine, A. H. Van Buskirk, J. V. W. Vander-voort, John C. Vedder, Isaac Vanderbilt, Maj. George G. Ward, M. D.; R. F. Ware, James E. Ware, Anderson Waydell, William Weiss, James F. Wenman, James W. Wenman, J. H. Wray, J. N. Wright, Gaylord B. White, Frank C. Wright, Lt. H. B. Welsh, Joseph C. Williams, E. A. Whitfield, George H. Wright, George L. Wilson, Fred A. Wane, E. L. Young, W. D. Youmans, William J. Yates, Capt. A. C. Zabriskie.

COMPANY C.

Lt. John Amory, Fred T. Alder, Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Ball, Dr. John C. Barron, John W. Butler, Charles P. Britton, Lt. M. Baxter, Jr.; Charles H. Bell, John J. Brogan, Jr.; Louis Bender, Henry P. Butler, E. W. Bennett, Lt. B. A. Boughan, William Broadhurst, T. Fred Clowes, J. W. Carter, Capt. C. H. Covell, Lt. A. S. Chatfield, Hewitt Coburn, Jr.; H. P. Carrington, Lt. M. Crane.

George L. Doty, I. S. Douglas, L. L. Drake, Henry Dunkak, John P. Dunn, James H. Davidson, H. F. De Groot, Frederick L. De Grann, James S. Drinker, Charles F. French, John J. Finnell, B. T. Fairchild, Clinton Foster, William H. Foster, L. A. Fish, S. W. Fairchild, W. B. Gruly, R. H. Goffe, Jr.; John Gillies, J. W. Halstead, William E. Hoxie, Halsey Hazleton, William H. Heisser, Henry Hesse, Jr.; H. M. Hancock, A. M. Hearn, Charles E. Hanselt, M. L. Hadley, A. L. Heyer, Val Heyerdah, Benjamin F. Hillery, W. A. Hearn, W. H. Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, F. C. Knowles, James C. Knox, Lt. James H. Lee, Lt. Paul Loeser, Maj. R. Frederick Lee, Harry S. Lyons.

George F. Morschhauser, Louis G. W. A. Meurer, William M. Marston, Lt. W. H. Massey, Lt. Addison McDougall, Joseph McKee, H. C. Meany, William P. Merritt, Edward McCoy, Gen. C. H. McKibbin, T. R. McNell, H. E. McLewee, Charles A. Maurice, John J. McCrum, Otto Meurer, Edward J. McNicol, R. B. Moneypenny, Capt. John W. Murray, R. G. Neidlinger, W. H. Oliver, E. Osterholt, N. H. Oakley, F. W. Pope, I. R. Pierson, Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard, R. C. Rath-bone, James J. Reid, Clarence L. Smith, J. Siegel, Will-iam R. Pettigrew, Charles R. Shaw, A. L. Smidt, John W. Peck, J. B. Simpson, George Schwegler, William H. Schwegler, H. W. Squires, Thomas Franklin Smith, M. D.; Thomas D. Scoble, Capt. E. Steiger, Jr.; W. H. Shaw, Jr.; A. T. Swanson, Conrad Stein, E. Twyef-ort, B. G. Talbert, Henry F. Tiedemann, Nelson D. Thomson, Hugh B. Thomson, John P. Thornton, John Unger, Jr.; George D. Vail, Col. William E. Van Wyck, James H. Walden, W. J. Wilson, W. B. Wilson, Maj. David F. Wright, Vincent M. Youmans.

COMPANY D.

K. J. Adams, J. Q. Adams, J. C. Aiken, C. R. Beeck-man, J. Bain, C. C. Beard, F. K. Blanchard, C. Bonyng, T. H. Beeckman, Jose Chaves, Lt. F. H. Clark, F. A. Colt, E. M. Conger, L. C. Connolly, Capt. H. D. Cooper, W. F. Crane, R. W. Crothers, B. K. Curtis, F. T. Curtis, T. E. D. Darlin, W. A. Darling, Jr.; A. Demorest, Col. Charles A. Denike, F. J. Dessoir, Lt. C. T. Dillingham, J. B. Dumont, F. P. Duryea, Capt. Ed-ward Earle, M. H. Elliott, R. B. Elliott, H. C. Ely, G. H. Floto, Col. H. W. Freeman, G. A. Gardiner, William Gaston, Charles E. Goodhue, Sgt. Maj. L. W. Gulager, S. J. Hall, Theodore Hallett, W. H. Hollister, J. D. Hoffmire, J. D. Hopkins, Jr.; E. E. Huber, C. W. Kane,

A. Keller, R. Kipp, Col. F. K. Kopper, D. Lang, S. P. Lasell, W. W. Lee, J. C. Lefferts, H. C. Lima, G. B. Little, H. B. Ludlum.

A. McClave, John McClave, Lt. Col. S. W. McClave, Lt. S. W. McPherson, J. T. MacDonald, W. H. Mason, Gen. J. V. Meserole, C. E. Mitchell, F. K. Moritz, G. B. Morton, Lt. O. Mussiman, W. R. Miller, G. M. Maicas, C. Nichols, S. R. Nichols, W. L. Nichols, W. F. Nichol, F. H. North, C. C. Orcutt, E. W. Orvis, B. Parr, T. R. Peacock, W. Peake, F. Peixotto, A. F. Pendleton, W. T. Peterson, J. E. Piaget, W. M. Phillips, F. W. Pohle, R. M. Pohle, H. C. Poillon, William Poillon, W. C. Poillon, J. E. Poillon, C. C. Reed, E. V. Reed, Lt. E. R. Richards, W. F. Robertson, A. D. Rockwell, W. C. Roe, A. J. Saalfeld, E. E. Sanborn, J. Schawel, L. C. Scheibe, H. Schoomaker, R. A. Scott, C. D. Shaw, S. C. Sherwood, E. H. Smith, P. C. Smith, R. A. Soich, C. L. Stickney, C. H. Swentzell, J. D. Taylor, E. F. Terhune, W. H. Terhune, L. T. Thornell, A. C. Todd, E. Weidenfeld, F. N. Whiteborne, Lt. J. Zorn.

COMPANY E.

John W. A. Abell, William F. Baker, Capt. Thomas Barrington, W. H. Barry, H. V. E. Bell, Jared W. Bell, Charles A. Benedict, Aubrey Bennett, William M. Bernard, G. D. Borden, Dr. B. M. Briggs, Herman Bruns, Jr.; George E. Buckinham, Thomas L. Camerden, O. T. Carpenter, William P. Collins, William Call, Jr.; George S. DeLacy, George H. Daily, David M. Doremus, A. S. Doremus, Hugh Dazell, Charles W. Dean, V. R. Delnoce, Col. J. Frank Dillont, Paul W. Doll, William J. Ehrichs, W. P. Elliott, Robert S. Ferguson, Joseph J. Fox, M. I. Fox, John B. Franklin, Robert F. Ferguson, L. G. Frankau, O. P. Geoffroy, William J. Gilpin, James Gibson, James Gibson, Jr.; J. L. Godley, Charles C. D. Gott, W. A. Grant, William S. Gray.

William P. Halstead, C. A. Hanson, John M. Hare, L. E. Harmon, William Hart, Maj. John R. Hegeman, Jr.; James Hopkins, Charles H. Housley, John S. Howell, F. T. Hubbell, C. G. Howard, Arthur F. Jackson, Capt. S. S. Johnson, William A. Jennings, Samuel A. Kerr, Frank Koch, John C. Klein, Samuel Kneiser, Percy I. Lowd, David B. Lester, Herbert W. Martin, Michael Martin, Jr.; Howard F. Mead, Gus. P. Macias, William F. McDonald, Willis McDonald, Frank McDonald, Andrew McLean, Lt. Edward E. Magovern, C. R. Mabley, John D. McEwen, D. S. Mapes, Brig. Gen. J. J. Morrison, Maj. William E. C. Mayer, Charles F. Moelich, Edwin W. Moore, Dr. J. B. Mecker, William D. Moore, Lt. Albert C. McMillan, A. T. Moore, Lt. Austin E. Pressinger, George A. Price, Ensign Albert Plimpton, George W. Post, Henry P. Porter.

Herbert Renville, Capt. T. J. Roberts, L. S. Rubira, Thomas E. Rice, A. E. Rauch, Lt. Thomas K. Russell, F. R. Simonson, H. E. Stevens, Jr.; F. W. Seagrism, Jr.; Alexander M. Simpson, W. E. F. Smith, John H. Sprague, Jr.; William E. Strauch, Henry A. Smith, A. T. Strauch, Irving M. Shaw, Dr. W. B. Searles, B. H. Simonson, Wilson H. Toll, A. J. Thomas, James D. Thornton, T. G. Thorne, John N. Topping, W. I. Turner, H. N. Tiemann, Thomas J. Taylor, Oscar D. Thees, Edward G. Utz, E. F. Walton, Frederick P. Wilkinson, H. E. Williams, Lt. Park J. White, Lt. Walter S. Wilson, Edward S. Wright, J. C. Wohlfert, A. E. Wood, George C. Whaley, Lt. Harry E. Fittell.

COMPANY F.

J. W. Arthur, H. H. Arthur, William H. Allen, Charles A. Appleton, E. D. Appleton, George E. Adams, Gen. Ira L. Beebe, Stephen R. Buchan, H. R. Brinckerhoff, Lt. Floyd E. Baker, George S. Braid, R. P. G. Bucklin, Edward D. Bird, William H. Brown, Samuel Budd, James L. Bull, Charles L. Burnham, William H. Bull, C. B. Coffin, Edwin I. Connor, Dr. T. C. Chalmers, Raymond J. Chatry, E. P. Crissman, Harr- S.



COLONEL THOMAS DIMOND

Curtis, Lloyd Collis, Edward K. Cook, O. L. Domerich, William J. Dixon, Russell Dart, C. A. Darling, Horace H. Dall, Henry E. Davies, F. A. Disbrow, Jonathan Dwight, Jr.; Capt. O. E. Dudley, Frank M. Edwards, George D. Ebermeyer, Martin R. Early, N. J. H. Edge.

Homer Foot, Jr.; Lt. Robert C. Fisher, George A. Fournier, Garwood Ferris, James D. Foot, Andrew E. Foyé, Philip P. Getty, Kasson C. Gibson, Augustus G. Holbrook, E. H. Hudson, William H. Hampton, Bedell H. Harned, Courtney Hyde, John B. Hibbard, Frank T. House, Louis H. Hawley, George H. Hallett, Joseph H. Hamson, G. K. Harroun, Jr.; Capt. W. K. Hitchcock, H. J. Hendricks, Frederick Jacobson, Joseph H. Kehoe, W. F. King, Charles N. King, Edward Kamp, Charles A. Kolstede, William V. Laurino, H. W. Lindsley, Harvey K. Lines, Capt. C. E. Maxfield, Louis A. Miller, J. W. Mason, Joseph P. Meurer, James Muir, Fred A. Myers, E. E. Mapes, E. Martin, Jr.; A. Morgan.

Lt. Charles W. Nichols, Ernest Nichols, Charles L. Norton, G. G. Nevers, Frederick M. Pederson, Charles Peck, Frank W. Perkins, R. A. Powers, George D. Pitman, Frank A. Potter, Capt. Palmer A. Potter, Archer V. Pancoast, J. Floy Quin, A. A. H. Rogers, William S. S. Rowland, W. F. Rogers, Capt. Morton B. Stelle, Edward P. Sperry, Bradish J. Smith, Junius H. Stone, John W. Surbrug, Charles F. Seymour, Julius F. Simons, J. H. Taylor, Albert V. W. Tallman, George W. Thatcher, Charles L. Tallman, Lanar Van Syckel, L. W. Valentine, E. Valentine, William R. Valentine, Lt. Thomas C. Wiswall, William R. Ware, Joseph S. Woodhouse, C. O. Woodhouse, Jr.; Frank G. Ward.

COMPANY G.

G. Irving Abendroth, James J. Alexander, Capt. Richard S. Alcocke, J. B. Black, William M. Ballard, R. M. Backus, Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, William E. Bliss, James L. Burroughs, Eugene Britton, Adna G. Bowen, Samuel J. Bailey, William S. Burrell, William M. Clark, Stephen A. Cooper, Maj. William B. Coughtry, Edgar R. Carter, B. Danby Darke, Edgar Deal, Capt. Frank W. Drake, J. N. Duncomb, Lt. Robert M. Dunn, E. R. Dunham, Joseph W. Early, W. Nelson Edelsten, John B. Elmendorff, Capt. George W. Ely, E. W. Emery, Alfred D. Emery, Abney L. Ely, J. Noble Emley, J. P. Felt, Mahony M. J. Fitz, Capt.

R. L. Foster, George A. Fisher, Henry P. Gardner, William Gregory, William F. Gorham, Frank B. Gillespie, Marshall W. Green, Frank S. Gardner, Edward H. Gouge, C. B. Gudebrod, J. W. Gross.

Edward D. Hale, E. F. Hallett, William M. Harlan, A. M. Herron, Joseph Holland, J. F. Harper, Angus Hopkins, William A. Hay, Edmund B. Horton, Edward K. Hays, James N. Higgins, C. W. Irving, Chester A. James, Charles H. Jackson, Jesse F. Jackson, George J. Jenkinson, C. L. Jacquelin, William N. Kukuck, A. W. Laurence, Louis Lawrence, H. B. Lockwood, William F. Loss, W. B. Lynch, John Laimbeer, Jr.; Frank H. Lockwood, Oscar M. Marr, J. L. Major, Harry Major, J. D. Meisereau, George G. Moore, William Moores, H. C. Mabie, C. S. McKune, John M. Moe, Adna N. Miller, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Frederick N. Maples, W. W. Martin, Thornton N. Nivens, Lt. Col. Thomas O'Donohue, Jr.; F. M. Orton, Lt. John F. O'Ryan, George F. Parsons, William J. Peck, Fred H. Pinckney, George W. Pease, Eugene W. Pratt, Lt. Robert M. Phillips, Lincoln Pierce, Charles B. Peck, C. W. Perley, W. Rockhill Potts.

J. P. M. Richards, J. W. R. Rockwell, William N. Rockwood, Col. William S. Richter, Porter P. Ransom, C. A. Schermerhorn, Col. G. S. Schermerhorn, E. E. Schermerhorn, Milton See, Charles E. Suevilly, George J. Soutag, C. S. Steele, P. C. Sterling, Gen. George Moore Smith, Henry J. Sills, M. B. Snevilly, Henry H. Spies, William M. Stillwell, R. R. Sherwood, A. E. Stratton, George F. Spencer, Arthur F. Timpson, C. N. Tucker, Thomas E. Tripler, Jr.; John H. Tripler, Herbert W. Todd, Ambrose G. Todd, John Townsend, Joseph H. Townsend, Jr.; George R. Turnbull, Fred K. Von Schuckman, Fenmore C. Vicat, William F. Van Pelt, W. K. Van Meter, Samuel W. Ward, M. D.; George A. Weber, George C. Wierpert, Ernest Wolff, Ephraim M. Youmans, Edwin S. Young, Ernest W. Zentgraff.

COMPANY H.

E. B. Adriance, A. C. Allen, C. D. Allen, W. H. P. Bacon, L. E. Bailey, H. H. Barnes, O. G. Barton, J. M. Belger, James Benedict, E. Bissell, W. H. Bliss, C. A. Bloomfield, P. E. Bogert, S. Borman, Charles C. Boyle, E. C. Bragan, A. R. Brasher, Lt. H. A. Brocas, C. DeH. Brower, A. R. Bunnell, W. G. Brown, Capt. W. A. Bryant, Jerome Buck, F. C. H. Bull, Lt. James P. Burrell, Maj. J. J. Byrne, J. E. Camerden, Harry Canfield, Lt. C. S. Clark, George Clark, F. C. Collins, J. Corner, W. M. Corner, William G. Coates, Fred H. Crary, G. W. Cruttenden, Edward Dart, C. A. Dean, R. Deming, T. F. DeVoe, D. O. Davenport, J. H. Dimond, Col. Thomas Dimond, Stuart L. Duncan, G. E. Dunscombe, L. V. Ennis, A. DeV. Ferguson, Haley Fiske, J. H. Ford, H. O. Ford, W. H. Goodenow, Charles Gregory, H. A. Groesbeck, Jr.; C. F. Grieshaber.

T. M. Halsey, W. H. Halstead, J. A. Hays, J. P. Hayes, Robert Hewitt, W. J. Higgs, W. A. Hoe, Maj. John B. Holland, Robert S. Holt, Jr.; G. W. Hopkins, W. P. Howell, Gen. H. W. Hubbell, L. M. Hurd, M. A. Husson, A. C. Jackson, T. L. Jaques, S. Judson, George Karsh, Percy L. Klock, William Keil, William H. Ketchum, E. R. Lancaster, E. W. Lancaster, I. Remsen Lane, F. C. Lawyer, J. LeBoutillier, H. M. Libby, Lt. George S. Loder, Capt. James Lynch, William B. Leonard, Foster N. Mabie, F. C. Maston, F. Martin, L. Martin, Zeb. Mayhew, E. C. McCarter, W. L. G. McGuire, D. A. McLeod, Lt. William B. Miles, E. M. Miller, M. K. Miller, Capt. Andrew Mills, F. H. Moffett, C. L. Mitchell, G. H. L. Morton, A. W. Morrell, L. C. Mott, Lt. H. A. Murphy, B. C. Mumford.

E. F. Nevers, E. V. Neve, Lt. Edward L. Nicoll, Capt. H. O'Donohue, R. Olyphant, George F. Pelham, John Post, S. B. Potter, W. B. Randall, George H. Raymond, George Rogers, F. A. Rooke, William H. Sage, J. W. Salter, E. Scheitlin, H. C. Senior, J. H. Seymour, G. A. Shaw, C. C. Simpson, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, J.

W. Spencer, W. H. Smith, W. E. Starr, Lt. Malcolm Stuart, G. H. Storm, Lt. J. A. Tackaberry, H. W. Thedford, P. C. Todd, R. D. Todd, Capt. J. H. Henry Townsend, F. E. Triacca, L. E. Turk, S. H. Valentine, Lt. W. H. Van Kleeck, Jr.; Zelah Van Loan, Stanley Van Note, D. A. Van Vleet, A. P. Voislowsky, S. H. Walker, I. P. Walker, A. Wangler, H. S. Wilson, L. M. Wilson, Capt. E. J. Winterroth, A. G. Wood, Capt. James Wotherspoon.

COMPANY I.

Austin Adams, James Adams, Thomas B. Aldrich, E. Hunt Allen, Jr.; F. F. Ames, J. R. Amidon, Capt. Edward G. Arthur, George D. Arthur, A. B. Ashforth, C. Graham Bacon, F. S. Bangs, Henry W. Bangs, Jr.; F. C. Benton, George W. Betts, L. H. Biglow, Jr.; D. M. Billings, Charles L. Bininger, Tilden Blodgett, Harry H. Bottome, C. C. Bourne, D. Brandreth, William J. Branique, Silas B. Brower, A. O. Browne, William M. Burns, William A. Cable, Brecendridge Carroll, Paul H. Carter, W. F. Catterfuld, W. H. Clark, Lt. Daniel Chauncey, Lawrence W. Clark, Thomas Clark, Col. J. Wray Cleveland, M. H. Close, L. G. Cole, Edward K. Cone, J. D. Condict, Arthur Coppell, L. L. Coudert, W. B. Cowperthwait, F. G. Cunningham.

G. F. Dailey, F. M. Dearborn, E. C. Deniton, Peter De Witt, W. de W. Dimock, Robert N. Disbrow, George F. Dominick, H. Blanchard Dominick, Joseph Dowd, A. N. Dusenbury, Capt. H. C. DuVal, Guy DuVal, W. C. Ely, C. M. Englis, A. A. B. Ettinger, Thomas R. Fisher, H. Clarence Fisher, Eugene G. Foster, J. Hege-man Foster, M. L. Fouquet, J. Edward Frye, G. B. Germond, H. S. Germond, Lt. George H. Gould, Herbert Groesbeck, William Gray, C. R. Griffen, John D. Griffin, J. Frederick Hahn, A. Mitchell Hall, H. J. Hall, John A. Hance, Richard Hanson, H. L. Harding, Capt. James Thorne Harper, E. P. Hatch, 2nd; George F. Hawkins, Harrison Hebbard, A. Hebbard, O. B. Hebert, George G. Heye, G. B. Hodgman, S. T. Hodgman, H. L. Hotchkiss, Jr.; J. C. Howard, F. N. Howland, Charles H. Hoyt.

Lt. H. V. Keep, A. H. Keep, Jr.; C. J. Imperatori, F. M. Kelley, L. C. Ketchum, Charles E. King, William A. Kissam, W. H. Langley, R. H. Lawrence, F. P. Lindley, Charles Le Boutillier, Arthur W. Little, Harry D. Lockwood, W. A. Lattimer, Charles S. Lowther, R. M. Lyman, H. L. McAllister, F. C. McCormack, Rowland McClave, Isaac McGay, C. S. Martin, C. G. Martin, James Martin, F. R. Masters, Charles W. Miller, F. E. Merick, M. B. Mirick, G. E. Malleson, Edward L. Montgomery, James M. Montgomery, W. E. F. Moore, Willis M. Moore, C. F. Muller, George G. Murray, John Neilson, A. B. Nichols, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Lt. William A. O'Connor, W. G. Owen.

M. C. Palmer, F. A. Pattison, William H. Peckham, Charles H. Platt, Benjamin Prince, F. A. Plummer, Lt. George Perrine, Charles L. Phillips, A. L. Phillips, E. Ormond Power, John A. Power, D. C. Preston, F. D. Preston, George R. Preston, W. D. Preston, E. A. Richard, A. E. Ranney, W. G. Richards, N. C. Robbins, Lt. John L. Roberts, Jr.; Edward D. Rudderow, Edward E. Sage, Arthur B. Satterlee, D. A. Sayre, Capt. Edward G. Schermerhorn, Alexander J. Sheldon, Charles A. Slosson, F. P. Sperry, E. A. Spitzka, William T. Stewart, William D. Stewart, Henry C. Swords, Ivan Tailof, I. K. Taylor, William E. Tefft, Maj. F. C. Thomas, Charles P. Tibbals, Howard Tingué, W. P. Trowbridge, C. Rockland Tyng, T. Mitchell Tyng, N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef, H. B. Vanderhoef, G. W. Vanderhoef, Wyckoff Vanderhoef, W. P. M. Van Iderstine, Maj. Charles Elliott Warren, A. L. Watkins, Charles W. Whitney, Thomas Williams, Percy Wisner, Maj. William H. Wiley.

COMPANY K.

Alfred H. Abeel, John H. Abeel, Robert H. Allen, Edgar S. Anchincloss, David Banks, Jr.; William M.

Baldwin, Bertram H. Borden, Henry Barclay, Daniel Bacon, Roderick Barnes, James Lewis Beyea, Stephen H. Brown, A. J. Bleecker, Edward Beebe, Hewlett Bush, Frederic Bull, Charles Badgley, Elliot S. Benedict, J. Philip Benkard, August Belmont, Edgar R. Bossange, Horace J. Brookes, Charles W. Clinton, Gouverneur M. Carnochan, Marshall H. Clyde, Edwin P. Collins, Timothy M. Cheesman, Follen Cabot, Jr.; A. W. S. Cochrane, Henry S. Clark, B. Ogden Chisolm, Murray H. Coggeshall, George E. Chishold, Donald S. Cameron, C. Arthur Comstock, Charles D. Cleveland, Robert L. Clarkson, William G. Clark, Harry E. Chapman, William Moore Carson, George P. Day, Chandler Davis, Charles F. Dellinger, George B. De Forest, William J. De Rivera, Edward F. Du Vivier, John B. Duer, Harris B. Fisher, Cleveland Foot, Nathaniel C. Fisher, William Henry Francis, Horace W. Fuller, Samuel Frothingham, Charles F. Frothingham, Charles Greer, Richard H. Greene, Alliston Greene, Lorenzo M. Gillet, George N. Gardiner, Jr.; John P. Gilford, Francis G. Gorham, George M. Gray.

Robert C. Hill, Henry W. Hodge, Henry Ellis Hart, Alonzo G. Hagedorn, Adolf G. Hagedorn, Gaston Hardy, Charles R. Henderson, Dudley Hall, John G. How, William M. Hollins, Harry S. Howard, H. H. Holbrook, Ernest Iselin, William E. Iselin, Tracy Johnson, Rutger B. Jewett, William H. Jones, Eben Jackson, Henry E. Jones, Edward C. Jameson, Herbert Jacquelin, Walter Kobbe, Charles P. Kirkland, Eugene T. Kirkland, Wilson Lloyd, Louis E. Lefferts, Edward Lambert, Edward S. Lentilhon, Judge E. H. Lacombe, Charles H. Leland, D. McRae Livingston, Emlen Lawrence, Frederick G. C. Lyon, Robert E. Livingston, Philip L. Livingston, Robert G. Mead, S. Vernon Mann, Lawrence W. Miller, John A. Morton, Russel Murray, Stuyvesant F. Morris, Walter S. Mills, W. Fellows Morgan, Charles Moran, Edward Merritt, Irving McKesson, Acosta Nichols, Rudolph Neeser, F. Courtney Newcombe, Charles W. Ogden, Henry T. E. Oakley, J. Kensett Olyphant, Frederick S. Pinkus, Howland Pell, William C. Pate, Louis J. Phelps, Stephen Peabody, Albracht Pagenstecher, Jr.; Herbert Parsons, Rudolph F. Purdy, Thomas W. Pearsall, Gen. J. Frederick Pierson, Col. Henry L. Pierson, William B. Potts, Henry Parish, Jr.

T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, William Robison, Fritz A. Robert, Charles L. Riker, Robert Struthers, Jr.; Clarence Storm, Joseph S. Stout, Jr.; Andrew V. Stout, Schuyler Scheffelin, Louis G. Smith, Edward H. H. Simmons, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, William Rhinelander Stewart, James R. Smith, Irvin A. Sprague, Charles Stillman, George W. Seamen, Robert Swan, Richard S. Satterlee, Francis G. Stewart, Fritz Leopold Schmidt, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, Jr.; Henry L. Slade, James H. W. Strong, Edward Trenchard, Herbert C. Taylor, Alfred E. Toussaint, Charles W. Turner, Johnathon Thorne, J. Metcalfe Thomas, Paul Tuckerman, Charles A. Tomes, Guy Van Amringe, William G. Ver Planck, Herman K. Viélé, Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Frederic Van Lennep, Edgar B. Van Winkle, Stephen G. Williams, Charles F. Wiebusch, Henry H. Wether- spoon, Charles L. Waterbury, Perry P. Williams, Balir S. Williams, J. Morgan Wing, Arthur S. Walcott, George B. Watts, Franklin M. Warner, Grenville B. Winthrop, Charles H. Wainwright, William P. Wainwright, Jr.; Oliver Wade, Charles Wisner.

Among the great number of congratulatory and appreciatory letters, cablegrams and telegrams received by Col. Appleton and Maj. Lydecker before and after the Centennial Celebration were the following:

The only living Ex-Colonel of the Regiment, Andrew A. Bremner, who was Colonel, 1845-49,



COL. ANDREW A. BREMNER

and is now over ninety years of age, wrote from 414 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1906: "My Dear Col. Appleton:

"I have read with great interest the circulars sent to me describing the proposed celebration in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of our Regiment, and I congratulate you upon the high and enviable position you are holding on this important occasion, with the united love and esteem of the members of the Regiment, new and old.

"We have great pleasure in knowing that the Regiment has, by its constant loyalty and fidelity to duty, made a record that has fulfilled the purpose and intent of the State in creating it. The history of the Regiment for one hundred years is now complete, and is certainly one to be proud of by those who made it.

"I greatly regret my inability, from lack of strength, to be with you and take an active part in the celebration of this event; but I still remember with much freshness and pleasure the years I spent in the organization, and the many courtesies shown me then and since.

"It is a great satisfaction to me to feel the history of the Regiment is safe in the care of one so capable of directing its future, as you have shown yourself to be.

"Please accept, Colonel, for yourself and for all the members of the Regiment, past and present, my hearty greeting and congratulations."

The Queen's Westminster Volunteers cabled from London, England, May 5th, 1906:

"Queen's Westminsters send hearty greetings and congratulations."

Captain Jacob W. Miller, Naval Militia, N. Y., telegraphed from Morristown, N. J., May 5, 1906.

"Only pressing engagement here prevents me from being with you to-night. What an example the Seventh has given us! Congratulations."

Ex-Capt. Francis G. Landon Co. I, cabled from Wien, Germany, May 5th, 1906:

"All the way round, skyrockets to Seventh, from a loving, loyal son."



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MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM A. KOBBE

Lt.-Com. C. B. Brittain, U. S. N., aide to Admiral Evans, wrote from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, April 17, 1906:

"My Dear Col. Appleton:

"Admiral Evans has just received the invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the 7th Regt., N. G., N. Y., on May 5, and asks me to thank you most sincerely for your kindness and remembrance of him.

"He regrets to say that his movements with the fleet are so uncertain that he does not feel assured of being able to be in New York at the date set, and feels that owing to the doubt about it, he must decline the very cordial invitation, and it is a matter of much regret that he cannot accept.

"The Admiral's right hand is laid up from overwork, otherwise he would write you himself. He requests me to say that he remembers most clearly the arrival of your Regiment at Annapolis when he was a midshipman there at the beginning of the Civil War, and that his admiration for it then was such as to impress him in a way he never will forget, and that with these recollections he feels all the more regret at having to miss the pleasure that seeing the celebration would give.

"The Admiral begs to thank you personally, and to say that he appreciates both the honor and the courtesy of being asked to be present at such an auspicious occasion."

"Of the hundred years' service of the Seventh which you are to celebrate, I have been a personal witness to more than a third. During the thirty-eight years through which I have known the Regiment from the point of view of a New Yorker there has not been one when we did not feel safer because of the Seventh, and not one when it was not an honor to belong to it, and when it was not counted an honor to the city. I wish I could accept your invitation. As that is impossible, I send best wishes for the celebration and for the continued prosperity of the Regiment."

HON. WHITELAW REID.

American Embassy, London, April 18, 1906.

"I am very much obliged and greatly flattered by receiving the kind invitation of Col. Daniel Appleton and the committee of members and ex-members of the 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y., to attend the exercises of the Centennial Celebration of the formation of the original companies of the Regiment, on Saturday, May 5. I only wish that my engagements allowed me to accept, but unfortunately this is impossible, for I cannot leave England at the present time. I should have enjoyed so much meeting the members of the team of the Regiment who so nearly won Sir Howard Vincent's prize last year, and who would have done so had luck been at all on their side, instead of dead against them. I often instance the team as a pattern of what volunteers should be. I shall be much obliged if you will give my kindest remembrances to them. Please also accept my best wishes for the success of the Regiment and of its celebration of May 5.

MAJ. GEN. ALFRED E. TURNER.

Carlyle House, Chelsea Embankment, April 19, 1906.

"I have only just returned from an inspection tour in South Africa to find your very kind invitation of March 6 awaiting me. It is with great regret that I find myself unable to avail myself of it, owing to pressure of duties, otherwise it would have been a real pleasure to me to have the honor of attending the centenary celebration of the 7th Regt. of National Guard, and to renew the acquaintances so happily begun last year, with some of the members of the Regiment. I beg to thank you for the honor you have done me in inviting me and to express my best wishes for the complete success of the ceremony."

MAJ. GEN. BADEN POWELL,

Inspector General of the Forces.

Horse Guards, Whitehall, S. W., April 27, 1906.

"I am much gratified not to be overlooked in connection with the May celebration, and especially with your personal letter, and wish to have me present. Nothing could give me as much pleasure, and if I were as near, say as St. Paul, I should surely join you. I have always been very proud of my connection with the Regiment, of my military *alma mater*, of my honorary membership, and I have invariably worn its iron cross to the exclusion of all other insignia. I shall follow the accounts of the Centennial with most affectionate interest and with unlimited regrets that I could not take part."

MAJ. GEN. W. A. KOBBE,

U. S. A., Retired. Late Pvt. Co. K, 7th Regt. N. G. N. Y.
San Francisco, March 30, 1906.

"Please accept my congratulations and permit me to express the hope that your Regiment will enjoy another century of glorious achievement."

COL. GEORGE C. FOX,

74th Regt., Buffalo, N. Y.

Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st Regt., N. G. N. Y., wrote Col. Appleton under date of May 8, 1906:

"My Dear Colonel:

"I cannot refrain from writing you a few lines about the parade of the 7th Regt. family last Saturday. I think it was the most impressive thing that has ever been done in New York. The spectacle of company after company of prominent, influential and substantial business men of New York City and numberless other places in the United States gathering together and marching up the avenue to show their love and affection for the old regiment was one of the most inspiring things that I have ever seen.

"I think you and the committees who brought such a splendid result about are to be most heartily con-

gratulated. It was a grand thing, of course, for the 7th Regt., but above that I think it was a splendid thing for the National Guard in general, as showing what is possible to be done by the citizen soldiers.

"With best wishes for the continued success and prosperity of your Regiment, believe me,

"Sincerely yours,

W. G. BATES."

"There is no chance of my being on the other side of the pond next month, so I cannot have the pleasure of accepting your kind and cordial invitation to the Centennial Celebration of the foundation of your fine Regiment."

LT. GEN. GEORGE H. MONCRIEFF.

Bournemouth, April 18, 1906.

"My best wishes are with you all and I pray the standard maintained by the Regiment during the past century may be equalled or excelled in the next."

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS H. BARRY,

Chief of Staff, War Department.

Washington, April 10, 1906.

"My personal association with the officers of the 7th Regt., has been most delightful, and my recollection of their hospitality is vivid.

"There is no one who appreciates more highly than I do the great work that has been done by the 7th Regt. for the country, and I congratulate the Regiment upon the celebration of its Centennial."

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN,

Chief Signal Officer, War Department.

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1906.

"I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to accept the kind invitation of Col. Appleton and members of the 7th Regt. to attend their Centennial Celebration on Saturday next. Kindly convey to Col. Appleton and the members of the Seventh my sincere thanks for the compliment paid to the Canadian Seventh in inviting me to take part in this celebration."

LT. COL. J. W. LITTLE,

Commanding Seventh Regiment.

London, Canada, May 1, 1906.

"The services rendered by the Regiment, its character and reputation make the celebration of its formation most fitting—there is a good deal of substance for a basis. With good wishes for the future of the Regiment."

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS H. RUGER, U. S. A.

Stamford, Conn., May 1, 1906.

"I am just in receipt of a valued invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of your famous Regiment, and with all my heart I wish it were possible. Duties hold me here, but I shall be envying every man who marches with you Saturday next. It is thirty-five years this month since, as an invited guest, I donned a 7th Regt. uniform and shouldered a musket with the old Eighth Company and helped receive and escort the Twenty-third. I would give a lot to do it again!"

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES KING, U. S. V. (Retired).

Milwaukee, May 2, 1906.

"I shall be with you in spirit if not in person, and am as ever your and its devoted servant,

GEN. LOUIS FITZGERALD.

Miami, Fla., April 22, 1906.

"I congratulate the Seventh upon its Centennial and wish with all my heart I could be present on that interesting occasion, but unfortunately I am prevented by an imperative engagement. I know what a great evening it will be, and beg to assure you of my deep personal regret in not being able to participate in the occasion. Will you please give my cordial greetings and congratulations to the men."

BISHOP DAVID H. GREER,

Ex-Chaplain 7th Regt.

New York, April 9, 1906.



BISHOP DAVID H. GREER

EX-CHAPLAIN 7TH REGT.

"We have received a newspaper clipping which informs us of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y., and recalling at this time the several events when the National Lancers and the 7th Regt. have enjoyed the pleasure of fraternal association; namely, July 11, 1850; Oct. 7, 1850; May 12, 1851; July 12, 1852; June 17, 1857, which dates are kept by us in pleasant memory; the National Lancers hereby extend to your organization their congratulations upon reaching the signal station indicating a century, with the hope that the succeeding years may be as full of usefulness with honor as have been the one hundred that have gone, and may life's happiness come to each of your command, is the earnest wish of every Lancer.

CHARLES WAUGH, Clerk.

National Lancers, Instituted 1836, Boston, May 3, 1906.

"I am sure this will be a very enjoyable occasion, and take this opportunity of tendering my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the 7th, and hope that I may be fortunate enough to be able to attend some future function."

WM. T. MCGURRIN,

Adjt. Gen. of Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., April 27, 1906.

"With best wishes for the success of your celebration."

E. Y. SARLES,

Governor of North Dakota.

Yankton, N. D., April 26, 1906.

Capt. William A. Bryant, ex-Co. H, of the Essex Troop, N. G., N. J., wrote from Newark, N. J., June 16, 1906:

"It was an affair to be long remembered; a most remarkable assemblage of the 'sandy' men of New York, everyone of them proud of the Regiment and of its Colonel, and ready at any time to rally to its colors."

"Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd regrets that he will be unable to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the 7th Regt., Saturday, May 5, as was his intention, owing to matters requiring his presence in this city on that day, and desires to congratulate Col. Appleton and his excellent command on their hundred years' of most brilliant and distinguished service."

Headquarters, Third Brigade, N. G. N. Y., Troy, N. Y., May 5, 1906.

"I regret exceedingly my inability to be present and pay my respects and do honor to an organization so long and rightfully recognized for its deeds as is the New York Seventh. The country at large, as well as the State of New York owes much to the Seventh. Its reputation has rendered it familiar to every American who knows anything of the history of the United States. Therefore I am very sorry that it will not be practicable for me to attend the hundredth anniversary of the formation of the original companies. Receive, however, for the officers and enlisted men of your organization my congratulations and felicitations upon that occasion."

GEORGE C. PARDEE,
Governor of California.

San Francisco, April 17, 1906.

"I am grateful to you and the members of your magnificent command for the courtesy which you do me, and in reply permit me to say that I know of no military gathering which I would rather attend than this celebration of the immortal Seventh; not only because it is regarded as the crack volunteer regiment in the Union, but for the further fact that I have had kinsmen in its ranks. While it will be impossible for me to attend, yet I wish to express to you and the members of the command my felicitations and best wishes."

HARVEY H. HANNAH,
Adj. Gen. Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., April 26, 1906.

From the Marshal of Our War Veterans

"Headquarters 2d Div. Centennial Celebration War Veterans 7th Regt. N. G. N. Y., May 7, 1906.

"Circular No. 4.

"I. The Marshal of the Second Division under Col. and Brt. Brig.-Gen. Daniel Appleton, Grand Marshal, compliments the officers and men of his command for their soldierly appearance on the parade of the 5th inst., forty years after their discharge from the U. S. service.

II. The section commanders are reminded to make prompt report of the names and service of the men in their sections on the parade to 235 Central Park West, New York, for preservation and possible publication.

"By order Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Marshal; Bvt.-Col. Wm. P. Roome, Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

"Official, Richard H. Greene, Capt. and A. D. C., 235 Central Park West.

Human Targets to Rebel

That the sharpshooters testing the new United States magazine rifles at Springfield, Mass., hit everything but the targets is the complaint of residents near the Government range. As the squad is charged with testing the entire output of the United States armory in that city, and the guns have a penetrating range of five miles, the marksmanship of the sharpshooters has ceased to be a matter of humorous comment. "We'll hit the bull's-eye oftener when we get used to the job," was the comforting assurance of a sharpshooter to whom a complaint was made.

AS OTHERS SAW US

The "Sun's" Story of the Veterans' Parade

The Sun's old adage, "If you see it in the *Sun* it's so," might be complemented by, "If you see it in *The Sun* it's good," for when *The Sun's* young men are assigned to cover a news story and make of it also a "special story," these disciples of the late Charles A. Dana and Charles Dickens, cannot be beaten. *The Sun's* report on Sunday, May 6, of the Seventh's Veterans in their parading, banqueting and general jubilation was not only thorough, but its descriptions were graphic and the GAZETTE herewith reproduces the major part of it:

The Seventh Regiment paraded up Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon in partial celebration of its centennial. Secretary of War, William H. Taft, came over from Washington to honor the Seventh as reviewing officer. The Secretary, with Gen. Fred. D. Grant and a company of brilliantly uniformed regular and guardsmen officers, reviewed the column of old boys and young from a stand erected in front of the Union League Club at Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth St.

'Save for a distressing quarter of an hour, just at the time the Seventh's veterans, in silk hats and frock coats, were about to march out of the new Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth St., and join the Regiment drawn up in Fifth Avenue, the afternoon was brilliant and sunshiny, ideal for a military parade.

During that quarter of an hour a sudden thunderstorm drenched immaculate uniforms, muddied snowy duck trousers, took the kink out of flowing feathers and spoiled tempers. It even dispersed the Seventh, drawn up at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, driving the men from orderly formation and sending them scrambling and scurrying to the shelter of doorways and handy trees. Then the storm passed and the rest of the day was as perfect as if the Seventh had sent weather specifications to Mr. Moore, of Washington.

Long before 3 o'clock, the time set for the assembling of the Regiment in its Armory, at Park Avenue and Sixty-Seventh St., and of the former members in the Seventy-first's new house, Fifth Avenue, from the Waldorf-Astoria to the Yerkes mansion was banked solidly with a holiday crowd keen for a brilliant show. The thunder shower broke up the crowd temporarily, but quick as the sun came again there was a rush for good places on the sidewalks.

Every side street leading into Fifth Ave. along the line of march was jammed with all sorts of vehicles turned into observation points. Even the old stage coaches, which halt neither for time nor tide, were diverted from their course, and, crowded to the top, backed into side streets. Automobiles, hansom cabs, coupés, buggies, road

coaches and English carts were jammed together. No attempt was made to estimate the crowd, but easily 100,000 persons saw the show along the Avenue.

By 3 o'clock the drill room of the Seventy-first's Armory was humming and buzzing with the old fellows of the Seventh. Great placards marked with the company letters were placed along the walls and underneath the big A's, B's, C's and so on, the veterans collected. Many of them had come from distant parts of the country, some even from as far as Denver, New Orleans and Chicago.

Over on the Thirty-fourth St. side of the drill hall, under the banner of the War Veterans, the old soldiers squared their shoulders, shook the stiffness out of their legs and prepared to obey orders from the commander of their division, Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler. Some of the old men held aloft, very proudly, the tattered battle flags they carried more than forty years ago. Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Molineux waved the old banner of the Second Brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps, which he commanded in the Civil War. There was hardly anything left of the old banner save a blurred "2" and a hint of color. Capt. Richard S. Alcock, who lost an arm at Fredericksburg, waved the headquarters flag of the Sixth Army Corps. Many of the flags, worn transparent, mere shreds of faded color, bore marks of Winchester, Antietam, Chicamauga, the Peninsular campaign, and a dozen other battles.

Gen. Molineux, little, brisk, straight and erect as a young lieutenant of regulars, regarded the war veterans very proudly. There were forty-eight of them, fully a dozen over eighty years of age, not a man less than sixty-five.

"The good old boys," said Gen. Molineux, "Watch them throw back their shoulders and forget there are such things as rheumatism and gout. Watch them get out and keep step to the band. They'll make these youngsters step lively, mark me!"

Clear across the vast space of the Seventy-first's drill room the veterans of the Spanish-American War were marshalling under their flags. The floor was a shifting panorama of brilliant colors. Officers of the Seventh, in their blue, gray and white uniforms, communicated Col. Appleton's orders to the various divisions. Squadron A men, in their trappings of gold and light blue, chin-chinned with regular army officers in their full dress uniforms.

In one of the groups Col. M. Nevdon Khan Boyajian, an Armenian, now a Colonel in the Persian Army, and once a member of Co. B, of the Seventh, talked with his old drill mates. The Persian Colonel's uniform was picturesque and distinctive. He wore a fez of black lambswool, on the face of which blazed the golden lion of Persia. The breast of his blue coat glittered with foreign orders and sparkled with diamonds.

The red stripe of his light blue trousers was three inches wide.

In another part of the hall Capt. A. C. Zabriskie, in the uniform of the Society of the War of 1812, furnished a different touch to the picture. In the center of the hall the band of the Seventh blared out military airs which set the old boys' feet tapping.

The former members of the Seventh, all except those that are entitled to wear the uniform of another military organization, were in silk hat and black frock coat. They were provided with canes in the Armory.

The order of the day provided that the former members should march out of the Seventy-first's Armory at 4.30 o'clock and join the Regiment at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second St. A few minutes before the time set, Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding the Seventh, and grand marshal of the day, rode up to the Armory, a dozen horsemen of his staff jingling spurs and sabres behind him. The crowd, massed around the Armory, gave the Colonel the first distinct cheer of the day, applauding his soldierly appearance.

While Col. Appleton passed into the Armory through a lane of saluting veterans, the staff sat their horses across Thirty-fourth St. Officers in red and blue; officers in red and white, officers in yellow and blue, officers uniformly gorgeously and immaculately, passed in and out of the Armory, the sun gleaming on their patent leather boots, their polished trappings and gold lace. It was a pretty spectacle for the crowd.

Col. Appleton had no more than walked into the Armory when the clouds which had been gathering heavier and heavier, emptied themselves. There was a preliminary bang and crash of thunder which scared away the crowd, and then the rain came driving. Most of the officers of the Colonel's staff had thoughtfully provided themselves with raincoats or ponchos, and they slung these over their shoulders. Some who hadn't been so thoughtful, left their wet nags in care of orderlies and ran to the Armory.

One veteran of many battles and rainstorms scorned the shower. He was a little, wiry, well set up man, brown as a berry, Capt. French, of forty-one years' service with the Seventh, one time Capt. of Company A. He was the only officer dressed in olive green fatigue uniform. Such of the crowd as remained were quick to notice the little Captain and applauded him enthusiastically.

Meanwhile the Seventh Regiment, Lt.-Col. Kipp in command, had marched from the Armory at Sixty-seventh street and Park Avenue and had halted in formation at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second street to await the coming of the veterans. They were spick and span and very handsome in newly pressed coats, white ducks and polished shoes, all accoutrements polished

to the limit. When the shower broke the men at first took it without a grunt or a growl. Then the water went dripping down the backs of their necks. Their collars melted and lay down wearily. Their pretty white ducks were all stained and splashed with mud.

The rubber-necks, in comfortable shelter in doorways and windows and under awnings, looked on sympathetically. Then the Lt.-Col., who was himself soaked to the skin, shot a short order backward. Instantly the men broke and ran, routed and dispersed more effectually than if a battery of quick-firers had been turned loose from Fort Waldorf-Astoria. Lt.-Col. Kipp got a raincoat and sat his horse stonily, surrounded by a damp but undaunted staff. The Regiment was quickly reformed when the shower spent itself, and the good breeze and bright, hot sun dried uniforms and drove the water from accoutrements.

Over in the Seventy-first armory there was a period of suspense and anxiety, mainly on account of the Civil War veterans who didn't mind the spoiling of silk hats and frock coats, but who contemplated the probability of rheumatic twinges with alarm. They made merry over the storm though, and cheered for the luck of the Seventh. The band performed gallantly and out of horns that dripped water played "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" and other bits calculated to produce cheerfulness.

The rainstorm delayed the start only a quarter of an hour. Col. Appleton strode out, was joined by his staff and they rode off to take their places at the head of the line. Company by company, division by division, in perfect order, the old members of the Seventh marched out, flags throwing backward in the stout breeze, steel and silver flashing and glittering, while the crowd cheered and applauded.

The reviewing stand in front of the Union League Club was already crowded with black coats and blue when the Secretary of War made his appearance. The crowd in the street, watching the stand eagerly, sighted the big secretary instantly and set up a cheer to which he responded by a bow. At Secretary Taft's right was Gen. Fred. D. Grant, while Major Charles E. Lydecker of the Seventh, detailed to act as the Secretary's escort and aide, stood at his left.

There was a distinguished company of guests on the stand, including Maj.-Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Department of the Atlantic; Gen. J. F. Bell. Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, assistant Secretary of War; Lt.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce, Brig.-Gen. Nelson H. Henry, adjutant, representing Gov. Higgins; Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, representing the Mayor; Gen. Horace Porter, Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills of West Point, Lt.-Col. R. L. Howze, commandant of cadets, West

Point; Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Roe, commander-in-chief of the New York National Guard; Brig.-Gens. George Moore Smith and James H. Lloyd of the First and Third Brigades, N. Y. N. G.; Gov. Henry Roberts of Connecticut and Brig.-Gen. George M. Cole, his adjutant; Gov. John I. Cox of Tennessee; Major-Gen. C. L. Riggs, adjutant to Gov. Warfield of Maryland; Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York; Commodore R. P. Forshew, commander-in-chief of the New York Naval Militia; Commodore J. J. D. Kelly and Capt. J. W. Miller, U. S. N.; Col. William C. Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*; and the commanding officers of other militia organizations of New York—Gen. John T. Cutting of the Old Guard; Col. C. H. Hitchcock of the First Regiment; Col. J. M. Jarvis of the Eighth; Col. Charles A. Denike of the Tenth; Col. George R. Dyer of the Twelfth; Col. William A. Stokes of the Twenty-third; Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first; Maj. Oliver Bridgman of Squadron A; Maj. Charles L. De Bevoise of Squadron C, and Maj. John T. Saddler of the Third Battalion.

It was 5 o'clock when a squad of Bingham's dragoons cantered up the Avenue and past the reviewing stand, sweeping the street for the military men. Then came the grand marshal, Col. Appleton, sitting a big, dancing bay. The Secretary of War lifted his immense silk hat while Col. Appleton rode past, head squarely to the right, sword flashing in the sun at salute. Behind the colonel rode his staff, Lt. O'Ryan of the Second Battery, Capt. Bryant of the New Jersey Essex Troop, Capt. Foley of the Sixty-ninth, Lt. Wall of the Seventh, Lt. Townsend of Squadron A, and Sgt. Charles of Squadron A.

The passing of the grand marshal and his staff was the signal for the first ringing applause. As the Seventh's men, old and new, tramped by, the company on the stand enjoyed a striking spectacle. Maj.-Gen. George Moore Smith of the Regiment who are in regular service, rode at the head of the first division, ex-members the National Guard or the Naval Militia of this and other states. There were more than sixty officers in Gen. Smith's division, and the red of the artillery, the yellow of the cavalry and the white of the infantry, marking uniforms of blue, made a kaleidoscope of color.

Then the crowd really woke up and turned itself loose with a wild roar of cheering. Along came the old fellows, the second division, Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler at their head. The first detachment was made up of ex-members of the Seventh who served in the regular or volunteer army or navy in the Civil War. Forty-eight sturdy old men walked behind Gen. Molineux, holding themselves stiff as ramrods, feet stepping out straight and true to the time beat of the band, canes in the curve of their right arms. Every

man of them came out of the war an officer. Most went in as privates.

"Eyes right," came the command from Gen. Molineux, and the old fellows saluted the Secretary of War, who leaned forward in the stand, raised his hat and saluted back. "Front!" snapped the little General and on they went, briskly, vigorously and very proudly.

They carried their old battleflags with an air, and the crowd cheered every honorable rag as it went on up the line. There was the battleflag of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, the remnants of the old flags first carried by the First United States Chasseurs (subsequently the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers); tattered old regimental and State flags, just shreds on blackened staffs. Maybe the proudest man of them all was Capt. Alcock, marching all by himself, holding up for Secretary Taft to see the old Sixth Army Corps flag.

Swinging along behind the forty-eight of Gen. Molineux's command were the officers who served in the army or navy in the Spanish-American War, Maj. Henry W. Hovey in command. Then came a detachment made up of officers and men mustered into the United States service with the Regiment in 1861, 1862 and 1863. One of the oldest of the Seventh's veterans led this detachment, Maj.-Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, commander of the Department of Maryland of the G. A. R. He went into the war in 1861 as a corporal in Company G.

Col. Thomas Dimond, president of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, led 1,200 men, made up of all ex-members of the Seventh not parading in the other divisions.

There was a brief interval when the old boys went by and then the Seventh, restored by breeze and sunshine, swung up the Avenue. Following Lt.-Col. Kipp and his staff were Companies A, B, C, and D, which were organized May 5, 1806, and out of which the Seventh Regiment grew. The four companies paraded as a battalion under the command of Maj. Willard C. Fisk. Companies K, G, E, I, H, and F, formed the escort for the original four companies, and they were commanded by Capt. Robert McLean.

Each company as it tramped by the reviewing stand saluted the Secretary of War with a sharp turn of the head to the right.

The head of the column halted at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh street, where another large crowd had gathered. The former members of the regiment, the old boys, fell out of line and took positions along the east side of the Avenue and the park wall. Of the forty-eight under Gen. Molineux only four succumbed to the hardships of the march and fell out of line.

"I am proud of my command," said Gen. Molineux, half jocularly, half seriously.



CARTOON FROM N. Y. WORLD, MAY 5, 1906

The Centennial of the Seventh

One needed not to be the seventh son of a seventh son yesterday in New York. It was sufficient if he were son or grandson of the 7th Regiment. And present at the celebration of the hundred years.

New York never had a regiment of which it was not proud. If sometimes the Seventh has seemed to occupy a certain pre-eminence in the public eye, the distinction has cast no shadow on other military organizations of the city or State, nor has the point of view been wholly local. Lt.-Gen. Scott, acknowledging the offer of the Regiment's services at Washington in 1861, said:

"Perhaps no regiment or company can be brought here from a distance without producing hurtful jealousies in this vicinity. If there be an exception, it is the 7th Regiment of the city of New York, which has become somewhat national and is held deservedly in the highest respect."

The Seventh has gained the name of being exclusive. No one can deny that it is also devoted both to duty and to discipline. It is a popular body, but it has not escaped periods of unpopularity—as when it was detailed to guard the English actor Macready in the Astor place riot of 1849 and to escort the Orangemen in the riot of 1871. It has not faltered when duty done brought disagreeable consequences.

The veterans and active members who turned out yesterday paraded with a just pride in the century-long history of the Seventh.—*New York World*.

"Leaders of Soldiers"

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, is not celebrating to-day the one-hundredth anniversary of its continued existence under that name. Four of its companies have, indeed, been in existence since the corresponding date in 1806. But it was not the "Seventh Regiment" for many years after that. Indeed, when the various corps of the State militia were renumbered somewhere in the '40's, the Twenty-seventh, as the Seventh had until that time been known, objected very strenuously to the new designation. The Twenty-seventh had won distinction under that title, and the officers and men felt very much as a man by the name of DePeyster, Roosevelt or Livingston would feel if he were by an intrusive and tyrannical statute, compelled to call himself by the name of Smith.

It was not long, however, before the old regiment had won new honors under the new name, and would not have resumed its old title for any consideration. It has had many proud moments in its career, but none prouder than the one when, on the 19th of April, 1861, having been found admirably ready to participate in the defense of the Union, it marched down Broadway, while thousands of patriotic citizens followed, cheering, shouting, and at times embracing the soldiers in their excitement. The enthusiasm with which the Regiment was welcomed in Washington was almost as great.

"Militiæ magistri—leaders of soldiers" was the title which Gen. John A. Dix applied to the Seventh Regiment. In the Civil War, 657 men who were or had been members of the Regiment received commissions in the army, navy or volunteer service. Three of them became major-generals, nineteen became brigadier-generals, twenty-nine became colonels and forty-six lieutenant-colonels. This sort of selection has been going on ever since. The men who hold or have held commissions in other organizations, after being members of the Seventh, constitute the equivalent of a Regiment of officers in itself to-day.

Who can fully appreciate the helpful and inspiring influence of such a corps as the Seventh in the life of this State? It is incalculable. It makes the uniform of the militia indeed a badge of honor. Its very name is a tower of strength—an assurance of civic order.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

Grafting at 7th's Banquet

When the 400 waiters who were engaged to serve the big banquet to the Seventh Regiment on Saturday night and who successfully struck for a raise just as the soup was ready have been paid off to-day Louis R. Fischer, the manager of Reisenweber's restaurant, who furnished the dinner, will heave a sigh of relief.

"Of course it was a hold-up," said Mr. Fischer

yesterday. "The men had been engaged through an agent some time ago. I believe that the whole plan to hold us up was fixed days before the banquet. There were only two things we could do—pay the extra \$400 the men demanded or go to the officers of the Seventh and tell them our predicament and ask them to help us out. However, we felt that we must stand by our customers at any cost, so we agreed to the increase and let it go. As it was the dinner went off smoothly and nobody heard of the trouble until it was all over.

"Even then, though, the men did not appear to be satisfied. I made a written agreement that the agent who hired them should pay them on Monday. But the dinner was hardly over before they began to raise a commotion demanding their money right away. I called an officer and he had them put out.

"Not content with that I understand that they went in a body to our restaurant in the Grand Circle and demanded that the money be paid from there. The police had to be called in to keep them out of the restaurant. Of course the trouble was that so many extra men had to be hired on account of the size of the banquet that we had to fill out with men we had to take on trust."

According to another man connected with the café there was an unusually large crowd of grafters hanging around the part of the armory given over to the caterer. Some who did not, however, get what they sought were two letter carriers in uniform, who came to one of the captains in charge of the waiters and demanded a few bottles of wine. The captain told him that policemen, janitors and such aristocrats of labor had a legitimate right to all the wine they could drink at such a function. But when it came to letter carriers, in uniform and off duty, all they had a right to do was to skidoo, which, assisted by the policemen and janitor aforesaid, the letter carriers proceeded to do.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Dog Joins the Regiment

Among the creatures that watched the present and former members of the Seventh Regt. assembling at the 71st Regt. Armory for their parade yesterday was Foo, a valuable Japanese spaniel belonging to Francis E. Frothingham, of 55 East Thirty-fourth St. Foo was standing on the front stoop with his master, but the uniforms attracted him so much that he wandered into the street and followed the paraders. There was a large crowd looking at the paraders at the time, and little Foo disappeared before Mr. Frothingham could catch him. There was nothing for the owner to do, therefore, but to hurry to the Tenderloin Station and report his loss. He said that the dog possessed a snub nose and a bushy tail and was a thoroughbred.—*N.Y. Times.*

Veterans Splashed the Clubmen

It was the Seventh Regiment centenary celebration last Saturday, and the veterans of that organization, 1,200 stout, arrayed in the shining panoply of afternoon, viz., impeccable silken hats, frock coats and gray suede gloves, were marching up Fifth avenue in solid phalanx. In their eyes was the light of other days, ultra martial was their bearing—a sight for Mars, indeed—and yet the observer as he viewed their approach was not a little surprised to note every minute or so a strange and apparently unwarranted agitation in the ranks, a kaleidoscopic flashing of brilliant hats, a crumpling of ranks, as an operatic chorus breaks when the high sheriff comes on and bids the villagers begone. Whisper it: They were avoiding puddles!

It was a fact early grasped by certain members of the Union League Club, who, leaving their windows, ranged themselves on the curb and had rare fun, there being a mill pond of a puddle right in front of that resort. Two companies skipped by it as goats skip, and then, stern, majestic, implacable, came the "Major," leading his company. The Union Leaguers knew him; he knew them.

Forward marched the major. He was in the direct line of the puddle. Did he evade it? Did he pause on the brink? No. Lifting high a foot, ponderous as a hammer of Vulcan, deviating not an inch, he took the plunge. Splash! A saturated solution of Fifth avenue sediment flew to a noble height, and sprayed wide. And the major, in no way could he have been designated immaculate—but the clubmen! They spluttered, they gasped, they pawed at their eyes and collars and said many things, not to be recorded. And while they were saying them the first rank came along, and, following the example of their commander, they took to the puddle, too. The Union Leaguers were washed out, obliterated—they ran. It is said that for the next hour changes of raiment and general ill-humor were entirely in order behind the marble walls of that abode.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

Praise From An Experienced Observer

Force of habit—the value of thorough discipline and early training—was never better illustrated than in the Centennial parade of the Seventh Regiment and almost an army of its veterans. I have witnessed many marches of troops—Great Britain's Grenadiers, Germany's Imperial Guards, Austria's crack regiments, the Cadets of St. Cyr, and, perhaps the very best of all, the West Point Cadets—but when rank after rank of Seventh Regiment veterans passed by me, from the fulness of my admiration I said: "Marvelous!" There were men in the ranks that, out of them, would have been walking with the aid of a cane or crutch, with steps more or less tottering. There were men who marched

with the Regiment down Broadway on that notable day when it set out to take its part in the great Civil War. But no man preserved a better line and more uniform or soldierly step than did the veterans of this distinguished Regiment of the National Guard—America's military reserve. Comment on the splendid appearance, soldierly bearing and perfection in evolution and manual of the present Seventh Regiment would be superfluous, as all the world knows it heads the list of militia organizations. Under the command of that magnificent specimen of the citizen soldier, Colonel Daniel Appleton, the Regiment must year by year add new lustre to a hitherto unequalled fame.—*Town Topics*.

Centennial of a Famous Regiment

The literature of the Regiment's centennial period and celebration is enriched with an excellent historical and critical article entitled, "Centennial of a Famous Regiment," in "Army and Navy Life," for June, 1906, by Charles Sydney Clark.

Of the GAZETTE, Mr. Clark wrote:

"For twenty years the Regiment has published, with great financial and literary success, THE 7TH REGIMENT GAZETTE, which carries to all parts of the world the regimental news, and cheers the hearts of veterans away from home. Nearly all the recent reforms in the N. G. N. Y. have originated with this clever little paper."

Historical Errors Corrected

Mr. F. A. Goodwin offers the following correction of an apparent error in the History of the Regiment, on page 14 of the May issue of the GAZETTE's Centennial Number. Mr. Goodwin writes:

"It says that Capt. Jos. B. Young, of the 6th Co., was elected May 6th, vice Nevins resigned and that he died suddenly of heart disease July 3, 1876 on train going to Centennial at Philadelphia. It was Col. Lefferts that died on train July 3, 1876. Capt. Jos. B. Young died about 1902.

Ex-Capt. Morton B. Stelle, Co. F, calls attention to the following errors in the May GAZETTE: "Page xxv, fifteenth line from bottom of first column, 'Col. Clark was for 25 years (1859-84) Commander.' This should be 1864-89. Page lii., first column, next to last line, 'in 1886 Maj. Abrams resigned and was succeeded by Capt. Kipp.' It was Maj. Allison whom Capt. Kipp succeeded. Page xxiii. first column, eleventh line, 'on May 30th, 1900, the new blouses issued early in the year by the State were worn publicly for the first time.' We did away with the shell jacket and adopted the present blouse and also retired the old summer blouse."

War Veteran's Reminiscence

In July, 1863, the Regiment was quartered at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore; the duty was arduous; a large number of the Regiment were detailed in squads for service in various places—some of them unwholesome and detrimental to health—so that sometimes there were not more than about one hundred and fifty men in the Fort.

Gen. (then Lieut.) George Moore Smith was detailed from his Company to command a squad of twelve men from the Third Co. to take charge of and convey to "Camp Distribution," about four miles back of Alexandria, a number of Confederate prisoners. We marched to Fort McHenry, received the prisoners, thence to Baltimore, from there by rail to Washington, down the Potomac to Alexandria and then the march to Camp Distribution, delivering the prisoners to the Commandant. In so doing Lt. Smith said to these men, "When we started on the trip, you called us all kinds of names, but we replied not a word; we have marched you off your feet, we must make the same tramp over again, without any rest; bear these facts in mind when you think of us again as 'paper soldiers.' *Right face, March.*"

We reached Washington that evening, remained over night, marched into the Fort the next morning, to the great delight of our comrades, for it was reported that we had been captured.

After the parade on May 5, 1906, while Gen. Smith and myself were comparing notes respecting 1863, a gentleman standing near us seemed to be very much interested. The General remarked, "We are recalling an event of long ago." The gentleman replied, "I too, have something to say." Then looking at me with a kindly expression, he said, "I shall never forget your face as long as I live. Do you remember the cattle cars we rode in from Baltimore to Monocacy?" I replied, "Very distinctly. He said, "You and I were in the same car. I had been on guard duty all night—the relief failing to relieve me—I had had nothing to eat and was feeling wretchedly and said I would give five dollars for a lemon. In a few minutes you came to me and handed me one. I tendered you the money. You replied, "Never from a comrade in distress."

At the conclusion of his remarks I suggested it was very fitting that we should know each other's names; "yours is—?" "Benedict," he replied. "Mine is Talbert," said I.

Thus, on the proud and happy Centennial Day, after an interval of forty-three years, we met to memorize an incident of "Auld Lang Syne."

B. G. TALBERT, Veteran Co. C.

"Marching Down Broadway"

To Capt. Robert McLean, of Co. K, the GAZETTE is indebted for a reminiscence of the Regiment's departure for the war contained in a letter to him from Mr. R. B. Hall, of Boston, an ex-member of Co. K in war times. Mr. Hall wrote:

"I remember well the cut of Ball, Black & Co.'s above and General Anderson saluting us as we passed down Broadway, April 19, 1861. What a sight that was! Our company had the right of line ahead of the band. As I recollect, I was in the front about sixth from the right, so I had a most perfect view of Broadway ahead of us. It was packed with people from building to building, across the street. Where the crowd went to to let us pass down I never could imagine. Every window of every building was alive with people, ladies waving flags or handkerchiefs. I tell you it was the grandest sight I ever beheld or ever expect to behold again. There was a grand reception for us when we came back from our forty-three days in and around Washington, but perhaps not quite so grand as our going away, for at that time, only five days previous, they had bombarded Sumter; Anderson had just returned from there; and then again, the day we left, the Massachusetts 6th had been mobbed in Baltimore. The whole North was for fight then, and everybody much excited. Those were, indeed, exciting times.

"Oh, just ahead of us in the march down Broadway was the dismounted troop, hauling our two four-pound Howitzers that we used for drilling in the old Tompkins Market large drill room. I presume the Company has them still. And do they drill the artillery drill? You may remember, I was in the Light Artillery for two years and over after we returned from Washington, as lieutenant, from junior second to senior first lieutenant, when I left the service."

"When the Regiment was in Baltimore, while I was away down in Louisiana with the 19th Army Corps, I sent letters of introduction to some of my friends in Co. K to my intended wife's father and mother, and they entertained the boys frequently at their beautiful house. They were very musical people and they got up some fine entertainments for them. They also introduced them to others of their friends in Baltimore and the boys had many a good time there. I remember particularly the name of Emerson Foote, who sang well, and Joe Lentilhon, one of the funny fellows of our Company. They were both much in evidence at these entertainments. I don't for the moment recall the names of others. Glad to hear you still have the Howitzers."

Company C Again Victorious

Results of General Practice at Creedmoor, May 15 and 16, 1906:

	Shooting Strength.	Present.	Absent	Marksman Qualified.	State Figure of Merit	O'Donohue Trophy	Knickerbocker Gray Trophy.
F. S. & N. C. S.	29	26	3	26	—	—	—
A	73	50	23	50	44.88	49.40	31.66
B	98	98	—	98	Dis.	—	—
C	89	89	—	89	70.23	70.23	40.47
D	91	77	14	77	53.74	55.64	27.19
E	81	81	—	81	64.60	64.60	29.21
F	101	96	5	96	61.46	62.14	29.38
G	89	79	10	78	57.61	58.33	32.94
H	88	87	1	87	64.87	65.03	31.24
I	101	101	—	100	66.60	67.10	34.20
K	101	95	6	94	63.89	65.43	36.98
Total	941	879	62	876	61.25	62.39	32.79

Veterans' Memorial Service

The Memorial Service of the veterans of the Regiment was held at 4 o'clock P. M., Sunday, May 27, at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth Ave. and 53rd St. Owing to the absence of the veterans' chaplain, the services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas', who paid an earnest tribute to the worth of the National Guard of the entire nation and especially to the 7th Regt. The service was elaborate. The reverse of the programme was a black-bordered list of the veterans' dead during the past year. It was as follows:

IN MEMORIAM

Co. A, Charles H. Howe, Benjamin Edge, Augustus H. Wheeler, John M. Smith, Frederick W. Conklin, William H. Hankinson, Henry H. Meeder; Co. B, Richard M. Raven, Richard D. Fonda, Gen. Emmons Clark, O. F. Hawley, Jr., A. Bastianelli, John J. Budd, Henry B. Mead; Co. C, Emil Schaefer, Marshall Alexander; Co. D, Abraham L. Earle, Jr., Austin D. Ewen, J. Lynch Montgomery, Andrew Scamoni; Co. E, William Seward; Co. F, Edwin R. Brinckerhoff, Talbot M. St. John, F. H. Cowdrey, Isaac N. Field, John Gould; Co. G, Charles A. Jones, B. V. Moise; Co. H, Theodore W. Todd, Russell Dart, A. Lyman Knight; Co. I, Whitman S. Lent, William A. Taylor, William S. Pyle; Co. K, Francis Bacon, F. Gordon Brown, Thomas B. Bunting, Lewis S. Allien.

A Daughter of the Regiment Deceased

Mrs. Elizabeth Vance-St. John died on March 30, after a prolonged illness at the Hahnemann Hospital, where she had been under treatment following a severe surgical operation. She was born in New York City about 61 years ago, and came from an old New York family. Her father, Col. Levi Hart, who was a Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, was a descendant of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. Her mother was a daughter of William Buckland, who now lies buried in old St. Paul's churchyard at Broadway and Fulton Sts. Her first marriage was to John Vance, who was for many years one of the editors of *The New York Sun*, when the paper was owned by Moses Y. Beach and his son, Moses S. Beach. Mr. Vance was an associate and friend of Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond and other early and well-known New York journalists. Mrs. Vance-St. John is survived by three sisters and three brothers, one being the Hon. Henry C. Hart. She leaves a daughter by her second marriage and Lucie F. and Lee J. Vance, the latter a well-known editor and publisher of this city.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Veterans' Association News

At a meeting of the Board of Management held May 14, Mr. Frederick A. Goodwin (Sixth Co.) resigned as Vice President of the Ass'n, owing to ill health, having completed more than twenty-five years of active service upon the Board of Management of the Veterans of the Seventh Regt., and fitting resolutions were adopted expressing regrets of the Board at his retirement.

Thirteen hundred and twenty eight ex-members of the Regiment participated in the Centennial Parade on May 5. The Seventh Regiment statue in Central Park was decorated by the Veterans on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration on May 5, and the Memorial Committee was authorized to have the statue similarly decorated on Memorial Day. The annual memorial services were held at St. Thomas' Church at 4 P. M., May 27, at four o'clock, and invitations were extended to all active and ex-members of the Regiment to be present.

The annual competition of the Veterans of the Regiment will be held at Creedmoor June 20. The committee has provided targets to accommodate a large number of the Veterans.

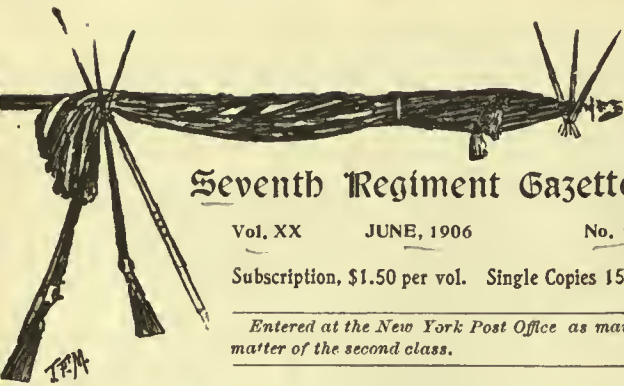
The Board of Management of the Veterans has changed the annual spring field day this year to June 20, in the hope that it will prove more convenient for the members to get together. Every member is asked and urged to make a special effort to be present, even if unable to shoot. It is desired to make this a gala day.

The Veterans' decoration will be given to every one who makes the requisite score for marksman or sharpshooter. The three Mali prizes will be competed for. It is confidently expected that a large number will turn out. In order to have a sufficient number of markers and scorers present, please notify the Chairman of the Committee on or before June 15, as to your intention to be present. The Committee will try to take care of as many as make up their minds at the last minute to come, but must have a general idea of the number to prepare for.

Promoted

In Regimental G. O. No. 6, of May 9, appears the following: Second Lt. William Simpson Covell, Co. F, having been commissioned First Lieutenant, Co. F, with rank from March 20, 1906, vice Stotesbury, promoted; First Sgt. Samuel Kessinger Thomas, Co. E, having been commissioned Second Lieutenant, Co. E, with rank from March 6th, 1906, vice de Mille, promoted; they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers have passed the Board of Examination, and have received their warrants: First Sgt., Leo F. Knust, Co. E; Sgts. Charles W. Ford, Co. F; Leslie W. May, Co. E; Cpls. William T. Harding, Co. E; William A. Allen, Co. E; Clarence V. N. Radcliffe, Co. F.



THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GAZETTE is published monthly by an association composed of one representative from each Company in the Seventh Regiment and of representatives at large from the Veterans, Non-Commissioned Staff, Rifle and Field Music, under the name of THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GAZETTE ASSOCIATION.

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Our Opportunity for Development

Not the least of the practical benefits which obviously already have accrued to the Regiment from its unparalleled Centennial Celebration is the reinforcement and acceleration of its momentum as a progressive body. New life is apparent, but to maintain it in health new blood is desirable and a more propitious time for recruiting there never was than now. Young men, eligible and desirable, who perhaps have not hitherto had their attention especially directed to the Seventh, who saw our memorable turnout of veterans and actives and perhaps first at the banquet visited the Armory with all its glorious wealth of trophies and priceless memorabilia, are good wood for rookies. But they may be modest, even though with military aspirations—Grant, our greatest soldier, was—and perhaps they wait to be asked; let us go after them. Now is our golden opportunity for a united effort to build up waiting lists. Our Centennial Celebration revealed that the Seventh was intrenched in the hearts of the people of New York City to a depth that may have surprised many; with such a history as ours

the contrary could not be possible because, although sensitive as the aspen leaf to the summer zephyr, public sentiment, after all, rings true and the people can neither be fooled nor will they fool themselves all the time. The good-will manifested toward the Seventh at the banquet from the friendly strangers within our gates was perhaps what might be expected from a remarkable jury of invited guests; but in the parade through Fifth Ave. the watchers represented every race, creed and condition of our cosmopolitan population, and, as company after company swept along, the observant must have noted that the applause was whole-souled and general and appreciative of the fact that a host of real New Yorkers, true representatives of their city at its best, was marching by. It is fair to surmise that among the young men who applauded some are desirable and would be proud of the honor of an invitation to join the 7th Regiment.

Thanks to the Celebration Committee

The complete success of our Centennial Celebration in all of its phases has elicited encomiums from participants, observers and the Press generally. The engine of preparation and arrangement, with Maj. Lydecker as chairman at the levers, called the Committee on the Celebration, although ponderous, worked with the precision of a finely adjusted watch. An enormous amount of detail was dealt with and so successfully that its dispatch suggested that a committee of the caliber of the cream of American business and professional men who are also trained to the employment of military system is ideal for the management of an affair so important that it can only be repeated once in a century.

The parade of the Regiment itself was in the ordinary course of events, but on May 5th it was complicated by the participation of our veteran auxiliaries; however, all progressed like clockwork. The banquet, with its difficulties arising from the fact that it was the best patronized gastronomic function ever held in the city, or, it is supposed, in America, was enjoyed with nothing to detract from its gustatory and social pleasures and the programme of mental pabulum which ensued progressed with model smoothness. For the great work of the Committee the Regiment is in its lasting debt and as the Voice of the Seventh the GAZETTE assures the Committee on the Celebration that its completely successful efforts are appreciated thoroughly and—Gentlemen, we thank you.

Men Die, But Memories Can Live

One of the most delightful effects of our celebration was its reuniting old comrades and the reminiscences evoked by their meeting. The incident told elsewhere of the timely gift of a lemon by a veteran suggests that now is the time to uncover and describe, for record,

similar experiences that are such strong bonds between brethren under arms and links between the days of long ago and now. The GAZETTE earnestly invites the contribution of all such delightful reminiscences which will be gratefully received and published. To those who cherish them in the garden of memory we say, let us gather them while we may.

Advertisers Made "Centennial Gazette" Possible

It is not with a merely perfunctory courtesy that the Editor of the GAZETTE thanks the advertisers in the two issues comprising the Centennial GAZETTE for their generous and splendid patronage. It is mentioned with pleasure that from among the numerous compliments received on the appearance of our May issue some of the highest are from advertisers who also have expressed their satisfaction with their investment in this medium through which they have reached the active and veteran members of the Seventh and a countless number of their legion of friends. It is timely to add that but for this generous patronage it would have been impossible to give our regular subscribers, without extra charge, this special edition of two issues which is probably the most extensive ever published by a publication of the genus of the SEVENTH REGIMENT GAZETTE. It is therefore asked of the men of the Seventh, active and veteran, that they bear this in mind and by way of appreciation whenever possible, to patronize our advertisers as a partial return for the good they have done the Regiment. It is not necessary to recapitulate the values of our May issue, but with its condensed history of the Regiment and its many other historical and record features, such as Adj. Falls' history of the Regiment's uniform, it was an epitomized presentment of the Regiment in its first hundred years. There heretofore has not existed nor would there probably ever be any equal single source of information that could briefly educate so well the members of the Seventh, especially those of the present younger generation, about their honored organization or show it in better form to its friends. Therefore we are grateful to our advertisers and ask that our subscribers reciprocate their patronage when it is possible to do so.

Kelley Wins Lawn Tennis Title

Carleton C. Kelley, Co. I, the ex-champion lawn tennis player of the Regiment, won the championship singles May 19, on the dirt courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club. Kelley defeated William B. Cragin, Jr., also of Co. I.

May and June GAZETTES bound in cloth, \$1.00, in time will become a priceless souvenir.

Co. C's Surpassing Marksmanship

The sequel to a surpassing success with some temperaments is to slacken effort and in sweet idleness to enjoy fame and the bubble reputation. Of different timber are the riflemen of Co. C. The Third Company's sure shots in May, 1905, in the State rifle competitions at Creedmoor made a monumental record that cast shadows by its burning glare on the shooting of even the nine other Companies of the sharp-shooting Seventh. Unsatisfied with this preeminence, the marksmen of Co. C with constant practice maintained their wonderful form, and this year when May came round again they stepped out, faced the butts of Creedmoor, and did it again. The indubitable facts and figures are found elsewhere in this issue.

Our Centennial Number Appreciated

The May issue of the GAZETTE, the Centennial Number—or Part I of it—elicited enthusiastic encomiums, verbal, written and printed, to an extent that forbids naming the authors, since all cannot be given credit. While the greatest degree of satisfaction is felt in the GAZETTE's sanctum over the praise from the veterans and the officers and men of the Regiment, it is an appreciated tribute that has come from many editors and publishers and others connected with publishing which has the value of expert testimony. In turn, the GAZETTE would express gratitude and appreciation to all collaborators and, as it has previously done, to the advertisers, without whose providence of "the sinews of war" the achievement of our Centennial Number would have been beyond financial practicability. It is not proposed to rest upon the editorial oars and laurels, but to go on making the GAZETTE more valuable than ever to the Regiment and to all our readers.

Photographs of the Centennial

The weather conditions at the time of the parade and the lateness in the day prevented the host of photographers from getting very good results. Some of the best pictures which we have seen were taken by the Pictorial News Co., of 138 West 42nd St., New York City, and several of them, including one of the banquet, are reproduced in this issue of the GAZETTE.

7th Men Become Officers in the 9th

Two members of Co. B have been honored with commissions in the 9th Regt. Frank W. Tansley has been appointed Battalion Adjutant, and Nelson M. Pattison has been appointed Battalion Quartermaster. Both officers will rank as First Lieutenants. Frederick M. Dearborn, recently elected Second Lieutenant in Co. F, 9th Regt., was formerly a member of the 7th Regt., and in 1808 was a First Lieutenant in the 171st Regt., which was organized as a reserve while the 71st was at the front.

Baseball

The season opened rather ominously on April 14, at Richmond Hill where the cold wind, rough diamond and smooth playing of the other team resulted in a bad defeat for the Regiment. Nothing daunted, the men settled down to hard practice, especially at the training table, (the only place where the batters pull away from the plate) and soon winter kinks began to disappear and Doc Ayres and Ben Vorhis began again to fit their uniforms.

In the Oritani Field Club game a week later, the team was in fair shape and nosed out a ten-inning victory 7 to 6. Bob Vorhis, who has come around earlier than usual this season, pitched brilliant ball, striking out nine men and also did the heaviest batting for his side. He was unsupported by his infield, who seemed unable to keep the ball from running up their sleeves and trouser legs. King Smith, who has shown wonderful improvement, was a star at the bat and in running bases. He reached 1st base safely six times. He plays a hard dash-ing game and is a great run getter. Larendon did the catching in this game, but the follow-ing practice day sustained an injury to his hand that will keep him out of the game for the season.

The Crescent A. C. were next on the list and they looked formidable indeed in their array of college stars, but Bob Vorhis had by this time gotten into his swing and pitched another great game striking out ten men and allowing only five hits. We won 5 to 4 in a most exciting contest. Jim Slosson, who is playing better every game, and Mercer of last year's Yale Freshman team, made the most opportune hits, sending in the winning runs. Bert Vorhis at second base was a busy man and gave a pretty exhibition. Ned Slosson at third and Patterson at "short," also pounced upon all stray flies and grounders.

Then came Montclair, where we were so badly beaten last year. We went out for revenge and got it 15 to 0. Bob Vorhis was invincible and backed up by brother Ben had the heavy hitting college men at his mercy, allowing only 4 hits. Ben distinguished himself by throwing out Frank Quimby, the former Yale captain, trying to steal second. Quimby is probably the fastest amateur base runner in the country to-day, although our own Haywood, who is naturally a speedier sprinter, should develop into a champion. When Haywood reaches first it is all off. Mercer played a grand game reaching first safely every time he came to bat, scoring three runs and making two pretty catches in centrefield. Both the Slossons batted finely and our entire infield, Ayres, B. Vorhis, Smith and Ned Slosson were sure on grounders and lined the ball to the bases like a bullet. Doc. Ayres in spite of his roly-poly exterior, is as spry as any and stole bases with the utmost sang-

froid. "Lance" Wilson, the "ex-Boss Manager," came out with Lts. Wall and Toussaint in tow, and was the star rooter. He promptly called a coacher down for advising Ned Slosson to let the ball hit him in the head and thus get to first base.

The baseball squad is composed of the following men:

"Ben" Vorhis (Captain), Co. G.; "Bert" Vorhis, Co. G; Lawrence F. Vorhis, Co. G; R. Patterson, Co. G; Robert R. Vorhis, Co. D; H. L. Collier, Co. D; Edward Slosson, Co. I; James S. Slosson, Co. I; L. D. Ayers, Co. F; William S. Sheehan, Co. E; Malcolm Haywood, Co. E; King Smith, Co. K; Marshall Peabody, Co. I; Fred'k Kenny, Co. C; T. F. Mercer, Co. B; R. E. Larendon (Manager) Co. G.

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET CLUB 4—7TH REGT. II.

The team won its fourth consecutive victory May 19 at Staten Island. The team played well both in the field and at the bat. Staten Island could not do much with Bob Vorhis, who held them down to three runs in seven innings. "Big" Collier, of Co. D, pitched the last two innings and one run was made off of his delivery. King Smith played a snappy game, his hitting and base running being the feature. "Nick" Donnelly, the great short stop, who played so many years on the Regimental team was Captain of the Staten Island team and played a grand game.

WEST POINT 3—7TH REGT. 2

The Baseball team was defeated by West Point on Decoration Day by three to two. Details of the game will appear in the July GAZETTE.

Drill Percentages for March

For the month of March, 1906, the official report of the percentage of attendance at drills in the National Guard show that among the regimental organizations the 7th Regt. made the best showing, with a percentage of 93, and the 69th Regt. was second, with 91 per cent. The other regimental organizations follow in this order: 2d Regt., 90; 12th, 89; 13th, 88; 71st, 88; 22nd, 86; 47th, 86; 74th, 85; 1st, 84; 9th, 84; 23d, 84; 10th, 81; 14th, 80; 8th, 78; and 65th, 76. Among the mounted organizations the First Signal Co. leads with 98 per cent. The other commands in order of merit stand as follows: Squadron C, 97; 3d Battery, 95; Squadron A, 94; 2d Signal Co., 94; 6th Battery, 94; Troop B, 92; 1st Battery, 91; and 2d Battery, 90.

Cos. C and F are priding themselves upon having attained the highest percentage in March for average attendance at drills. Both companies had a percentage of 95. The percentage of the other companies, arranged in order of merit, was as follows: I, 94; B, 93; D, 92; E, 92; K, 92; G, 91; H, 91; and A, 87.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

N. C. S. Notes

It seems appropriate at this Centennial time to mention some of the illustrious men who have served on the Non-Commissioned Staff.

We recall such names as Grafulla and Cappa, both famous band leaders, known from one end of the country to the other. Color-Bearer Braisted, serving over fifty long and faithful years, was a lesson in patriotism and Seventh Regiment spirit that should be taught to every recruit. The late Drum-Major John M. Smith, also with fifty years of military service, (a great part of which was with the Seventh) was another well-known figure. There is another name which will bring back the memory of a man whom we all loved and respected, who served as sergeant major and became adjutant—the late Adjutant George J. Weaver. Serving as adjutant during the trying times of 1898, he displayed a strength of character and withal was so approachable that we were endeared to him more than words can tell.

So many distinguished names come to mind that we cannot find room in these notes to speak of each at length, so therefore we will reprint a list published in a small pamphlet by the N. C. S. Association, and trust that if any errors or omissions are noted notice will be given us at once:

HONORARY MEMBERS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank on N. C. S.</i>
Robert C. Rathbone, Sgt. of Guard, Q. M. Sgt., Sgt.-Maj.	
L. L. S. Clearman, Com.-Sgt., Q. M. Sgt., Sgt.-Maj.	
James J. Morison, Left General Guide	
Richard F. Ware, Color Bearer, Sgt.-Maj.	
James M. Wilson, Hospital Steward.	
John Mc Kesson, Left General Guide.	
Charles S. Bull, Hospital Steward.	
Marshall Lefferts, jr., R. General Guide, Com.-Sgt.	
Charles H. Winans, Ord.-Sgt.	
Charles L. Gunn, Military Secretary.	
Charles J. Therriott, L. Gen. Guide, R. Gen. Guide.	
Wm. M. Whitney, Regimental Secretary.	
Charles H. Covell, Sgt.-Maj.	
James P. Burrell, L. Gen. Guide, Sgt.-Maj.	
William B. Caughtry, L. Gen. Guide, Ord.-Sgt., Sgt.-Maj.	
W. H. Langley, Left General Guide.	
C. W. Wernig, Band Leader.	
John Le Boutillier, Left General Guide.	
William H. Heisser, Left General Guide.	
E. C. Ray, Jr., Q. M. Sgt.	
John K. Green, L. General Guide, R. General Guide.	
George G. Stow, Color Bearer.	
A. L. Wickert, L. General Guide.	
William G. Bates, Sgt.-Maj.	
Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Ordinance-Sgt.	

John T. Fisher, Q. M. Sgt.
 G. F. Bates, Color Bearer.
 J. Henry Townsend, Sgt.-Maj.
 William H. Folsom, Sgt.-Maj.
 J. Weston Myers, Com.-Sgt.
 Thomas W. Linton, Hospital Steward.
 DeWitt C. Falls, Sgt.-Maj.
 C. Otto Toussaint, Sgt.-Maj.
 Louis E. Vannier, Sgt.-Maj.
 Henry A. Bostwick, Sgt.-Maj.
 George S. Towle, Sgt.-Maj.
 Herbert Grosbeck, Color Bearer.
 Edward D. Rudderow, Hospital Steward.
 Charles W. Whitney, Q. M. Sgt.
 Edward L. Nicoll, Color Bearer.
 William F. Wall, Sgt.-Maj.
 Robert M. Kalloch, Ord.-Sgt.
 F. M. Dearborn, Asst. Hospital Steward.
 Thomas A. Neal, Asst. Hospital Steward.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

W. C. Platt	Louis B. Rader
C. S. Grafulla	W. H. Gibson
Willis Van Winkle	Charles H. Winans
Wm. S. Wheelwright	Thomas H. Pierce
John H. Draper	S. O. Ryder
Robert M. Weed	Charles Appleby
E. W. Price	C. A. Cappa
Peter D. Braisted, Jr.	Ernest Neyer
William B. Freeman	Isaac W. Dean
Edward Foote	John F. Long
John D. Crouch	David Graham
Thomas Clark, Jr.	George J. Weaver
John M. Smith	

We have not mentioned the present members as their names appeared in the last GAZETTE. We have one vacancy at present, Assistant Hospital Steward, Thomas A. Neal having been promoted to the grade of Captain in the Field Hospital, attached to General Roe's Headquarters.

EDWIN S. COY.



May 5, 1906, was a great day. Great for the Regiment. Great for the First Company. Great for every active or ex-member who has served with the colors; for the day marked the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Cos. A, B, C, and D, which grew so gloriously into our splendid Regiment. As the reports, detailed and exhaustive, of the parade, banquet and speeches of the celebration, appear elsewhere in this issue of THE GAZETTE, only a few things peculiarly First Company, will be mentioned.

The absentees were Sgt. Ford, who was seriously ill at the time, but we are happy to state, is now on the mend; Pvts. Woolley on furlough—out West on business; Ferguson, honeymooning, having married on April 25 at Melrose Park, Philadelphia, Miss Marie Halsall. Our best

wishes for a long and happy life to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson. There is every reason to believe that the other absentees, Dixon, Henderson, Hoffstatter (2), Byam and Taylor were unable to attend on account of some good reason.

The shower, as we rested on Madison Avenue, somewhat spoiled our neat appearance; still all this discomfort was forgotten quickly, when, standing at "Present Arms," the veteran and former members of the various companies passed by in review. In appearance and marching they were fine. Our five companies of veterans were commanded by Capt. Janssen, Lt. Voorhees, Capt. Kelley, Sgt. Stanton and Lt. Cummings.

Out of the Spanish War veterans six were First Company men—Maguire, Curnen, Massarene, Rooney, Towne and Saportas.

Upon our return from the parade and when in quarters, Capt. Schastey, on behalf of the members of the Company presented Pvt. C. A. J. Queckberner with a gold medal for twenty years' service in the Company. His record for these years is almost one hundred per cent. in every duty. To be so honored on such a memorable occasion was indeed joy to the American Hercules (that was).

The banquet tables occupied by the First Company were the handsomest of all, for the committee in charge added to the general decoration of cherry blossoms and greens a number of National flags, (presented by Emil T. Palmenberg) topped with "A's" and after the banquet things were made still more picturesque by the throwing of confetti and tossing of toys, such as airships, and vari-colored balloons, most of the latter, however, resembling purple sausages, probably from Rohe's factory; anyway it was carnival time with us. Everyone was as happy as good-fellowship and good cheer could make him. About this time a number of our former members proclaimed their intention to return at once to the dear old First Company. Lt. Jordan and Pete Maguire were the spokesmen for these quick returners. Did any one or did not any one notice the close intimacy between George Everall and Sands? At Creedmoor it was remarked that this "Damon and Pythias" friendship had not in the least abated.

Mr. John Jerome Rooney, who read an original poem "The Citizen Soldier," is the brother of dear old comrade Leo J. Rooney.

The handsome official programme of the celebration can be obtained from Duffield, who will have a number for sale until the latter part of June.

It seems that some of our ex-members thought because the history of the First Company in the Centennial number of the GAZETTE was set up in small type, that our Company was slighted, whereas, the space allotted by the editor being too small for the matter submitted, that size type was absolutely necessary in order to get it all in

print. We will be thankful to be informed of any errors or omissions that may be discovered in the outline of the history of the Company as it is the intention of Mr. Barrows to complete his excellent work and put it in book form in the near future.

Notwithstanding the large number of absentees on Creedmoor Day the systematic efforts of Lt. Fisk, I. S. A. P., resulted in excellent work of the Company in the skirmish run, our actual shots, bringing us within nine per cent of Co. C, the winner, and eight per cent. better than our work of last year, going to prove that we can shoot as well as the other companies. Of course with the absentees there was no chance to win. Every man present qualified as a marksman. Wakeman, with 20, 21, 20, was Champion Marksman. Lt. Naisawald and Cpl. Scriven qualified as sharpshooters and Sgt. Roosevelt got half way through.

Pvt. Henderson has been dropped. Pvt. Wakeman is going into business somewhere near Three Rivers, Can., and has taken a furlough for three months; if he likes the conditions he will remain there. Will Rohe has gone to Europe on a vacation. Al Rohe, on April 22, was presented by his wife with a fine boy. Our congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Rohe and Alfred Rohe, Jr.

The Ex-Members' Association passed a resolution at their last meeting, having in view a joint banquet on May 6, 1907, similar to the one of 1905, to commemorate our one hundred and first birthday.

Among automobilists, Everall (1) has won distinction, as some days since, somewhere near City Island, he was overhauled by a policeman for speeding. He was compelled to appear at the Tombs the next day and after the glorious opportunity of paying a fine for such sport he was released.

FREDERICK O'BYRNE.



Greetings: We're a real antique, now that we have reached the hundred year stage, but I do not think anyone will have to pass around chloroform for awhile. After the display of muster rolls in the Main Hall, and our being handed the 1806-1906 banners, I hope everybody is satisfied that we are the oldest inhabitant.

Guess our birthday party was quite a success. The parade was threatened, when someone carelessly turned off the sunshine, but as we all could swim nobody cared. One thoughtful Vet's wife forestalled possible pneumonia and served quinine and what goes with it, from a balcony, saving at least a dozen lives. Glad our Vets weren't caught in the cyclone, as they looked like ready money in their silk hats. Our B Co. War Vet-

erans, under command of Gen. Shaler, nearly broke up the parade in the variety of uniforms. Capt. Zabriskie in the uniform of the War of 1812 and Gen. Boyjilan, of the Persian Army, wore the most brilliant. Gen. George Moore Smith commanded the uniformed Veterans; Gen. Molineux the 1st Battalion; and still another Second Co. man, Maj. Hovey, U. S. A., the 2nd Battalion of War Veterans.

Everyone enjoyed the speeches and a happy "B" squad serenaded Gen. Grant with a song, whose first, last and the intermittent lines ran, "We fought with Gen. Grant at Vicksburg,"—but the General didn't seem to mind.

The reception in the Co. room later, reminded one of Friday night at Camp, and when Capt. Schuyler announced that our distinguished ex-member, Gen. Shaler, was coming up the stairs, the Company, to make him feel at home, formed a howling circle around the surprised General, and I do not think he needed any cards handed to him, that he was "Welcome to our City."

"Bob" Baltes looked mad enough to "crush a grape" when he was detailed, but his feelings were nothing to mine, when I was thrown into the rear rank. There is a reward offered for the capture of the man who told the 1st Sgt. someone was to be on the sidewalk. They couldn't find me with blue glasses.

Ninety-eight men and our officers went to Creedmoor and made their mark on May 16, everybody qualifying as a marksman; and Capt. Schuyler, Lt. Halsted, Sgt. Fowler, Cpl. Kervan, "Pvt." Beach and Pvs. Thees and Schafer won their sharp-shooter bar.

I don't know who was "Queen of the May" and won the Champion Marksman Bar. I won something, but by advice of counsel won't say how many.

This Company has been either first or second in the Skirmish Run ever since these matches were started, and it was a sad crowd when Capt. Schuyler announced that our score had been thrown out, owing to our taking twenty seconds more than the time limit.

When the Company was dismissed, three as rousing cheers as ever were heard in the Armory assured Capt. Schuyler we were all behind him. At this writing no scores have been announced, but if the volleys had anything to do with it, we made good.

There are a great many new faces in the Co., but they acted like a lot of veterans, most of them going through on their first strings.

The Rifle Committee wants to urge upon every man in the Co. the necessity of going down and getting his sharp-shooter bar.

"Deacon" Young you are getting to be too big a boy for that noise outside the Armory on the way home.

The little "Sammy Sneeze" cheer, "Kah, Kah,

Kah, Chow," seemed to make a "hit." Sort of an impromptu shower.

No, that song about "The next horse I ride on I'm going to be tied on," doesn't especially appeal to me.

One of our latest acquisitions, Pvt. "Scar Face" Mercer has made good right off on the base-ball team. He batted 100 per cent. in the game at Montclair, incidentally nearly losing an ear on a slide to second base, and leads the team at present in batting.

Those nice little parties on Thursday nights during the summer, which were so successful last year, I am told are to be kept up. It should be "good-night nurse" for any other date, and come over and "Look at who's here."

Seven foot Grant wants to put in an "ad" for an overcoat. The best our Q. M. could do was the one little "Charley" McClave left. It's all right in the summer time!—Yes, it's lovely—but Oh! Oh! in the winter time * * !

Regret that several of the men have asked for their discharges. One vacancy which will be hard to fill is "Ed" Johnson. Hope someone will use a little judgment and send him back to us in the fall.

HARRY PARKER.



The Centennial Celebration is now a memory of the past—an inspiration for the future, which cannot but be of inestimable value to the 7th Regt. Every arrangement for the great event was perfect, to the minutest detail. The march down Fifth

Avenue was executed in such fashion as to receive the commendation of the throngs of sightseers that lined both sides of the Avenue from 66th to 34th Street; their attention and interest, so clearly and positively evinced on a half-holiday, indicated that the Regiment had a close hold on their regard, and appealed to their civic pride.

The Grand Marshal and his staff, the one typifying the earnest, capable military officer of high ideals, the man who does things, and does them so as to make all his men cherish the privilege of serving under so able, so hearty, so whole-souled a man, and the others, graduates of our Alma Mater, who, preserving the traditions of their old command, have earned distinction in the military bodies to which they now owe allegiance, were an inspiration to all who followed them.

Our acting Colonel, than whom no regiment ever followed a better—erect, soldierly, inspiring respect and confidence by his fine personality and impressive bearing.

The Major of the "Steady Second" battalion, precise, alert—an officer to whose painstaking

thoroughness and unusual military acquirements so much of the Regiment's efficiency is due.

The chief of the First Battalion, whose unselfish labors and high executive capacity, contributed so much to the success of the prodigious affair that our Centennial proved to be, and made it a model.

Our own three good men of the line who so untiringly devoted themselves to the successful performance of the many duties that were their portion of endeavor upon our historic occasion.

The marching cohorts of our veteran clans; their handsome alignments and fine, well set up appearance proved them worthy to accompany the frayed and tattered banners, the oriflammes of so many stoutly fought fields, which received the respectful salute of their junior comrades, and had been borne by our veterans in other days. A capable nucleus they were, those men, to officer commands of the future whose efficiency few might justly question.

Our love and our respect must ever belong to our gallant seniors, who, in season and out, in gladsome and in darksome days, in times of doubt and in times of misunderstanding, have been our stay and prop, our incentive and our glory.

The banquet, it may be said, eclipsed all expectations. The noble proportions of the drill hall were emphasized by decorations at once appropriate, effective, and beautiful. It was a veritable symposium of good-fellowship and good cheer, signalized by telling and notable addresses by men of well-deserved prominence in their country's affairs, and graced by the attendance of men of world-wide fame, whose presence at our celebration was a compliment to the old Seventh, which shall never lack of hearty appreciation.

A century's span, a course well run. Grateful salutations to all who have made it a progress of honor and of worthiness.

Co. "C" Creedmoor Champions! (If anyone tells you that "C" Co.'s notes on shooting in the June, 1905 GAZETTE commenced this way—just acknowledge that they did, and we propose to keep it standing for use next year.) We broke our own record by a small margin, and finished a trifle further in the lead than usual. We made 638 hits on the target, out of a possible 830, which is about 77 per cent. Last year we had 75 per cent. of our hits on the target, which figures show a gain this year of 2 per cent.

Our steady progress in outdoor shooting may be shown by taking our Creedmoor record since 1900. In that year we finished third. In 1901, second; 1902, first. In 1903 we were not in it—not because the men could not shoot—but because of a coaching error in figuring wind. In the last three years, 1904, 1905 and 1906, we have won handily.

Our figure of merit for each of the last three years, which also goes to show our steady improvement, follows:

	Knickerbocker Gray.	O'Donohue.	State.
1904	23.32	64.16	64.16
1905	40.02	70.01	70.01
1906	40.47	70.23	70.23

How do we do it? Well, some say that we are lucky. Major Palmer has said that the answer is "plugging and hard work." A large percentage of our men would probably say "safe, sane, and conservative coaching methods, every man having a healthy interest in the game, and last but not least, normal elevation."

The managing editor usually gives us some little space in his department of the June issue each year—last year he revelled in the lustre reflected from the burnished shield of Co. "C"—your humble scribe cannot rise to such heights as that—so take a look through the editorial section and perhaps you will find that the "M. E." has even outdone his last year's effort.

Q. M. Sgt. Berg almost lost his little black man on the way to Creedmoor—Banks was standing on the track in front of an incoming locomotive—and there probably would have been black worn in Thompson St., had not some of the boys pulled him out of harm's way. The engine was number 333, and the dingy one, in explaining the occurrence, said that he did not move, as he thought from the number that it was part of our outfit.

The Entertainment Committee must have had some inside information of our chances at Creedmoor, as they had arranged for a "Beefsteak Party," to take place after our return from the range. The entire Company adjourned to the Palmer House, and certainly did make some "possibles" on the steak. It was one of the best rackets of the season, and our hustling Entertainment Committee is to be congratulated on their splendid work, and ultimate success.

On May 16, Sgt. Hugh B. Thomson celebrated the 10th anniversary of his appointment as Superintendent of the Armory. He was the recipient of many hearty congratulations and good wishes. Here's to your good health, Sergeant, and many more years as happy as those just past.

Circulars have been issued referring to the entertainment of the English team, who will soon be with us to compete for the Sir Howard Vincent Trophy. Our response should be generous, that our English cousins may realize our keen appreciation of the multitude of courtesies shown "Seventh" men, when "on the other side of the pond," last season.

The Regiment's collection of art treasures recently has been enriched by the addition of paintings by Creifeld. One of the paintings is of our former Adjutant, Captain George J.

Weaver. This picture hangs in the main hall, opposite the stairway. The other picture is of Mr. Richard H. Halsted and adorns the field and staff room. This is an excellent piece of work—the likeness being perfect. It is a most happy idea to have Mr. Halsted's picture in our collection, as he is a loyal and devoted friend of the Regiment.

The wedding of Miss Edith Elizabeth Wamsley and Mr. Ernest Arnold Herb was celebrated on May 12th at Zion and St. Timothy Church. The Third Company was well represented at the ceremony and many were the wishes extended for good luck, long life and prosperity. The happy couple will spend the honeymoon abroad.

"Snapper" Hanft is on a trip through the South, looking after some of his tobacco and fruit interests.

Anyone witnessing the accident to the "Poland Brothers," who fell off the cart while traversing the "Great White Way," will confer a favor by communicating with Box 23, White Plains, N. Y.

At the regular meeting May 9, Mr. Bert Walter Vos, proposed by Pvt. Willis, was elected to membership. We can use a few more good men, therefore, it behooves every man to keep his eyes open, so that we may start in the Fall, with a full Company. COOLEY S. CHAPIN.



Who will ever forget the Centennial Parade of our Company on May 6, 1906?

Did not the presence of the old vets inspire in each one of us a greater pride and love for our Alma Mater than we ever felt before? The parade of the veteran

members on Madison Ave. most we stood there at "present," was the most remarkable thing I ever saw, and I am sure every man felt the same way. Our Company's part was fully filled, our attendance at the dinner large and equally enthusiastic, and the spectacle witnessed in the Armory as we all assembled in the drill room was a sight worth going miles to see and one which will never be equalled.

The events of that day will go down in the history not only of our Regiment, but of the National Guard, an event the like of which never has nor never will be seen, and Col. Appleton and all the officers should be especially proud of the magnificent demonstration.

A touching episode of the Centennial Parade was the way in which Capt. Mazet's young son sang out, "Daddy, daddy," as the Company passed by him.

The refreshments served in the Company room were most welcome and whoever was thoughtful enough to prepare them deserves our

sincere thanks. The ladies of the house on Madison Avenue, (I think the number was 186) deserve our heartfelt thanks for their hospitality in allowing us to use their home for shelter when the rain came down so heavy.

Who knew that ex-Private Zorn was a Lieutenant in the 12th until the parade, and did you know that you had Adjutant Richards, 5th Ga., as a guest the same night?

Fred Pollard, having completed his twenty years of service has been presented by the Company with a gold Cross of Honor, to celebrate the event.

In the recent trouble in the Philippines Lt. Arthur Poillon (ex. Co. D) was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Bliss and his sketches of the battlefield were used as the basis of attack on that occasion.

We went to Creedmoor last month, and the percentage of the Company was kept down by the number of men extraordinarily busy elsewhere on that day.

On the list of men distinguished for long and faithful service Co. D has 20 men, whose aggregate length of service is 402 years, an average of over 20 years per man—that's a record.

32 men in this Company did 100 per cent. duty last year, and were present at all of the 25 drills. Their names are: Capt. Mazet, Lt. Kipp, Sgts. Leask, Golsh, Cutter and Short; Cpls. Loeser, Hines, Fisk, Boyle and Hodge; Lance-Cpls. Keough and Eldredge; Pvts. Beasley, Burns, Collier, Cree, Fischer, Fox, Johnson, Lammers, Leonard, Lewis, McGuire, Myrick, Pollard, Ranger, Rathburn, Richter, Savage, Spencer and Walsh.

Eight men were present at all drills for which they were liable: Bauer, 2d; Curtis, Duryea, Haight, Maurer, Vorhis, Wilder and Young.

In the work for the year,

The first platoon (Lt. Towle) leads in small arms practice, locker inspection and general average; the second platoon (Lt. Kipp) in attendance. The first section (Sgt. Golsh) is first in small arms practice and general average, the third section (Sgt. Short) in locker inspection; the fourth section (Sgt. Cutter) in attendance. The first squad (Cpl. Boyle) in small arms practice; the seventh squad (Cpl. Armstrong) in attendance; the sixth squad (Cpl. Hicks) has 100 per cent. in locker inspection and the highest general average (88.94.)

The first squad, consisting of Cpl. Boyle, L. Cpl. Eldridge and Pvts. Cornell, Green, Lammers, Richter, Forbes, Burdick and Collier; and the sixth squad, composed of Cpl. Hicks and Pvts. Johnson, Rowe, Schoonmaker, Smith, Weller, Cree and Noble, having the highest general average in their respective platoons, the privates in these two squads will be exempt from all detail, except when on active service, until April 1, 1907.

Prizes were offered by the commanding officer to the three men having the highest scores in the squad making the highest percentage in rifle practice for the season. The first squad leads with a percentage of 75.62, and the prize winners are Cpl. Boyle, Pvts. Richter and Cornell.

The prizes for the various rifle competitions for the year were awarded at the Company meeting in May, as follows:

Cooper Trophy—Aggregate of best three scores, 14 shots; Pvt. Kershaw, score 168. Platoon match—First platoon, average per man 174; 1st Sgt. Leask, score 226. Section match—First section, average 181.5; Pvt. Spencer, score 209. Squad match—First squad, average 191.2; Cpl. Boyle, score 209.

Team of Three Match—First team: Sgt. Short, 219; Pvts. Cree, 207; Collier, 198; total, 623. Second team: Sgt. Leask, 219; Pvts. Richter, 191; Leonard, 190; total, 600. Third team: Pvts. Spencer, 193; Morley, 191; Lt. Towle, 156; total, 540. Handicap match—Winners: Collier, 575; Semon, 507; Sgt. Leask, 499; Morley, 498; Poillon, 491; Cpl. Boyle, 490; Rowe, 488; Leonard, 486; Sgts. Cutter, 475; Spencer, 469. (The handicaps have been deducted from the actual scores.)

Third Class Match—Winners: Poillon, 581; Collier, 575; Morley, 566; Earle, 525; Semon, 507.

Co. Team Medals—Gold bar: Sgt. Leask. Silver bar: Lts. Towle and Kipp, Sgts. Short and Cutter, Cpls. Wilson and Hodge, Pvt. Leonard. Bronze bar: Cpl. Boyle, L. Cpl. Keough, Pvts. Cree, Collier, Hyde, Lammers, Langridge, Schoonmaker, Smith, Spencer and Walsh.

1st Sgt's. Cup—For highest score each month: Winners, Cpl. Boyle, Pvts. Leonard and Smith, Lt. Towle, Sgt. Short.

Cpl. Hodge's Cup to the man in his squad having the highest average for the year was awarded to Hyde. Pvt. Horner won the "Loeser" Cup awarded to the man in Company winning the greatest number of points in the Fall and Spring Games.

On the occasion of a recent visit to Luna Park, Coney Island, et al, Sgt. Golsh was taken for a "Come on," and relieved of his Regimental fob.

Jerry Richter on the same day volunteered to act as guide and put the party on a car labelled "Luna Park," and though a native of Brooklyn, he landed them in Ridgewood—all Brooklyn cars being labelled "Luna Park."

The yacht "Nan" is in commission. Her Captain and Skipper Loeser has had her newly painted and overhauled. The first trip was in a howling gale. See Cornell for particulars.

Capt. Mazet is to be complimented for his part in the recent celebration.

As we go to press I hear that Q. M. Sgt. Henry Everdell has applied for discharge after 31 years of service—once the commanding officer of the Company in the Civil War. We are deeply grieved to lose our good old man, and a full account of his service will be found in the next issue of the GAZETTE.

Also I hear Tiff Spencer is going to San Francisco to gain sordid wealth. This is only a rumor—hope it is not true—if it is, what will Freddie Pollard do?

Col. James Grant Hodge and Miss Florence Lihon were married quietly April 13. Royal H. Weller was the best man and Mrs. Weller (an old friend of the bride) matron of honor.

Lakewood was the scene of the honeymoon, and the Thousand Islands their ultimate destination. The sincere congratulations of the many friends are heartily extended to the recent bride and groom.

CHARLES MURRAY.



The out-door shooting season opened with a whoop, and on Tuesday, May 15, 1906, the First Battalion went to Creedmoor. The proverbial 7th Regt. weather was absent, for a wonder, and the entire day was one of successes. We qualified every man that went down, and finished fourth in the State match, fifth in the O'Donohue and eighth in the Knickerbocker Gray's. Considering that there were twenty men with us that had never been to Creedmoor, the showing was one to be proud of. Lt. DeMille got his sharpshooter bar, as did Lt. Thomas and Pvt. Weninge. Hobert took a crack at the 500 and went through, so, as our amiable Chairman of Rifle Committee remarked, "We have three and one-half sharpshooter as a nucleus for higher honors." Whether Hobert will be "peevish" at the remark, I do not know, but he tells me that he is going to be not only two halves, but is going on and not stop upon such lowly ground as sharpshooter, but receive a nice new safety pin emblazoned with the magic words "Distinguished Expert."

Sgt. Reisig received his twenty-year medal at the parade in April, and there is no one in the Regiment that deserves the honor more. His faithful and steadfast work for the Company is appreciated too little, and that may he be with us for at least twenty years more is the wish of all who know him, and those who do not know him have still something to live for.

A lowly Pilgrim left his home and friends to carry the banner and fame of his country to the classic Hellenic shores. Did he make any progress? Well, he just cleaned up the 400 and 800-meter races, and thereby brought much glory to his Country. Considering that Pilgrim is a Lance Corporal in the 5th Co., and that he beat a Lieutenant of the British army, in the 400, just draw your own deductions. Some of the good fellows of the Company should foregather and have much talk and tobacco when Paul gets back, and hear the story of his victories.

Doug. Cook still has his smell wagon on his hands, his attempt at raffling it not being successful in ridding him of its possession. The drawing of the raffle came off the first of May

and Witthaus won the machine, but preferred to take the money instead of the motor. Doug. promises to start the thing going down hill some day, riderless, with his blessing and immediately disappear from the neighborhood.

A promising young soldier notified the First Sergeant, anent Creedmoor day, that he would attend "If the weather permits." As he was at the range, I trust he got his uniform from "the cleanser" in time for the Decoration Day parade.

The new drilling squad presented Ben Hammond with a suit case for his kindly offices to them, and in his speech of acceptance, Ben was mean enough to tell them, that they would continue to drill as per schedule until further notice. There was a whisper in the air that sounded like "ingrate," but the dire threats of the squad, evidently came to no purpose, as "Ham" went merrily along with his suit case.

Vincent Delnose, one of our veterans who shows up, went to Creedmoor with us as a spectator, and made the time pleasant for a select coterie. Ask Herb Aldhaus and Leo Knust if they didn't really have a good time when they came back. Herb says he just loves the new Hotel Belmont, and Lonsdale had trouble buying a suit case to take home his accumulated wealth to that haven of rest, just "forty-five minutes from Broadway."

On returning from Creedmoor a crowd went over to the New York Athletic Club, and as every one had to sing a song, new talent is rapidly developing. Sheehan's "Sympathy" was a symphony alone, and Blackledge and Storms, in their new dance, was a scream from start to finish. Lt. Col. Kipp and Adj. Wall joined the Captain and enjoyed the fun. Dick Heather's own composition was a thing of joy, and altogether the evening was one well worth enjoying.

Still another crowd from the Company went home and "hit the feathers," but then, they missed all the fun, and that is their punishment.

There is to be a ball game, I understand, rumors of Travers Island, a big feed, and much joyousness, in June. Lt. Thomas is figuring it all out, so be on the job for a gorgeous event in the good old summer time.

L. MACKEE HUTCHINS.

Munich Rifle Contest

At the request of the Bavarian Government, K. Buenz, the German Consul General in New York, has invited all American riflemen to take part in the fifteenth grand contest of German riflemen, to be held on July 15 to 22, in Munich, after a lapse of twenty-five years.



If the gentleman who deals out assorted packages of atmosphere at the command of the weather bureau thought that he would annoy us in the least by imitating the Flood on May 5, he was greatly mistaken; we

simply love water and revel in mud, therefore we individually and collectively spurned the weather. In spite of the fact that our own spirits were very strong that day, the Company owes a vote of thanks to the kindly gentleman, an ex-member of the Regiment, at No. 160 Madison Avenue, who so freely gave of his cough medicine in order to ward off disease. Mr. Leland was especially grateful for our friend's kindness, for Mr. Leland was wet and his trousers were soaking.

It is needless to state that the Veterans were the particular stars of our Centennial Celebration, and well they might be. If any active member could look at the men who made the Regiment what it is, without being determined to at least try to approximate to their spirit and devotion, that active member would better become quietly but quickly an ex.; and if our beloved "soldiers" who on dull drill nights find it irksome to keep the alignment would only take an object lesson from those straight lines of Veterans, who couldn't see mud puddles because their chins were up, then May 5 would have done its greatest service.

The banquet turned out to be a wonderful love-feast; we didn't care what the French on the menu disguised, we just were completely happy because the great big family of "old Grey Jackets" was gathered together under their own roof to justify the adage, "once a 7th Regt. man, always a 7th Regt. man," even though serving under other colors. It was not the least gratifying part of the evening to have our honored guests convey to us the congratulations of the city, State and Nation, in speeches which were filled with the spirit of the occasion.

It was regretted greatly that Capt. Brinckerhoff and his son, G. G. Brinckerhoff, Jr., were prevented by illness from attending the celebration. Brig. Gen. J. E. Duryée sent his greetings to "dear old Company Six" from California; the Duryées are truly an example of 7th Regt. in the family, Col. Abram Duryée commanded the Regiment 1849-1859, his son, Gen. Duryée, served with us at the time of the Civil War, and his son, H. H. Duryée, marched with Big Six in the "eighties."

As a fitting token in memory of those who gave their lives for the country in the Civil War, the Veteran Assn. delegated Veteran

A. V. Pancoast to have the 7th Regt. statue in Central Park decorated with the National colors on May 5.

And so ended the biggest and best day ever.

Cpl. Clark so thoroughly enjoyed himself at the banquet that on Creedmoor day he was seen pointing out to his friends the particular spot at which he was seated.

Speaking of Creedmoor, it is due that we give our appreciation of the untiring work of Capt. Stotesbury to make that day a success, and it certainly was a pleasure to see how smoothly every detail was handled. The only regret is that we did not get in the money in the State matches, but we improved greatly over last year, which is something gained. Aside from that, however, the day was a grand success with 98 present and a resulting qualification of 98 marksmen, not to mention eight sharpshooters. Our sympathy to those of the absent men who were sick, for they missed a fine day. To those of the absent men who were not sick—our sympathy(?) also.

With this issue the scribe turns the fountain pen over to that experienced hand which is so well known as to need no specific mention; all those who have enjoyed a few months immunity by reason of age, rank, or physical prowess, should note that the cyclone cellar is again in order. Whatever the notes have been in the reading, they have given pleasure in the writing, so *Vale* and the temporary address will be "Any Beer Garden, Germany."

T. E. HARDENBERGH, JR.



I ought to have a gilt "muck rake" or something of that sort to record the stirring events of the past month. Certainly no ordinary pen could do justice to the happenings of May 5, the occasion of the Centennial Celebration. First

there was the glorious spectacle of the parade, the first division of which, composed as it was of ex-members of the Regiment who are in the regular service, or in the National Guard, or Naval Militia, making a picture which only a Meissonier could paint, was led by Brvt. Maj.-Gen. George Moore Smith as marshal. Gen. Smith is an old Co. G man, and we were thus in the lead in the celebration, as well as everything else. Then the grizzled warriors of the Civil War, the veterans of the Spanish War, the Veterans' Assn., and finally the gallant Seventh as it is to-day, the leading National Guard organization of the country. Another laurel that we captured in connection with the parade and one that should not be passed lightly over was Col. Appleton's Chief

of Staff, 1st Lt. John F. O'Ryan, 2nd Battery N. G. N. Y., also formerly high private in Co. G. "Jack" was the real thing in the way of a dashing young officer. Capt. Reginald L. Foster, 12th Regt. N. G. N. Y., formerly a sergeant in our Company, was also conspicuous among the uniformed officers of the first division, while such good wood as ex-Sgts. John Moe, Samuel J. Bailey and Angus Hopkins, ex-Capt. Frank M. Drake, Lts. Robert M. Dunn, J. W. B. Rockwell, Robert L. Todd and ex-Q. M. Sgt. George A. Sontag represented the officers of the Company in the top-hat-frock-coat division.

The shower bath in full regimentals which we received while waiting for the formation of the Veterans was an innovation which, while taken in good spirit, made running trunks out of our white ducks. Sgts. Evans and Stratton, with Pvts. Stolzenberg, Trowbridge, Anderson and Holmes, who were on the right of the line resting on the doorway of the Knickerbocker Club, were waterproofed for the occasion by the members of that organization, and the others were hoping the rain would keep up or the line would move up. The parade back to the armory was like the march home of a victorious army, and no time was lost getting ready for the great fest. As to the execution of the Company at the tables it appeared to me at a glance that every man was doing two men's work at the board and Larendon, Jim Petrie, Gerald Stratton and Frank Ridabock were working like the chain gang on a brick scow. The only knock that I heard was after the affair was over, and that was regret on the part of "Larry" that he had not heard about the striking waiters until the next morning.

Tom Witherbee gave an automobile party after the big show, with Billy Holmes and Nils Anderson as principal guests. After a sortie, the automobile attacked the gates of the Long Island Railroad track at Mineola and captured the same, the auto returning to town with the gates hanging from the lamps. I met "Rollo" Southworth on the Sunday following the fest and asked him how he enjoyed it. He summed up the consensus of opinion with a yawn, saying:

"Oh! I feel a hundred years old to-day."

Now for the Westminster Volunteers.

Our annual pilgrimage to Creedmoor took place on May 15, with the Colonel, Staff and First Battalion, and owing to the fact that there were nine absentees and other things, we failed to score for the O'Donohue Trophy and the Knickerbocker Grays. All the Company cracks seemed to be off in their marksmanship and we finished among the "also rans" in the hunt for these trophies. "Lance" Wilson took

up his annual collection from the Company rookies and will devote the proceeds to the establishment of a home for superannuated members of the N. C. S. Sgt. Petrie also took up a collection from the literary members of the Company, who spent the day under the trees "looking over the papers." Big Bill Kindgen lost his eyesight looking for court notables, and had considerable difficulty in finding the spot to qualify. Every man got through and several got the sharpshooter decoration.

While on the subject of shooting it gives me pleasure to note that Sgt. Harry L. Suydam carried off what is known as the Picture prize in the Regimental Rifle Club competition for the season of 1905-06. This prize is donated in memory of Maj. A. W. Conover, and is awarded to the member of the club who makes the highest score in the "Championship Aggregate Match" under the following conditions: Seven shots standing, seven shots prone, the best score made in each month to count and highest aggregate to win.

The K. O. in the last general orders notes with regret the fact that Capt. William J. Underwood and Lt. Howard E. Crall were omitted from the list of the team as published in G. O. No. 12, series of 1905, "which recorded the work during the year and highly commended the devotion and self-sacrifice of the Regimental Riflemen."

The results of the shooting season in the various matches in our Company were announced at the meeting held on May 11. Pvts. Madigan, Gross and Donaldson won the first team prize; Pvts. Raymond, Duncan and Martin won the second team prize; Pvts. A. F. Clark, M. S. Clark and Bryan won the third team prize, while Sgt. Suydam and Pvts. Bellman and Kindgen took fourth team prize. Lt. Crall won the first prize in the Senior Class and for the best improvement; Sgt. Suydam took the same prize in the First Class; Pvt. Gross took the Second Class prize and Pvt. D. G. Anderson took the Third Class prize; Pvt. Freeman scored the best improvement with no previous record. Pvt. Witter wins the Ziegler Trophy competition first prize, \$30, with an average improvement of 12.05 per cent. Pvt. Gross gets second place and \$20, with 11.03 per cent., and Pvt. Duncan third, with \$10, with 8.82 per cent. Pvt. Trowbridge won the Foster Trophy, and the following won Company team medals: Capt. Underwood. Lt. Crall, Sgt. Suydam. Cols. Croxton, Dixon, Follett, Christy, Madison and Smith (J. A.), Pvts. Clark, Hamilton, MacGuffie, Martin, Raymond, Robinson (F. C.), Ward, Witter and Ben Vorhis.

Pvt. William Oakley Raymond, enlisted

March 10, 1899, is up for Lance Corporal. Raymond is a 100 per cent. man and deserves the job.

1st Sgt. Evans has sailed for Europe for a well-earned vacation.

I have received the announcement of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Robena May Woods to Mr. James Hutchinson, Jr., on April 16.

JOHN P. KENNY.



With one notable exception, every member of the Company was on hand Creedmoor Day, and each did his best, which, as the result shows, was almost good enough, for, unless some Company from one of the other regiments

should upset present calculations, another third prize in the Brigade match will adorn the 8th Co. room next season. Of course, first or second prize would have been more to our liking, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that these two trophies will stay in the family, and besides we have become somewhat attached to third place in this particular match.

The appetite and thirst brought back from Creedmoor each year are things to conjure with. Heretofore we have satisfied them at the Murray Hill, but since the control of that famous hostelry has passed from the hands of Washington L. Jacques, the entertainment committee has been compelled to establish headquarters elsewhere, and as Reisenweber has become a 7th Regt. habit, we spent the evening of Creedmoor day wondering how many dishes his kitchen mechanic could transform into the shape and consistency of a codfish cake. The only thing that seemed to "stump" him was the soup. With this exception he "croquetted" the entire menu from oysters to nuts. Your humble scribe is not a culinary authority, but he ventures the assertion that in no other establishment has such a remarkable table d'hôte feat ever been performed for the price of one dollar. Aside from the dinner, the night at Reisenweber's was a roaring success (the adjective has been selected after long and careful consideration), and it was well worth the trip and the price to see how little the members of the 8th Co. care about sleep, even after a strenuous day like the one spent at Creedmoor.

It is not to be wondered at that the Company, from whose ranks so many distinguished 7th Regt. officers have graduated, and whose veteran organization is considerably the largest in the organization, should have

taken a conspicuous part in the Centennial Celebration. After it was all over (officially), we had an "at home" in the Company room, and received not only every former member of Co. H. who was present, but also a number of prominent officers from other Regiments. The entertainment committee, with a foresight born of long association with the rest of the Company, had provided "light refreshments," the Saengerfest furnished the music and the rest of us contributed our share of the noise and enthusiasm. We had songs and speeches from several well-known members of the National Guard, and some inspired genius (if a somewhat hazy recollection serves me right it was Ed. Goode) proposed a parade, the chief feature of which consisted of having the various notables pass in review. The reviewing party was composed of Capt. Joscelyn. Later in the evening when the guests had gone, our old captain, Maj. Lydecker, dropped in to tell us that he had not forgotten the Eighth, and to swap reminiscences with the veteran and active members who had served under him.

If there was a 7th Regt. man whose blood did not tingle when the "vets" marched by us in the afternoon of May 5 he was not in the ranks of Co. H. We had an exceptionally good vantage point at the corner of 33rd Street and Madison Avenue, and were able to watch the old boys execute "right wheel" and other movements of the "days beyond recall." Some of the veterans had been posted on the new drill regulations, but every mother's son of them, whether he had just left the ranks or had not served since the sixties, showed by his carriage and marching that some time or other he had worn the gray.

A number of 8th Co. veterans, who had not discarded their dress uniforms, marched with the active members, and it may have been their presence or the inspiration furnished by the occasion, but at any rate when we reached the armory we felt that we had lived up to our tradition and the sobriquet, "the steady old Eighth."

Capt. Bryant, of the Essex Troop, of Newark, N. J., and formerly a member of the 8th Co., who returned from a European trip in order to take part in the Centennial Celebration, says that while he was in Vienna a number of 7th Regt. men were making preparations to celebrate May 5th, with a miniature parade, of which a band was to be the principal feature.

Now that the Rifle Club's season has closed, Cpl. Wheeler has gone in for rowing. He has established summer headquarters at Travers Island, having made the junior crew of the New York Athletic Club.

June will be an important month in the matrimonial line for the members of the Com-

pany, Capt. Joscelyn, Dave Darlington and "Bussie" Butler all having made arrangements to be married within that month. The Captain's marriage to Mrs. Moore will occur on or about June 30. All who know how deep is the affection of every member of the Company for the Captain need not be told that we all unite in wishing him and his bride-elect long life and a full measure of happiness. The wedding of Miss Hegeman and "Bussie" occurred on June 2, at St. Stephen's, and Miss Shields will become Mrs. Darlington on the 18th at a quiet wedding at the home of the bride. Dave has foresworn poker and sack-racing, but it is learned from a responsible source that he is still holding out for bridge and one night a week at "Barney's." May he get no worse than a compromise verdict! Both Miss Hegeman and Miss Shields are 7th Regt. girls by inclination and association, so there is not much danger of either "Bussie" or Dave being requested to apply for a discharge for a good many years.

"Peevish Bill" Collins has undergone a Jim Dumps Sunny Jim transformation since the annual meeting May 14, when the trials and tribulations of the I. S. A. P. were transferred from his shoulders to those of Sgt. Relyea. Sgt. Collins gets a much deserved rest from the responsibilities of the rifle department, which have been his for the past three years. Upon his retirement he was presented with a loving cup as a mark of the Company's appreciation of his faithful work. Sgt. Relyea, like his predecessor, is a careful student of the shooting game and a splendid marksman as well, and the Company has every confidence in his ability to hold down the job.

The annual meeting developed a new constitutional lawyer in the person of "Wash" Smith, who made the point of order that the new civil officers had not been properly elected. His point was well taken and resulted in the necessary formalities being gone through with. Incidentally "Wash" won a bet from my illustrious predecessor, Harold Kirby, who did not take the Smithsonian view of the matter. Smith was so overcome with his achievement that afterward at "Barney's" he was unable to swallow but one two-quart pitcher of "3rd Company breakfast food" at a single gulp. It should be stated by way of explanation that the little one's record is three.

The following trinity have been added to the roster: Anderson, Davis and McCarthy. One of these fortunates (see if you can tell which one by the names) favored us with a few choice remarks four minutes after his introduction to the Company. And camp is thirteen long months off! Four more prospective recruits are anxiously awaiting election, and

numerous fond parents besiege the Captain's office every day in an endeavor to get their offspring "in right."

The next issue of the GAZETTE will be officially known as the Moose Lucmaguntic Number in honor of Cpl. Wylie's achievement in establishing a camp at that celebrated place. The issue will contain several beautiful illustrations including one of Charlie attired in correct afternoon apparel and armed with his new recruiting rifle in the act of shooting a wooden Indian who is about to ask him for "two twos and a postal."

Sgt. Baldwin has been introduced to a new tonic. There is not a headache in a barrel of it, but up to the time of going to press George could not be induced to take more than four drops in a half pint of carbonic.

Will ex-Secy. Dickson kindly explain to the Company at the next regular meeting why he was compelled to adopt a physical culture diet?

FRED. B. WRIGHT, JR.



The Tenth Company's part in the Centennial was a noble one. With Capt. McLean commanding the First Battalion, we paraded three platoons under Lts. Barron and Barnard and Lt. Nesbitt, of Company G. The men never marched more proudly and steadily, and the continued applause along Fifth Avenue showed that their fine appearance was appreciated.

A tropical downpour caught us just as we formed line at 32d St. and Fifth Avenue. "Take what shelter you can!" was the order; and the Knickerbocker Club extended the privileges of its curb-stone and area to our first platoon. With unfailing good spirits the men sang: "How dry I am!" while floods of rain sluiced from their shakos down their necks. Then the sun peered out and was greeted with loud cheers; the line formed again, and we forgot our discomfort in the pride of seeing our veterans (God bless them!) who turned out so splendidly, marching, even the oldest of them, with the firm, erect carriage and the stride that they had learned in the best of schools. There were many graduates of "K" among the uniformed officers and war veterans; many familiar faces of comrades who had gone out in '98; and closing the column came the bulk of our ex-members, more than 200 strong, led by former captains, lieutenants and first-sergeants, rank after rank of gallant gentlemen, representing all that is best in the military and civic life of this nation.

At 59th Street, where the veterans wheeled into line along the sidewalk, we were able to

show them that the active Company is still able to march, though changes in tactics have done away with the solidly closed-up ranks of our daddies.

Cpl. Gordon Brown had the honor of acting as Color-Bearer, of the Veteran Battalion, and Cammann bore the guidon on the reviewing-stand. Both of these stalwart soldiers were conspicuous features in the parade and filled their positions with the greatest credit.

Our long-serving Secretary, who has marched in the left file for some 18 years, claims that he heard one new remark from the crowd to all to his collection of curbstone comments, viz.: "There go the strike-breakers!" Viewed in the light of that evening's events, the remark seemed inappropriate.

The great banquet is described elsewhere, and we need only note that the veterans and actives of our Company occupied four and a half tables at the East end of the hall, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Towards the close of the evening a number of good fellows gathered in the Company Room and under Nick Lenssen's osteopathic manipulations the old piano quite forgot its rheumatism and behaved like a two-year-old colt. Some of our ex-members were soon following its example; but at twelve o'clock the party broke up, and our official share in the Centennial Celebration came to an end.

At the meeting May 4 Arthur Lenssen, Jameson, George Day and Bossange were elected honorary members, and on motion of Sgt. McGraw, a vote of thanks was tendered to the committees that had worked so hard to make the Centennial a success.

The grand-daughter of ex-Capt. Lefferts surprised the Company with a present of a magnificent loving-cup, which was received with joy as a further link connecting us with our former commander.

Lyon, who was taken up just before the Centennial, is to be congratulated on his engagement to Miss Elizabeth Mc Donald.

We note with regret that George Carey is about to take his discharge. Enlisting in the evil year after the Spanish War, when recruiting was almost at a standstill, the acquisition of such a good man was doubly welcome, and he soon won for himself a warm place in the affections of the Company, which he always has held. His unfailing good-fellowship, his wit and simple manliness made him a large factor in our social life. Family and business duties compel him to leave the active ranks, but it is safe to say that he will never lose touch with his comrades.

A spring walking-party headed by Meissner, went out to the historic shores of the Croton, one pleasant Sunday, where they hunted snakes, caught suckers (a species of fish) and revisited some of the most famous battle-fields of the Guinea War.

At Creedmoor we were second in the match for the Knickerbocker Gray's Cup, (highest average score in the skirmish run) third in the O'Donohue, and fifth in general figure of merit. Our good score in the skirmish run was very satisfactory, as it shows that our large number of new men have been properly taught how to shoot. The weather was good, and our 94 officers and men present all qualified without difficulty. Barclay got down in time for the skirmish run, so that we had 92 shooting men and 3 officers. 6 men found time to qualify as sharpshooters, Lt. Barron, Sgt. Bliss, Cpl. Taylor, Eliot, Hitt and Noble. Cammann made 22 at the 500 yds. range. Many others who could have qualified were busy coaching. At noon there was the usual merry lunch party under the trees; sandwiches and cold tea were very popular, and hard-boiled eggs were lavishly used, also some that were not so hard. That evening about 40 men, including most of the officers and sergeants, got together at the Terrace Garden, where they had a jolly dinner, followed by rousing songs with "Nick" at the piano.

G. DE C. CURTIS.



The Squadron A military races, were run May 19, at Van Cortlandt Park. Three or four riders were thrown, but none were seriously injured, though in the pumpkin race Artisan Langdon Geer, of Troop 3, was painfully cut on the cheek. He was able to run later in the jeu de barre, and materially aided his team. An amusing feature of the afternoon was the chase by mounted policemen of the horses whose riders had been thrown.

First Race (three-quarters of a mile, on the flat).—Won by W. S. McGuire, Troop 1; Color Bearer Ezra Prentice, 2nd; Pvt. Thomas Le Boutillier, Troop 1, 3rd.

Pumpkin Race.—Won by Sgt. H. W. Cram, Troop 2; Pvt. J. K. Porter Stone, Troop 2, 2nd; Pvt. Ridgely Nicholas, Troop 3, 3rd.

Steeplechase for the Van Cortlandt Cup (open to members of polo and hunt clubs and amateur racing associations).—Won by G. Fred Alper.

Jeu de barre between teams from Troops 1, 2 and 3.—Troops 2 and 3 were tied.

Pony Race (for cup presented by Sgt. J. O. Nichols and J. H. Hunt; for ponies 14.3 hands and under, open to members of polo and hunt clubs and amateur racing associations).—Won by Asa T. Sou'e on his b. 1. Moonlight Maid; Joseph H. Hunt's b. g. Whirlwind, ridden by J. D. Lannon, was a close second; Alanson G. Fox's b. g. Billy, ridden by Thomas Le Boutillier, 3rd.

Hurdle Race (for cup presented by Sgt.-Maj. G. E. Fahys; one and a half miles, over eight hurdles).—Won by R. C. Lawrence's b. pony The Sunshade, ridden by Alfred Borden; Cpl. Gurden Maynard, on his br. g. Danny, came in only a half length behind; Sgt. J. D. Lannon, on his b. m. Troja, 3rd.

The novelty race, open only to squadron members, was amusing, as the riders had to dress and undress from travelling cases on the ground. The race was won by Cpl. Isham Henderson, Troop 3; Pvt. Ridgely Nicholas, Troop 3, was 2nd, and Pvt. C. A. Dana, Troop 3, 3rd.

The officials of the races were: Lt.-Col. George A. Wingate, N.G., N.Y.; Capt. J. P. Wade, U.S.A., and Alfred B. Maclay; starter, ex-Capt. William C. Camman; aids, Q. M. Sgt. L. V. Froment and Cpl. J. Butler Wright; announcer, 1st Lt. Stowe Phelps; aid, Pvt. James D. Merriman; master of stable, 1st Lt. and Q. M. John M. Gallaway; aid, James M. Charles; clerk of the course, St.-Maj. George E. Fahys; aids, Cpl. Eliot Tuckerman, Pvt. Stanton Whitney, Trumpeter William Springler Mitchell and Pvt. George A. Crocker, Jr.; aids to athletic committee, Cpl. Graham Youngs, Artificer Leavitt J. Hunt, Artificer Thomas Crimmins, Pvt. Theodore L. Bailey and Pvt. Carl L. de Mural.

The inter-troop revolver match for the Major's Cup was won by Troop II on April 21. The conditions of the match were: Standard American target, 30 yards, two scores of five shots each, Colt .45 caliber revolver, 15 seconds for each score at the command of "commence firing." Scores:

TROOP II.

Priv. R. C. Lee	44
Corp. W. H. L. Edwards	49
Priv. S. Brown	54
Priv. T. R. Strong	52
1st Sgt. A. W. Putnam	98—297

TROOP III.

Art. H. P. A. Montgomery	38
Priv. S. B. Camp	50
Priv. C. A. Dana	76
Priv. P. Le Boutillier	62
1st Sgt. R. W. Bush	55—281

TROOP I.

Priv. Litchfield	87
Capt. M. H. Smith	78
Priv. T. Le Boutillier	64
Sgt. Barnard	22
Art. Milliken	23—274

The revolver match between Squadron A and the 71st Regt., took place on the Squadron range on April 28, and resulted in a victory for the Squadron by six points. The 71st team showed great improvement over the scores of last year's match, and they should be an important factor in revolver contests this season. Each contestant fired ten shots deliberate fire at 30 yards, and 10 at 50 yards, Standard American target. Colt revolvers, caliber .38 were used by both teams, with special smokeless ammunition. Lt. C. E. Fiske, inspector of rifle practice of Squadron C, was referee.

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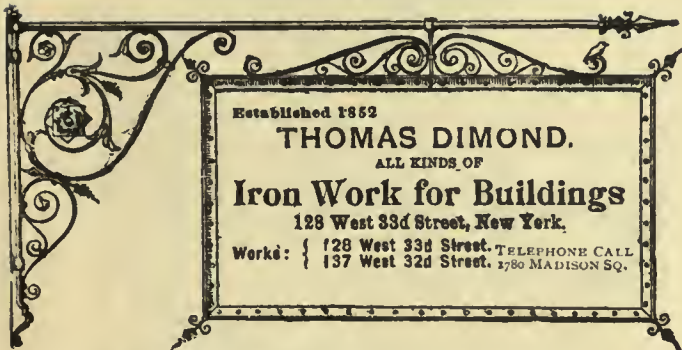
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The stables, polo fields, and squadron house at Van Cortlandt Park, are now available for the use of all active and ex-members of Squadron A. The squadron house, which is the old Desbrough mansion, has been equipped with shower baths and other conveniences, and ample accommodation has been provided for members desiring to spend the night out there. It is about half a mile from Van Cortlandt Park station of the Putman Railway, and members telephoning to the auxiliary stables can usually be met at this station by a trap, and driven up to the house. It can also be reached by the Jerome Avenue cars, which pass directly in the rear of the stables and house.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of tennis courts on grounds leased by the squadron adjacent to the house. No charge will be made for the use of sleeping rooms in the house, but a small fee is to be paid to the caretaker. Meals can also be had of her. A limited number of men can conveniently be accommodated at the house during the summer months, and a large dormitory, at present unused, will be furnished whenever necessary for the accommodation of members. Members also have the privilege of keeping their horses at the stables at the same charge as at the armory, and that by spending the night at the house can ride from there in the evening or morning after coming or going to business.

Polo will be played until further notice on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

Squadron A, under command of Major O. B. Bridgman, paraded at its armory on the night of April 2, for annual inspection and muster by State and War Department officials. The squadron made a fine showing and had a percentage of present of 98.80. Maj. L. H. Greer conducted the inspection for the State, and Maj. G. H. G. Gale, U. S. A., for the War Department. The figures of the muster follow:

	Present	Absent	Agg.
Field and Staff	9	0	9
Non. Com. Staff	9	0	9
Hospital Corps	9	0	9
Troop 1	72	3	75
Troop 2	74	0	74
Troop 3	75	0	75
	248	3	251

Militia to Train Under Regulars

Governor Roberts and Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, on May 21, decided to accept the invitation of the War Department to send a regiment of infantry to Mount Gretna, Penn., for a week's training this summer under United States Army officers. The 1st Regiment, under command of Colonel Schulze, will be sent.

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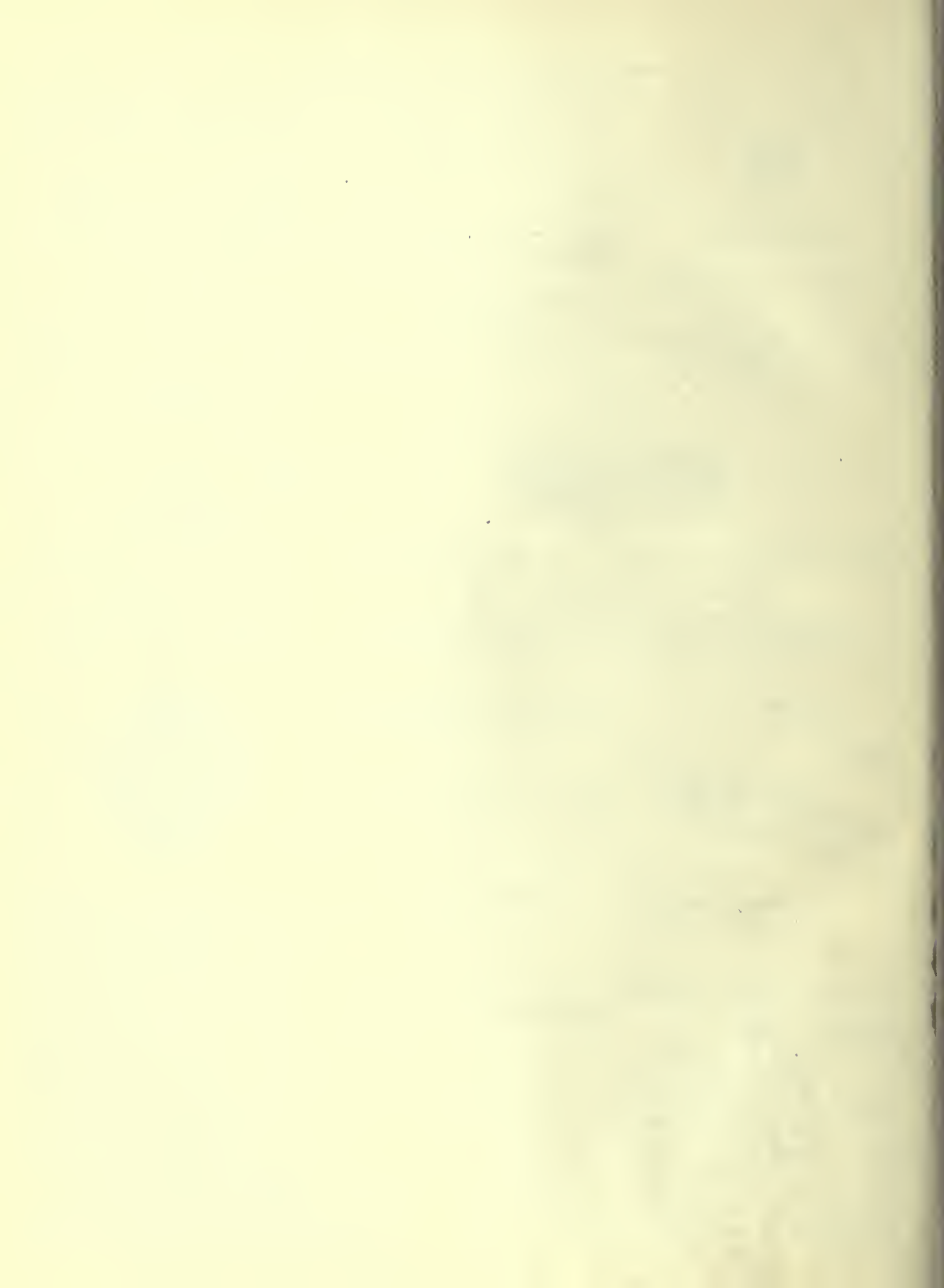
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